

Item No. 1

### Zachary Taylor is "A Buyer of Men and Women"

1. [Adams, John Calvin]: GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISIO. [Boston: 1848]. 31, [1] pp. Stitched, outer leaves loose. Light wear, Very Good.

This pamphlet reflects the alarm of anti-slavery Whigs at the possibility of Taylor's nomination. A Louisiana slaveholder and political cipher, he would surely oppose the Wilmot Proviso barring slavery from the conquered Mexican Cession. Taylor will say only that he is "a Whig, but not an ultra Whig." This pamphlet cuts to the chase by arguing that he is "a buyer of men and women," reproducing a slave indenture showing Taylor as purchaser. I

In fact, Taylor surprised everyone during his short stay in office by his vigorous anti-slavery, pro-Union stance.

LCP 4063. Not in Sabin, Miles, Eberstadt, Haferkorn, Tutorow, Decker, Soliday, Dumond, Work. \$250.00

### Crime in Alabama!

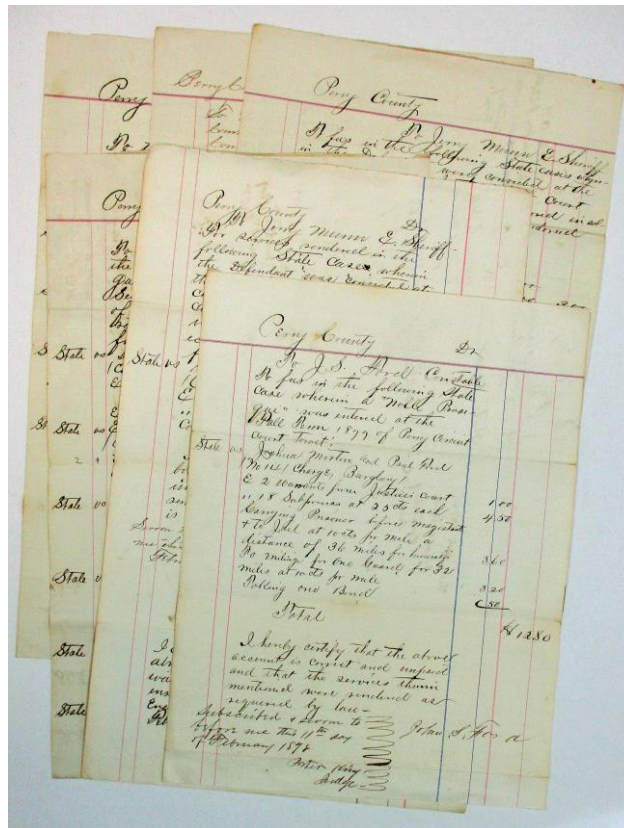
2. [Alabama] King, Porter: SIX LEDGER SHEETS BY CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 11-19, 1878, LISTING COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES: MURDER, BURGLARY, CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON, ASSAULT, FORGERY; ALL CERTIFIED OR SIGNED BY JUDGE PORTER KING. Perry County, Alabama: 1878. Folio, 8-3/4" x 14". 6 sheets to make [12] pp. Completely in legible ink manuscript. Ruled vertical columns. Old folds, Very Good. Several

certifications with signatures of Judge Porter King and Court Clerk L.S. Jones. Five sheets are directed to Jerry Munn, E. Sheriff, and one to J.S. Forel, Constable. Very Good.

The amounts on the ledgers represent fees and costs for issuing writs, serving subpoenas, committing prisoners to jail, etc. The named defendants are George Scott, murder; George Cannon, burglary; Henry Massey, concealed weapon; Warren Carter and Sid Weaver, concealed brass knuckles; Jennie Moore, forgery; Edinboro Taylor, grand larceny, and others. Edinboro Taylor is listed in 1904 as a State penitentiary inmate.

Judge Porter King [1824-1890] was the son of Gen. Edward King, one of the wealthiest Alabama planters of his day. Judge King began his career as a lawyer; was a State judge for 15 years, and described as "one of the best judges the State ever had." He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Judson Institute, a private Baptist college for women; and spent the last thirty years of his life as "the most prominent man in the state," where he "made some remarkable speeches in democratic conventions, notably in a tilt with the celebrated William L. Yancey". ["Alabama Jurist, The Friends of Judge Porter King Anxious About His Health", Birmingham Daily News, January 3, 1890, p.6.]

\$275.00

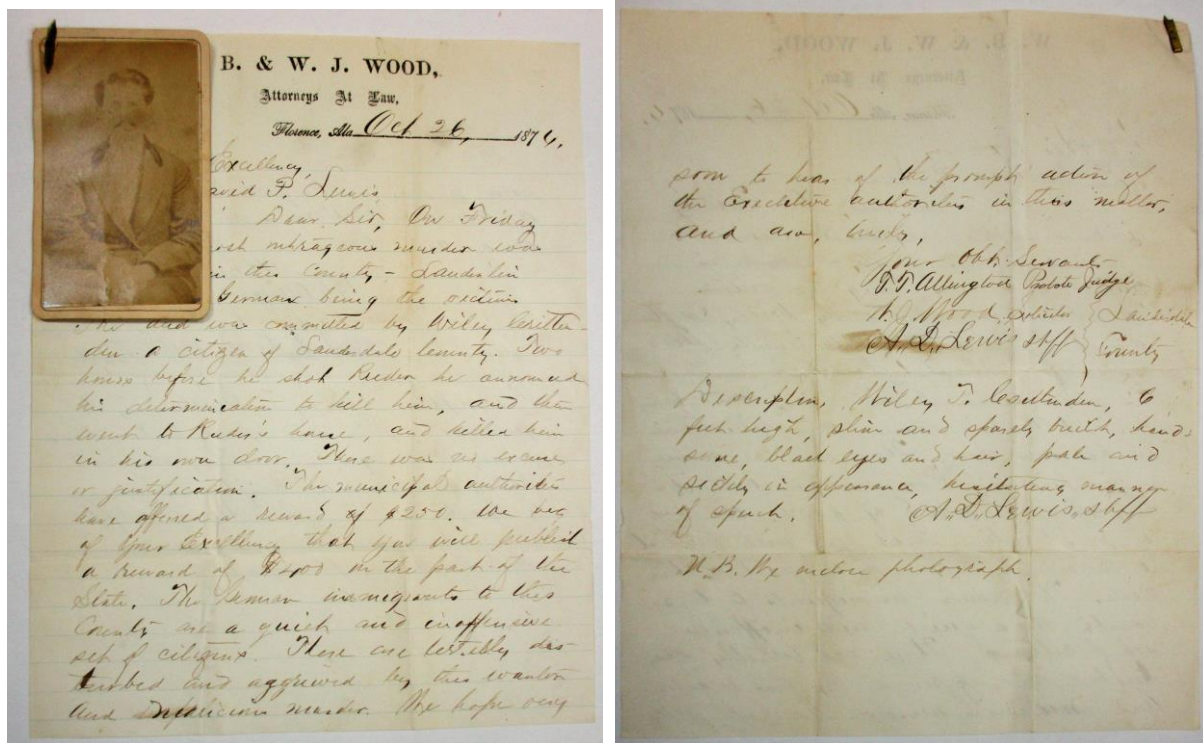


I hereby certify that the above account is correct and unpaid and that the services therein mentioned were rendered as required by law -  
 Subscribed & sworn to before me this 11<sup>th</sup> day of February 1878  
 Porter King  
 Judge

I certify that as stated in the above account the Defendant was convicted and found insolvent by return of Execution Enforced "No property found."  
 Feb'y 15/78  
 L.S. Jones  
 Clerk

Item No. 2





Item No. 3

3. [Alabama Murder] Wood, William J.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 26 OCTOBER 1874, FROM FLORENCE, ALABAMA, TO DAVID P. LEWIS, GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA, REQUESTING THAT HE OFFER A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF MURDERER WILEY CRITTENDEN, WITH A CARTE DE VISITE OF HIM ATTACHED:

"ON FRIDAY NIGHT A MOST OUTRAGEOUS MURDER WAS COMMITTED IN THIS COUNTY. LANDELIN RUDER, A GERMAN BEING THE VICTIM. THE DEED WAS COMMITTED BY WILEY CRITTENDEN, A CITIZEN OF LAUDERDALE COUNTY. TWO HOURS BEFORE HE SHOT RUDER HE ANNOUNCED HIS DETERMINATION TO KILL HIM, AND THEN WENT TO RUDER'S HOUSE, AND KILLED HIM IN HIS OWN DOOR. THERE WAS NO EXCUSE OR JUSTIFICATION. THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES HAVE OFFERED A REWARD OF \$250. WE BEG OF YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT YOU WILL PUBLISH A REWARD OF \$400 ON THE PART OF THE STATE. THE GERMAN IMMIGRANTS TO THIS COUNTY ARE A QUICK AND INOFFENSIVE SET OF CITIZENS. THESE ARE TERRIBLY DISTURBED AND AGGRIEVED BY THIS WANTON AND MALICIOUS MURDER. WE HOPE VERY SOON TO HEAR OF THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES IN THIS MATTER AND ARE TRULY, YOUR OBT. SERVANTS - T.T. ALLINGTON PROBATE JUDGE, W.J. WOOD, SOLICITOR, A.D. LEWIS SHERIFF/ LAUDERDALE COUNTY/ DESCRIPTION WILEY T. CRITTENDEN, 6 FEET HIGH, SLIM AND SPARELY BUILT, HANDSOME, BLACK EYES AND HAIR, PALE AND SICKLY IN APPEARANCE, HESITATING MANNER OF SPEECH./ A.D. LEWIS, SHFF/ N.B. WE ENCLOSE PHOTOGRAPH." Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama: October 26, 1874. 8" x 10", [2] pp. On printed letterhead of W.B. & W.J. Wood Attorneys, completely in ink manuscript, with signatures of T.T. Allington, W.J. Wood, and A.D. Lewis. Old folds, a carte-de-visite of Wiley Crittenden is attached to the top left corner of the letter. It bears the imprint of W.D. Churchell, Photograph, Florence, Alabama on the verso, with "Duplicates of this picture can be had at any time." Very Good.

The accused murderer, Wiley T. Crittenden [born c.1850], was the son of Dr. Benjamin F. Crittenden [1818-1868]. A probate notice in the Florence Times Journal shows that Wiley was under the guardianship of B.P. Joiner until August, 1871, when he became of age. The victim, Landelin Ruder [1846-1874], was a German immigrant to New York in 1869, lived in Illinois for a few years, and settled in Alabama in 1873. He married Mary Elizabeth Kohl [1852-1916] and had a young son at the time of his murder. Governor Houston, who became Governor in November, 1874, advertised the \$400 reward in the Marion Commonwealth on December 17, 1874.

The letterhead is that of William J. Wood and his uncle, William B. Wood, both of Lauderdale County. William J. Wood [1850-1917], born in Florence, was a lawyer, Prosecuting Attorney, State Senator, Judge of the Probate Court, and State Tax Commissioner. He later moved to Indiana, where he was involved in various railroad management activities. He was the son of Brig. Gen. Sterling Alexander Martin Wood, of the 7th Infantry, C.S.A. William B. was a lawyer, Judge of the Circuit Court, President of the Florence Land Mining & Manufacturing Co.

Thomas T. Allington [1810-1882] served as Probate Judge of Lauderdale County from 1868 to 1874, and postmaster of Florence. Alonzo D. Lewis [1845-1926] served with the Alabama Cavalry, C.S.A., during the Civil War, and was a sheriff and broker of a grocery business. \$450.00

Private.

Washington July 28  
1870

My dear Sir

I duly received your letter of April 5, by the packet of that month, and conclude that I may now congratulate you on having passed through the troubled water of a first removal and on being well suited in the saddle. Nothing could have happened more unfortunately for you than the death of General Taylor but I hope for what he says that you found my comfort to General Taylor very useful to you - I believe however that he is some of a Council & merchant than a Subaltern. Both doctors & myself have agreed that it was quite singular to find the same type, both of them, as a first Council and some of the "old" might to have been preserved - in which opinion I believe I am more disinterested than he is -

I give you the greatest pleasure to hear from him that Lady Negot had got over her difficulties and was with the child doing remarkably well. I hope the voyage and

Item No. 4



**A Chatty, Informative Letter on Anglo-American Diplomatic Relations,  
Including Slavery Under the Treaty of Ghent**

4. **Baker, Anthony St. John:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., 28 JULY 28 1820, MARKED "PRIVATE", TO SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B., FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DISCUSSING THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SCENE, RESHUFFLING OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, ADAMS-ONIS TREATY, AND-- BRIEFLY-- THE YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK IN CONNECTICUT.

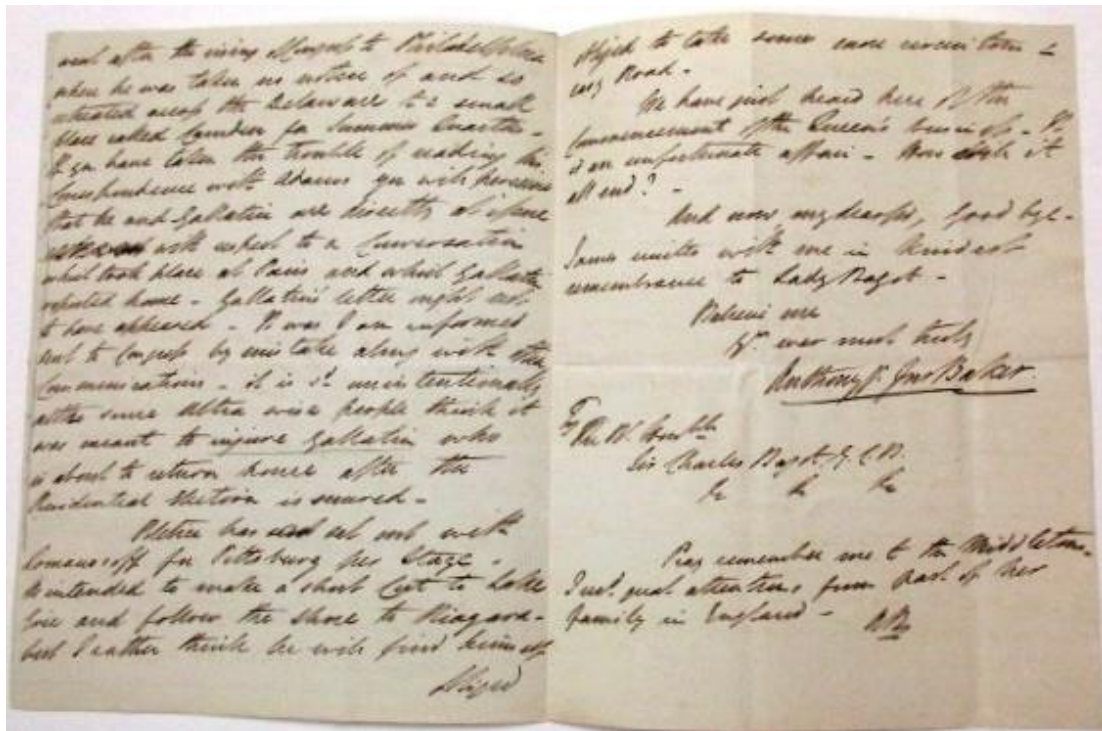
"... WE DO NOT EXPECT STRATFORD CANNING UNTIL TOWARDS THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER IN TIME TO MAKE HIS PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. MY STAFF REMAINS MUCH IN STATUS QUO EXCEPTING THAT BUCHANAN AND ROBERTSON HAVE AS YOU KNOW GONE HOME ON A SHORT LEAVE OF ABSENCE. THE FORMER, I HOPE AND TRUST, WILL NEVER RETURN ... BUCHANAN'S SON [QUITE A YOUTH] HAS THE TEMPORARY CHARGE OF HIS CONSULATE BY LORD CASTLEREAGH'S EXPRESS DESIRE, AND CRAWFORD ACTS AT PHILADELPHIA... I NOW VERY SELDOM HEAR FROM MANNERS, THE POSTAGE I PRESUME HAVING SILENCED HIM, AS SOME BOSTON GENTLEMEN WHO CAME HERE EXPECTING THE LOAN TOLD ME, WHAT, AT ALL EVENTS, I HOPE IS AN EXAGGERATION, THAT HIS ONLY MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE WERE FISH WHICH IS OBTAINED FOR LITTLE OR NOTHING, AND POTATOES WHICH HE RAISED HIMSELF. THIS OUGHT NOT TO BE ALLOWED AT A PLACE LIKE BOSTON. DICTATORS MAY DIG BUT NOT CONSULS.

"MR. DIGGES [APROPOS OF DIGGING] HAS TOLD ME MANY PARTICULARS ABOUT THE SLAVES UNDER OUR GHENT TREATY WHICH QUESTION YOU WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO SETTLE, BUT YOU WILL NO DOUBT FIND ALL HIS INFORMATION IN THE LETTER WHICH HE FORWARDED YOU... IN RELATION TO THE THREATENING TARIFF QUESTION I WILL BE CURIOUS IF THE AMERICANS COMMENCE A SYSTEM OF RESTRICTION AND BOUNTIES AT THE TIME WE BEGIN TO ABOLISH THEM AND TO REMOVE THE IMPEDIMENTS TO FREE TRADE. BALDWIN IS THE GREAT CHAMPION OF THE NEW AM. SYSTEM. GENERAL VIVES AND GALLATIN ARE DIRECTLY AT ISSUE WITH RESPECT TO A CONVERSATION WHICH TOOK PLACE AT PARIS AND WHICH GALLATIN REPORTED HOME. GALLATIN'S LETTER OUGHT NOT TO HAVE APPEARED. IT WAS I AM INFORMED SENT TO CONGRESS BY MISTAKEÖ IT IS SAID UNINTENTIONALLY, ALTHO SOME ULTRA WISE PEOPLE THINK IT WAS MEANT TO INJURE GALLATIN" [THE REFERENCE IS TO THE NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., WHO DENIED THAT HE TOLD GALLATIN HE COULD TURN OVER FLORIDA TO THE U.S. WITHOUT WAITING FOR RATIFICATION OF THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY.] 7.25" x 9.5". [7], [1 blank] pp, two leaves folded. Completely in legible ink manuscript, very light creases from old folds. Signed by Anthony St. John Baker. Near Fine.

Anthony St. John Baker [1785-1854] came to the United States in 1812 as Secretary to the British Legation. Recalled in 1813, he returned in 1815 to ratify the Treaty of Ghent, having served as Secretary to the British Commission at Ghent. Baker stayed on as Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of Bagot as the new British Ambassador in July 1815; Baker then became Consul General until 1832.

Sir Charles Bagot [1781-1843] held a seat in Parliament from 1807-1809, was Minister Plenipotentiary to France in 1814 and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1815.

With Richard Rush he negotiated the Rush-Bagot Treaty to limit naval forces on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, and helped to negotiate the Anglo-American Convention of 1818, which defined the border between British North America and the United States from Lake of Woods to the Pacific Ocean. He was the first Governor General of the Province of Canada. Thomas Attwood Digges [1742-1821] of Maryland was disowned by his family for indiscretions and moved to England for several years; he served as an informant to John Adams and Benjamin Franklin on the welfare of American prisoners in England during the Revolutionary War. Franklin later accused him of embezzling funds intended for those prisoners; Francisco Dionisio Vives [1755-1840] was a Spanish general, Minister of Spain to the United States, and Governor of Cuba. \$500.00



Item No. 4

**“The Omnipotence of the PEOPLE”**

5. **Barnard, Thomas:** A SERMON, DELIVERED ON THE DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING, FEBRUARY 19, 1795. Salem: 1795. 25pp, disbound and lightly foxed, housed in a cardboard box. Very Good.

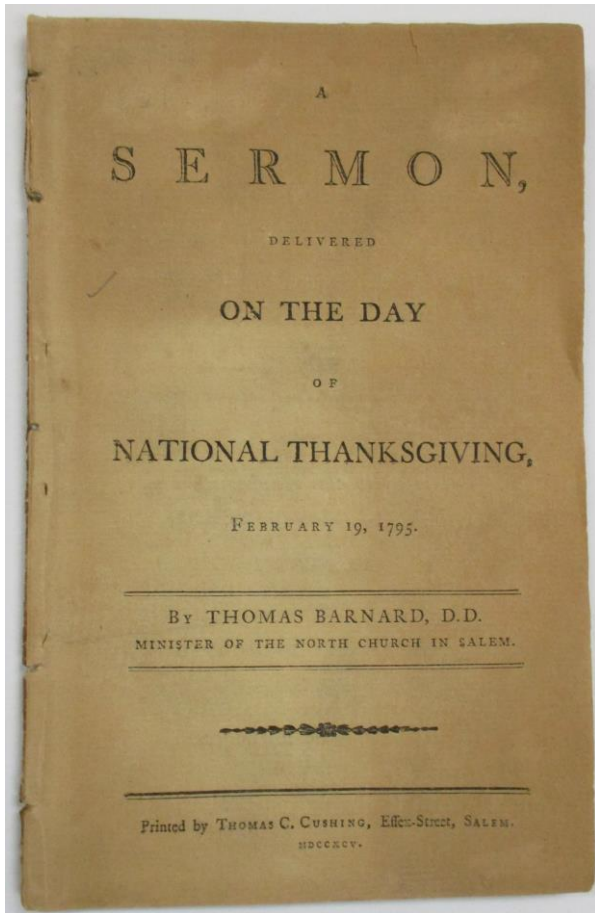
"The form of our government is REPUBLICAN; and of that species of Republican Government which acknowledges the omnipotence of the PEOPLE; all the movements of which are adapted to preserve the rights, and promote the interests of the people."

Praising the Constitution's Separation of Powers, Barnard asserts that when Legislative and Executive powers are united, they "are destructive to liberty, and a never failing source of cruel tyranny." He denounces the Whisky Rebellion: "The inhabitants of the western counties in Pennsylvania, deluded by self-interested and ambitious men, would have prostrated the LAWS, and ruined the UNION, that they might have effected their local interests." He warns that destruction will follow "Whenever the States renounce their Union."

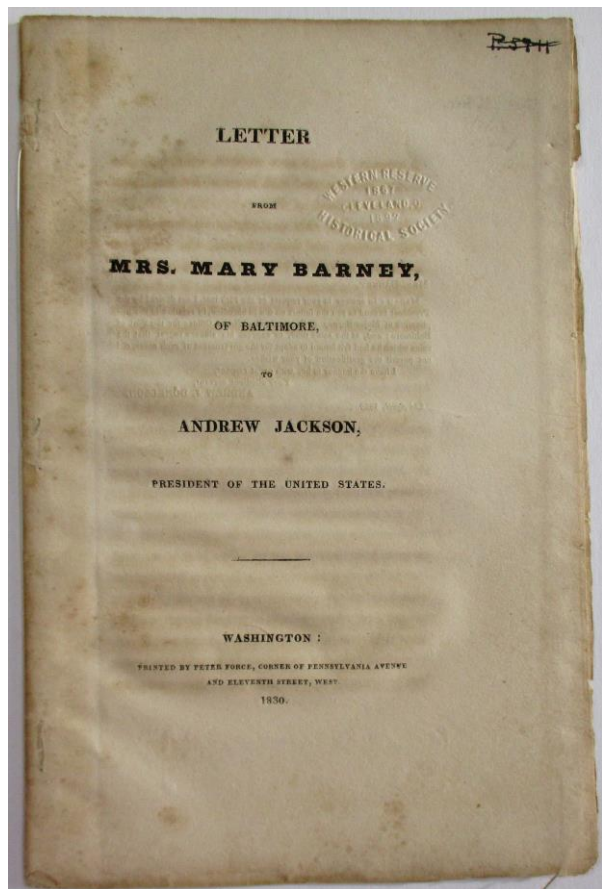
FIRST EDITION. Evans 28239.

\$175.00





Item No. 5



Item No. 6

**“Why Should the President of a Free Country  
Be Governed by Secret Rules?”**

6. **Barney, Mary:** LETTER FROM MRS. MARY BARNEY, OF BALTIMORE, TO ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington: Peter Force, 1830. 16pp. Spine repaired, new stitching, light blindstamp, else Very Good.

This is a vigorous, skillful, and passionate attack on Andrew Jackson. It was printed in several locales and formats beginning in 1829.

Newly inaugurated President Jackson refused to re-appoint Major Barney as naval officer for the Port of Baltimore because, according to Mrs. B., the Major "preferred Mr. Adams for the Presidency, because he thought him qualified and you unqualified for the station." Mrs. Barney decries "the injury which you have inflicted on a meritorious officer and his helpless family." To Jackson's explanation that his "rules" forbade re-appointment Mrs. Barney responds, "Why should the President of a free country be governed by secret rules? Why should he wrap himself up in the black robes of mystery..." She denounces the Spoils System introduced by the President and his "Office Harpies."

AI 377 [2]. Not in Wise & Cronin, Decker, or Eberstadt.

\$375.00

Hd Qtrs, Richmond, Va.  
Sept. 17, 1862.

Colonel:

By direction of the Secretary of War, measures have been taken to collect all soldiers in Richmond, belonging to and en route for Genl Lee's army, and forward them in squads, under command of commissioned officers, by way of Staunton and Winchester. At Staunton, and four convenient points, about eighteen miles apart, on the road from Staunton to Winchester, camps will be located, each to afford shelter for not less than five hundred men, and provided with commissary stores, and hospital accommodations and attendance.

Upon assuming command of the post at Staunton, in accordance with the special Order no. \_\_\_\_\_ from these Headquarters, you will, at once, provide the camps as designated, & establish efficient Infantry Guards at each, under the command of commissioned officers. Upon the arrival of trains from Gordonsville, you will cause all soldiers on board to be conducted under guard to the camp for the night, and forward them next day, with orders to halt for the night at each

successively, on the road to Winchester, latter place up to the commanding officer, who may be placed there under orders from Genl Lee. The officers in charge of the camps will cause roll-calls to be made night and morning, and furnish the names and description of missing men to Cavalry patrols, who will be charged with the duty of patrolling the country along the route, and arresting deserters and stragglers, and collecting other soldiers, who for any cause may be detained on the way.

Soldiers will be ordered to report to you for duty at each of these camps; also, your companies from the 6th Regt. Va. Vols, under a Field officer, as guards, and one company of Cavalry, "Phillip's Legion", under Capt. Long, for patrol duty.

You will exercise full authority without regard to rank, along the route extending from Gordonsville, via Staunton to Winchester, and will not receive orders except from the Secretary of War, General Lee, or these Hd Qtrs. This authority you will, also, exercise in preventing persons coming from Genl Lee's army, from passing in this direction without proper authority leaves of absence.

Very respectfully,  
Yours obt Servt  
Saml M Melton, Maj, 1st Regt

Item No. 7

### Send the Stragglers to Antietam!

7. **[Battle of Antietam]:** LETTER SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL SAMUEL MELTON, TO COLONEL [HENRY B. DAVIDSON], CONVEYING ORDERS FROM GENERAL SAMUEL COOPER TO ROUND UP ALL STRAGGLERS AND SEND THEM TO GENERAL LEE'S ARMY FOR DEPLOYMENT IN THE BATTLE AT ANTIETAM. Hd Qtrs Richmond, VA: Sept. 17, 1862. Folded folio sheet, [4] pp, in manuscript on first two pages; docketed on final page. Upper corner of first leaf torn, with loss of 5-6 words. Else Good+.

The Battle of Antietam occurred on the day of this Letter. Its victory by Northern forces was the occasion for President Lincoln's issuance of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. Confederate Adjutant General Melton writes, "By direction of the Secretary of War, measures have been taken to collect all soldiers in Richmond, belonging to and en route for Genl Lee's army. and forward them in squads, under command of commissioned officers, by way of Staunton and Winchester. At Staunton, and four convenient points, about eighteen miles apart, on the road from Staunton to Winchester, camps will be located, each to afford shelter for not less than five hundred men, and provided with commissary stores, and hospital accommodations and attendance.

"Upon assuming command of the post at Staunton... the Major General Cmdg. directs that you will at once provide the camps as designated, & establish efficient Infantry Guards at each, under the command of commissioned officers. Upon the arrival of trains from Gordonsville, you will cause all soldiers on board to be conducted under guard to the camp for the night... The officers in charge of the camps will cause roll-calls to be made night and mornings, and furnish the names and description of missing men to Cavalry patrols, who will be charged with the duty of patrolling the country along the route, and arresting deserters and stragglers, and collecting other soldiers who for any cause may be detained on the way.



"Surgeons will be ordered to report to you for duty at each of these camps, also four companies from the 61st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, under a field officer as guards, and one company of cavalry, 'Philip's Legion,' under Captain Long for patrol duty. You will exercise full authority without regard to rank, along the route extending from Gordonsville via Staunton to Winchester, and will not receive orders except from the Secretary of War, General Lee, or these Headquarters." \$500.00

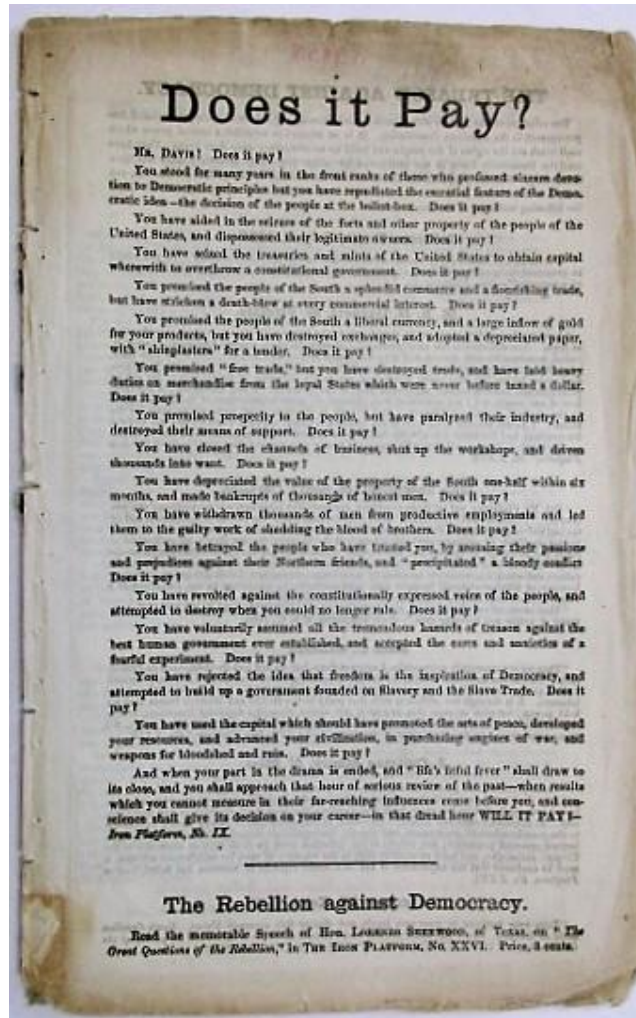


Item No. 8

### A Heroic Andrew Jackson

8. **[Battle of New Orleans]: BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH UNDER THE COMMAND OF SIR EDWARD PACKENHAM [sic], BY GENL. ANDREW JACKSON | 8TH JANU. 1815.** Philadelphia: Published by Wm. H. Morgan, [c. 1815]. Hand-colored aquatint plate. Engraved by J. W. Steel after S. Seymour. 14" x 18". Minor dusting around the blank margins. Very Good.

"Print shows, in the center, General Andrew Jackson receiving the salute of General Richard Call while Major Livingston rides up behind Jackson. In the background, American soldiers fight the British" [Library of Congress's description]. The Americans in blue uniforms, the British in red, British and American flags. Title appears beneath the plate. To the left of the title: "American force 6700 Militia. 7 Killed 6 Wounded." To the right: "British force 14000 Regulars. Killed and Wounded 2600." Stauffer 3031. Holden Catalogue 3845. \$2,500.00



Item No. 9

### "The Treason Against Democracy"

9. [Bourne, Wm. Oland]: DOES IT PAY? [New York: The Iron Platform, 1861]. 4pp, disbound, untrimmed with some edge and spine wear. Light rubberstamp. Good+.

Bourne's 'The Iron Platform,' a weekly pro-Union periodical, was dedicated to the interests of free labor. This pamphlet begins with a series of denunciations of "Mr. Davis!" for establishing the Confederacy, resorting to Civil War, and destroying the Union, democracy, and commerce. After each assertion, the question is asked, "Does it pay?"

Other sections of the pamphlet are headed, 'The Rebellion against Democracy,' 'The Treason Against Democracy,' 'What Traitors say of Northern Democrats,' and 'Workingmen, Read!' The last page prints the credo of 'The Iron Platform': "One Union, One Constitution, One Destiny." It appeals to "Working-men of the South," who "have been forced into rebellion by their leaders, and many forced simply by the want of employment, in order to earn the means of support. They deserve our pity and our sympathy. Let us with one united effort rescue them from the hands of their leaders."

A rare imprint: OCLC 58758954 [2- Yale, NYHS], 44706421 [1- Trinity] as of January 2021. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Sabin. \$600.00



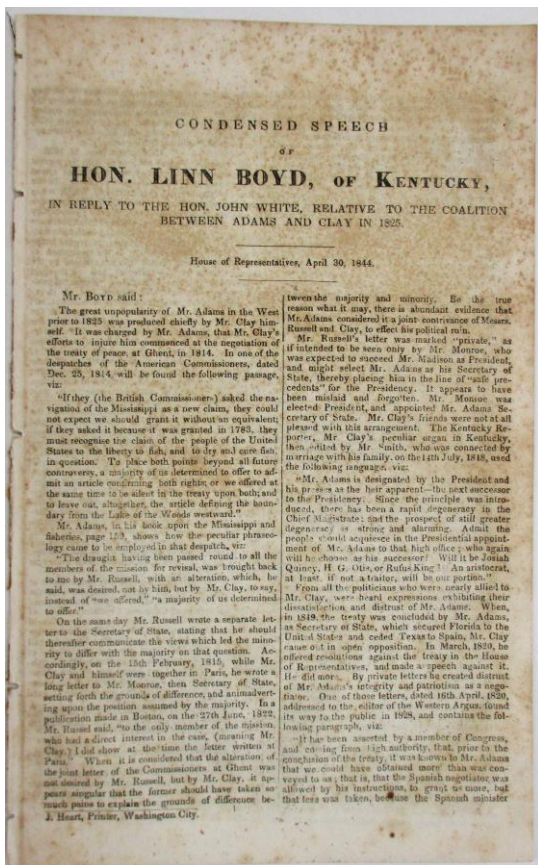
## Remember the Perfidy of Henry Clay!

10. **Boyd, Linn:** CONDENSED SPEECH OF HON. LINN BOYD, OF KENTUCKY, IN REPLY TO THE HON. JOHN WHITE, RELATIVE TO THE COALITION BETWEEN ADAMS AND CLAY IN 1825. [Washington: J. Heart, Printer, 1844]. 16pp, disbound, caption title [as issued]. Scattered foxing, Good+.

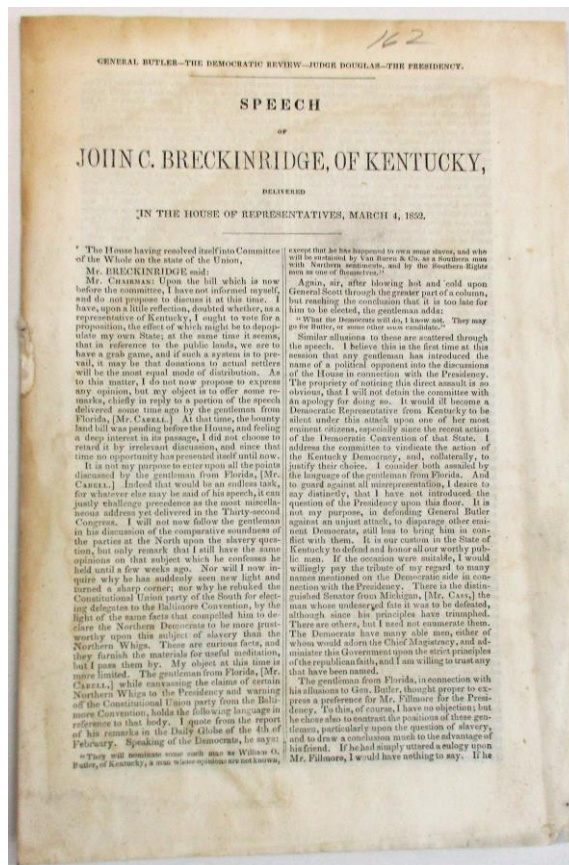
The 1844 presidential election pitted the Whig Henry Clay against the Democrat James K. Polk. It revived old resentments from twenty years earlier when, in the four-way presidential contest decided in the House of Representatives, supporters of Andrew Jackson charged that John Q. Adams decided "to buy the Presidency, by offering the office of Secretary of State to Mr. Clay."

Clay threw his votes to Adams, and Adams so appointed him. The Democrat Boyd, an old antagonist of Clay, speaking on April 30 1844, presents detailed evidence of this "corrupt bargain." Boyd served in Congress during the 1840's and 1850's, and was Speaker of the House from 1851-1855.

AI 44-929 [2]. OCLC 26488439 [3- Harvard, Duke, U VA], Huntington] as of January 2021. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Miles, Coleman. \$250.00



Item No. 10



Item No. 11

## Millard Fillmore Unfit for Office!

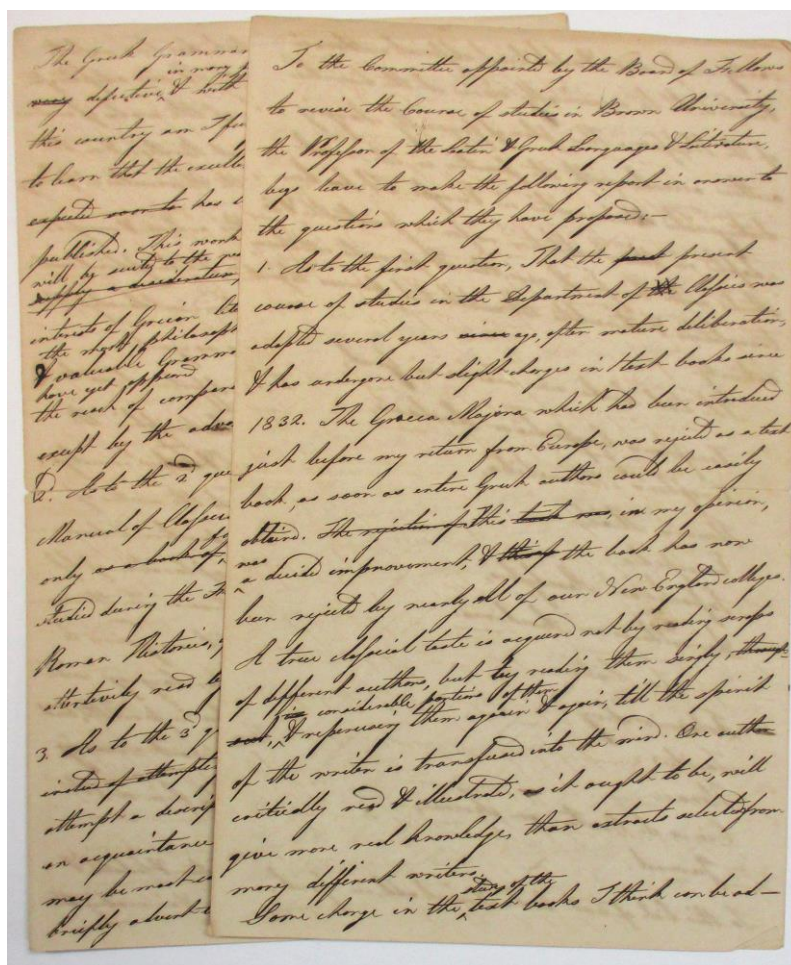
11. **Breckinridge, John C.:** GENERAL BUTLER- THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW- JUDGE DOUGLAS- THE PRESIDENCY. SPEECH...DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 4, 1852. [Washington: 1852]. 8pp Caption title [as issued], folded folio sheet Light spotting, untrimmed and generously margined, Very Good

The Kentucky Democrat reviews the roster of Democratic and Whig presidential candidates He defends the honor of his fellow Kentuckian, William O Butler; and pays his respects to Senator Cass of Michigan. "It is our custom in the State of Kentucky to defend and honor all our worthy public men." Breckinridge pronounces President Fillmore unfit for his office: he favors abolishing the slave trade.

Included here are Resolutions of the Kentucky Democratic Convention, adopted at Frankfort, January 8, 1852, declaring support for a government of strictly construed, enumerated powers; denying any power in the government to interfere with slavery, or to prohibit slave owners from settling with their slaves in the Territories; and commending their favorite son, Butler, as the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 7671n. OCLC records nine locations as of February 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 12

### On the Classics Curriculum at Brown University

12. [Brown University] Elton, Romeo?: "TO THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF FELLOWS TO REVISE THE COURSE OF STUDIES IN BROWN UNIVERSITY, THE PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN & GREEK LANGUAGES & LITERATURE BEGS LEAVE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING REPORT IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTIONS WHICH THEY HAVE PROPOSED..." [Providence, RI? c. 1840]. [8] pp, written on two folded folio sheets in ink manuscript. A couple of closed tears, repaired with a



few letters affected. This is likely Elton's draft of a final Report, as it has lines which have been crossed out and replaced with others. Very Good.

Our candidate for authorship, Romeo Elton, was the longtime Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature at Brown. Elton identifies and analyzes the text books in use in his Department. The "practice of frequently changing authors accords with the practice in the most distinguished universities in Europe. It has been adopted in this Institution as far as practicable & is attended with beneficial results "

He is critical of "the Greek Grammar now used in this Institution." It is "defective in many points." He suggests adding Eschenberg's Manual of Classical Literature to the curriculum. Elton lauds the study of the Classics, and denounces "the indolent student," who fails to understand "the vigorous exercise which they furnish to the intellectual powers."

\$450.00

General  
 Forces Middle Tenn  
 Nov 23<sup>rd</sup>

Your letter of last night reached me just before daylight -  
 Can you not so arrange it that Couriers may arrive either before 12 M. or after Day light -  
 We are so situated that every one in the House is aroused by every Courier that arrives in the night.  
 Of course when particularly important send them at our Home.  
 I send you a part of the Letter Paper I have on hand - will send blank Passes to you if any can be obtained from the Commandant of the Post.  
 We are all much indebted for your kindness in sending late papers - We have quite a feast when they arrive  
 This kind for the Chief of Cavalry  
 John A. Buckner

HD Quarters  
 Forces Middle Tenn  
 Nov 23<sup>rd</sup>

Gen. A. Buckner  
 St. Albans  
 Refers to Couriers  
 & Blank Passes.

Item No. 13

### Breckinridge and Buckner Want a Good Night's Sleep!

13. **Buckner, John A.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM "HD. QTRS FORCES MIDDLE TENN. NOV. 23RD" [1862]. LT. COL. BUCKNER, GENERAL JOHN BRECKINRIDGE'S AAG, URGES BRIGADIER GENERAL AND CHIEF OF CAVALRY JOSEPH WHEELER TO "SO ARRANGE IT THAT COURIERS MAY ARRIVE EITHER BEFORE 12 M. OR AFTER DAY LIGHT. WE ARE SO SITUATED THAT EVERY ONE IN THE HOUSE IS AROUSED BY ANY COURIER THAT ARRIVES IN THE NIGHT. OF



COURSE WHEN PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT SEND THEM AT ANY HOUR." Middle Tennessee: 1862. Single sheet, written on recto in ink and signed "John A. Buckner, AAG." Docketed on verso, "Refers to Couriers & Blank Paroles." Very Good.

Buckner sweetens his criticism of Wheeler by thanking him "for your kindness in sending late papers. We have quite a feast when they arrive." Buckner also requests Wheeler to send him some "blank Paroles today if any can be obtained from the Commandant of the Post." John Alexander Buckner [1832-1903], born in Kentucky, graduated from Centre College in 1852, studied theology at Princeton and later at Union Theological Seminary, was a missionary in Brazil until 1856, and settled in Carroll Parish, Louisiana, where he became a successful plantation owner.

Buckner enlisted in September, 1861, as Captain, Company A, 8th Kentucky Confederate Regiment. In July 1862 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General under General John Breckinridge. He also fought under his relative and future Governor of Kentucky Col. Simon Bolivar Buckner. [Necrological Reports and Annual Proceedings Princeton Theological Seminary, Vol. III, 1900-1902, pp. 294-295; Buckner: THE BUCKNERS OF VIRGINIA. . . 1907, pp. 44-49, 186-188.] He served at Shiloh, the Battle at Baton Rouge, and with the Confederate Army of Tennessee during the Stones River Campaign. He was promoted to the rank of major and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry in battle. After the War, he returned to work his plantation and was for a time president of the Board of Commissioners of East Carroll Parish.

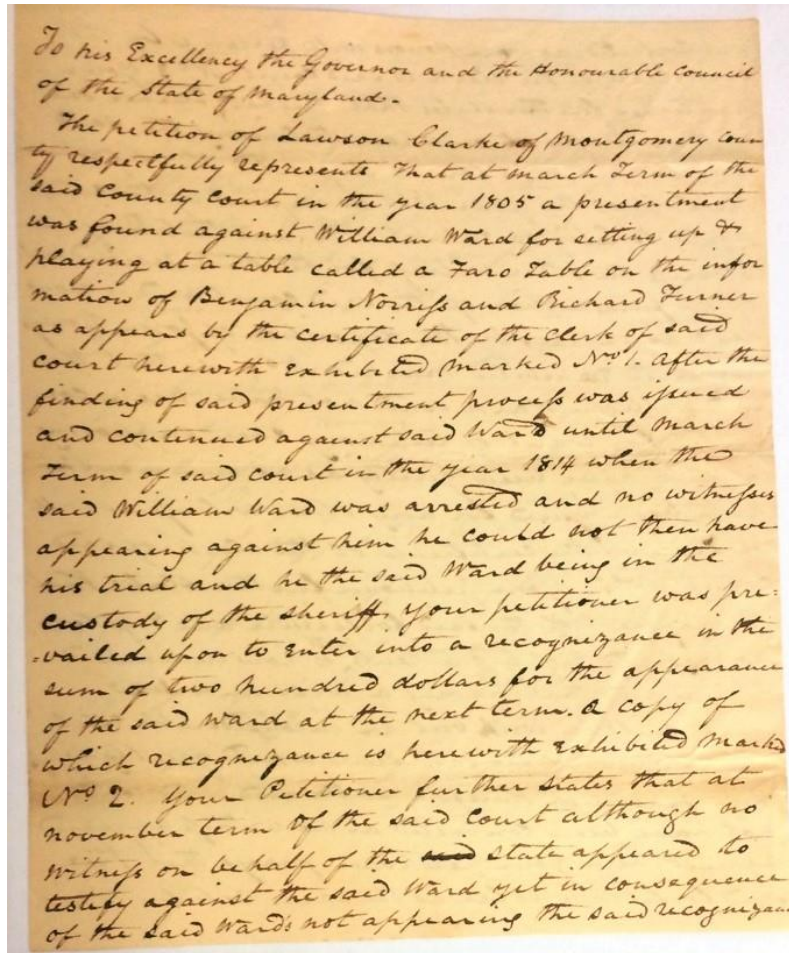
\$450.00



Item No. 14

14. [Callahan, Chas. E.]: THE COMEDY DRAMA - THE NEW FOGG'S FERRY ... "ONE TOO MANY" Cincinnati: The Enquirer Job Printing Co. [1893?]. Multi-colored theatrical poster, broadside. 21" x 28." Very Good.

Numerous posters of this popular melodrama were displayed at the turn of the last century. The Theater Poster Collection at the Library of Congress contains a number of them. Callahan, a Cincinnati journalist, had great success with this play. \$125.00



To his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Council  
of the State of Maryland.

The petition of Lawson Clarke of Montgomery county  
respectfully represents that at March Term of the  
said County Court in the year 1805 a presentment  
was found against William Ward for setting up &  
playing at a table called a Faro Table on the infor-  
mation of Benjamin Norris and Richard Turner  
as appears by the certificate of the clerk of said  
court herewith exhibited (marked N<sup>o</sup> 1). after the  
finding of said presentment process was issued  
and continued against said Ward until March  
Term of said Court in the year 1814 when the  
said William Ward was arrested and no witnesses  
appearing against him he could not then have  
his trial and he the said Ward being in the  
custody of the sheriff, your petitioner was pre-  
vailed upon to enter into a recognizance in the  
sum of two hundred dollars for the appearance  
of the said Ward at the next term. a copy of  
which recognizance is herewith exhibited marked  
N<sup>o</sup> 2. Your Petitioner further states that at  
November term of the said Court although no  
witness on behalf of the said state appeared to  
testify against the said Ward yet in consequence  
of the said Ward's not appearing the said recognizance

Item No. 15

### The Other Justice Chase

15. [Chase, Jeremiah]: AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, 7 MAY 1815, AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS, Folio sheet, folded to [4]pp, all in manuscript. Docketed on page [4]: "Petition of Lawson Clark of Montgomery County. Presented by Archibald Van Horn. Recorded 5 June 1815." The first two pages, plus two lines on the third page, consist of Clark's Petition. Page [3] is Judge Chase's Opinion, signed and written in his hand May 7, 1815. Very Good.

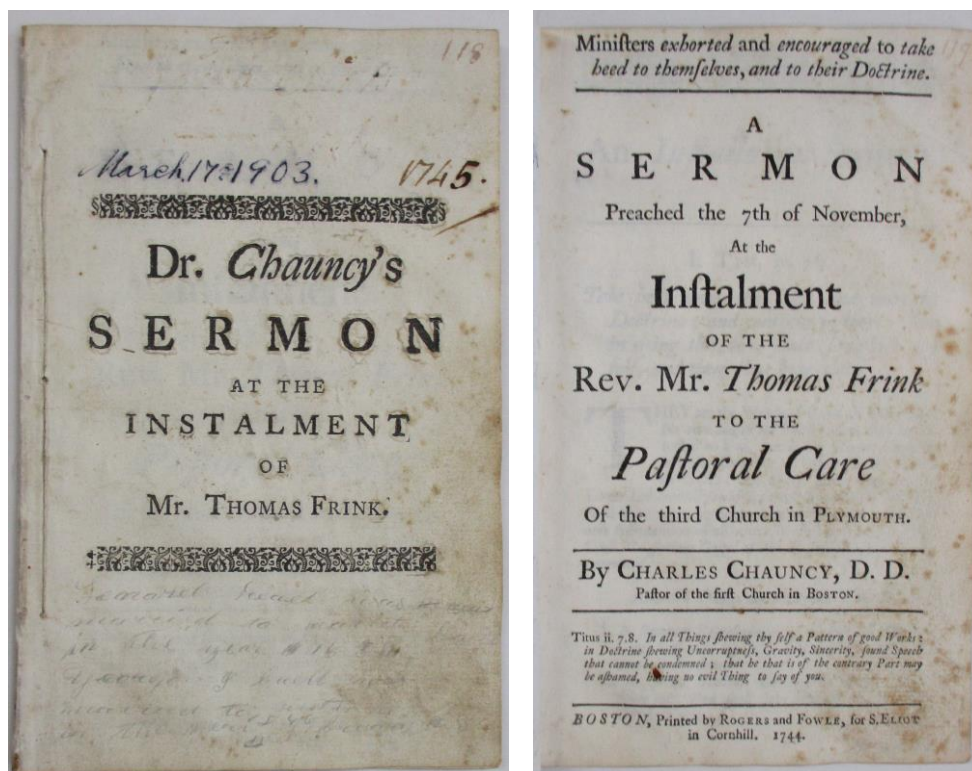
Jeremiah Chase was a prominent Maryland jurist, though not as famous [or notorious] as his Federalist cousin, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase. He responds to the petition of Lawson Clark, the surety on William Ward's bond. Clark's petition occupies the first two pages plus two lines on page 3: "A presentment was found against William Ward for setting up & playing at a table called a Faro Table... [P]rocess was issued and continued against said Ward



until March Term of said court in the year 1814 when the said William Ward was arrested and no witnesses appearing against him he could not then have his trial." After he was arrested, Ward was incarcerated until Lawson Clark "was prevailed upon" to post Ward's \$200 bond guaranteeing his appearance at trial.

However, when the case was called for trial neither Ward nor any witnesses against him appeared. The court forfeited the bond for Ward's absence, and Lawson Clark thus lost his money. Clark's Petition argues that "Ward could not have been convicted as no witness appeared against him." Having a "wife and six small children with but an inconsiderable estate," Clark pleads for a return of his \$200.

Justice Chase does the right thing: he tells the Governor, to whom the bond had been forfeited, that "the Facts stated in this petition appear to be supported" by the evidence... I recommend a Remission of the Forfeiture, of the Recognizance of Lawson Clark as no witnesses appeared on the part of the State." \$500.00



Item No. 16

### Beware the "Notions" of the Great Awakening

16. **Chauncy, Charles:** MINISTERS EXHORTED AND ENCOURAGED TO TAKE HEED TO THEMSELVES, AND TO THEIR DOCTRINE. A SERMON PREACHED THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, AT THE INSTALMENT OF THE REV. MR. THOMAS FRINK TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE THIRD CHURCH IN PLYMOUTH. Boston: Printed by Rogers and Fowle, for S. Eliot., 1744. 45, [1 blank] pp, with the half title but lacking the final blank leaf. 'March 17 1903' written on half title, along with some faded contemporary writing. Stitched. Lightly foxed, else Very Good.

Chauncy warns against Great Awakening "Notions," propagated by those who are "zealous in propagating it to the Disturbance of the Churches," that a minister must possess an



"inward Sanctity" as judged by other men. It is the "sole Prerogative" of God "to know the Persons that are endowed with it."

Chauncy "was undoubtedly the most influential clergyman of his time in Boston, and, with the exception of Jonathan Edwards, in all New England." DAB. He was Edwards's most influential opponent of the Great Awakening and was, as DAB puts it, "a man of the intellect utterly distrusting the emotions as calculated to befog and pervert the mind."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 5358.

\$450.00



Item No. 17

**Protectionism: Good for "Irishmen," "The South," and "The Colored Man"**

17. **Chicago Commercial Magazine: THE BUREAU: (PAMPHLETS FOR THE PEOPLE) DEVOTED TO THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, & GENERAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU PRINTING COMPANY, 101 AND 103 WABASH AVE. [Chicago: (1870)].** Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Ten issues, lacking only No. 5. Each is 16pp, stitched, caption title [as issued]. Scattered dustsoil, foxing, and light to moderate wear. Good+.

An unusual magazine, published from 1869 through 1872, devoted to the themes of commerce and protectionism. The first article explains "Why Irishmen should vote for Protection," reminding that 'free trade' means "British free trade;" and argues that even Adam Smith would support a policy of protection for the U.S. Subsequent issues elaborate, and assert "The interest of the South in Protection," as well as that of the West and "the colored man." FIRST EDITION. Not in Lomazow, Ante-Fire Imprints, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin. OCLC records nine locations as of February 2021.

\$650.00

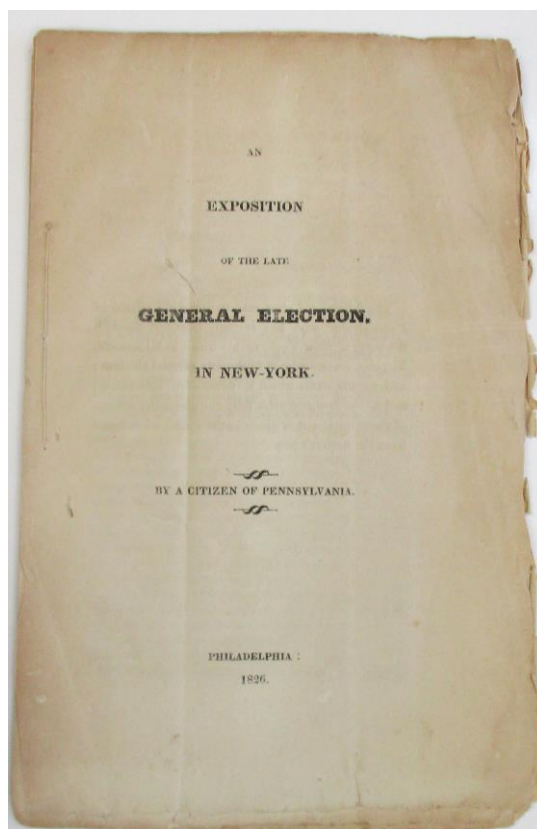
### **“That Ulcer on the Body Politic”**

18. **[Citizen of Pennsylvania, A]: AN EXPOSITION OF THE LATE GENERAL ELECTION, IN NEW-YORK. BY A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.** Philadelphia: 1826. 24pp, stitched. Untrimmed, light wear, Very Good.

"This rare pamphlet is a contemporary analysis of politics in New York in the 1820's. The unknown author also attacks Senator Henry Clay and the president, John Q. Adams. The author also refers to the Morgan Affair and supports Governor Clinton against slanderous accusations that he supported the actions of the kidnappers" [OCLC 228685881].

Henry Clay is "that ulcer on the body politic." President John Q. Adams fares no better, for opposing Governor Clinton's election as Governor of New York, in order to diminish Clinton's chances for the Presidency.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 23456. AI 24472 [6]. OCLC 228685881 [9] as of February 2021.  
\$275.00



Item No. 18

### **Johnston's Surrender to Sherman**

19. **[Civil War]: INTERVIEW BETWEEN SHERMAN & JOHNSON [sic].** Philadelphia: P.S. Duval & Son, Lith. [1865]. Some foxing at the margins, else Very Good.

This rare lithograph by Duval depicts General Joe Johnston's surrender of his army to General Sherman on April 18. "Peter Stephen Duval, the most prominent Philadelphia

lithographer of the 19th-century, was born ca. 1804/5 in France. He emigrated from France to Philadelphia in the fall of 1831 to accept a job as a lithographer with the printing firm of Childs & Inman. By 1837 he had established his own lithographic printing shop and remained in business until his retirement in 1869" [online Library Company article on Duval.]

"Sherman studies the surrender terms as his vanquished opponent, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, waits with evident unease in this rare depiction of the meeting at the Bennett House in Durham, North Carolina. The print erred in showing the principals with their staffs; Sherman remembered that 'we were alone together.' Unlike Appomattox, the Bennett House surrender quickly had a shadow cast over it when the War Department disallowed Sherman's terms, and this scene never rivalled the meeting of Lee and Grant in iconographic memory." [Neely and Holzer, *THE UNION IMAGE: POPULAR PRINTS OF THE CIVIL WAR NORTH*. UNC Press: 2000. Page 194, Figure 98]. In our copy, the face of the man standing behind Sherman differs slightly from the Neely-Holzer illustration.

Neely & Holzer 194. Not located in Reilly, Weitenkampf, Bartlett, Sabin, Eberstadt, LCP, or on OCLC or the AAS online site as of January 2021. \$2,500.00



Item No. 19

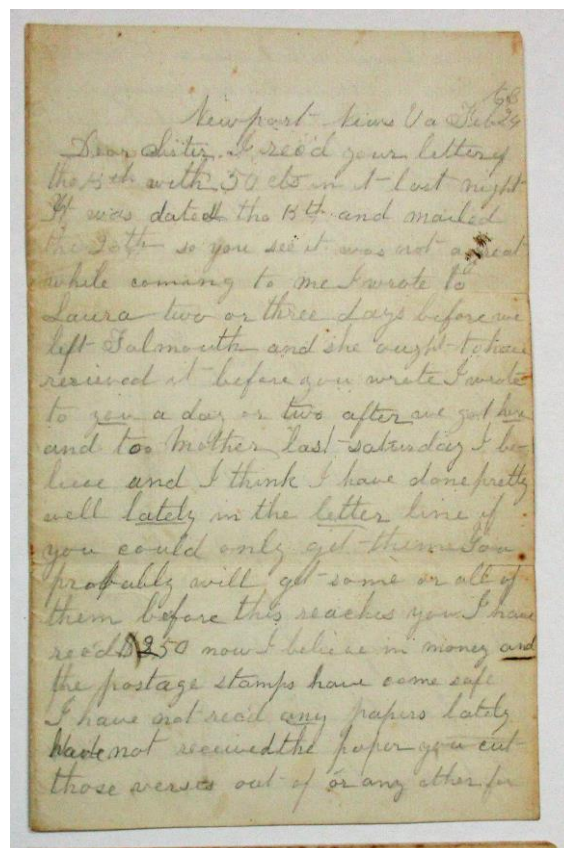
**"I am Getting to Be Quite an Abolitionist"**

20. [Civil War] Clark, Ward E.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER, UNSIGNED, FROM NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, 24 FEBRUARY 1863, TO HIS SISTER DESCRIBING HIS STRONG ABOLITIONIST SENTIMENTS; A ROUSING UNIONIST SPEECH BY HIS COLONEL; POLITICAL DEBATES IN CAMP; NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS; AND DISCUSSIONS WITH SOLDIERS ABOUT THE WAR:

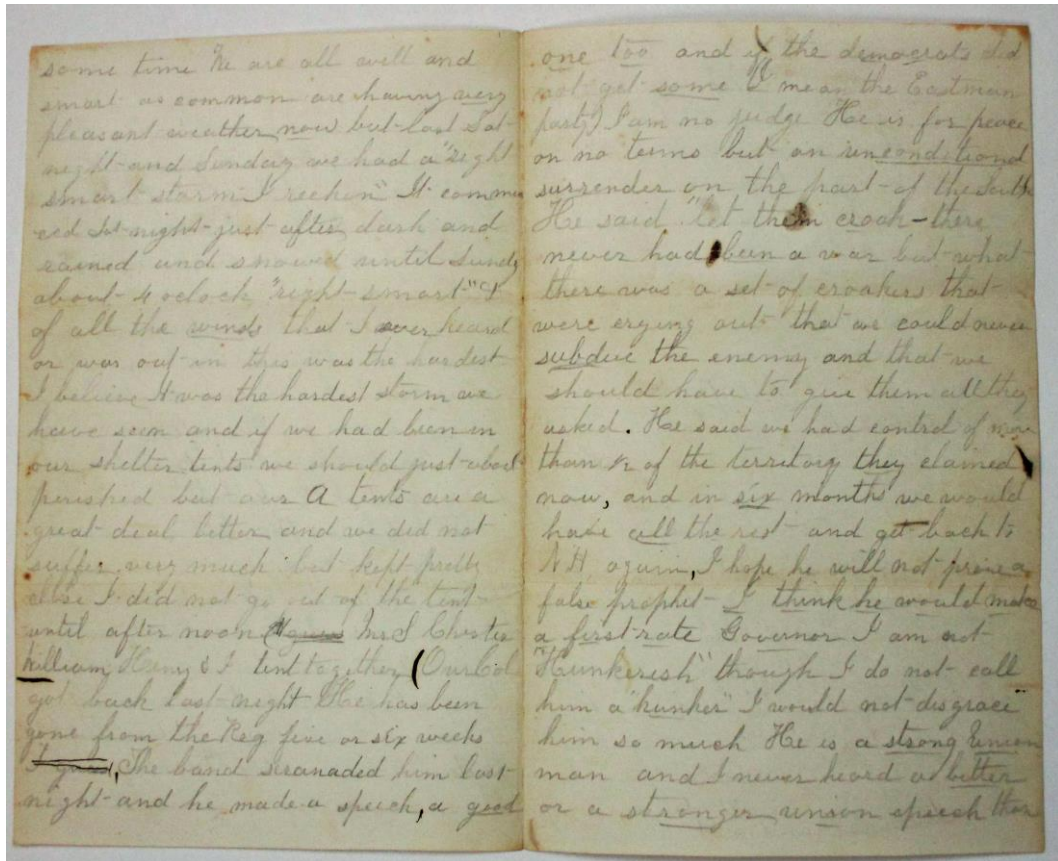
"OUR COLONEL GOT BACK LAST NIGHT. . . HE MADE A SPEECH, A GOOD ONE TOO, AND IF THE DEMOCRATS DID NOT GET SOME (I MEAN THE EASTMAN PARTY) I AM NO JUDGE. HE IS FOR PEACE ON NO TERMS BUT AN



UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER ON THE PART OF THE SOUTH HE SAID "LET THEM CROAK - THERE NEVER HAD BEEN A WAR BUT WHAT THERE WAS A SET OF CROAKERS THAT WERE CRYING OUT THAT WE COULD NEVER SUBDUED THE ENEMY AND THAT WE SHOULD HAVE TO GIVE THEM ALL THEY ASKED. HE SAID WE HAD CONTROL OF MORE THAN 1/2 OF THE TERRITORY THEY CLAIMED NOW, AND IN SIX MONTHS WE WOULD HAVE ALL THE REST AND GET BACK TO N.H. AGAIN, I HOPE HE WILL NOT PROVE A FALSE PROPHET. I THINK WOULD MAKE A FIRST RATE GOVERNOR. I AM NOT "HUNKERISH" THOUGH I DO NOT CALL HIM A "HUNKER." I WOULD NOT DISGRACE HIM SO MUCH. HE IS A STRONG UNION MAN AND I NEVER HEARD A BETTER OR A STRONGER UNION SPEECH THAN HE MADE LAST NIGHT. SOME OF THE HUNKERS OF THE REG SAY THEY WOULD VOTE FOR GILMORE BEFORE THEY WOULD VOTE FOR HIM. THAT HE IS A TRAITOR & C & C. THESE ARE THE ONES THAT HAVE FOUND OUT THAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THE NIGGER AND NOT THE UNION. I DO NOT SEE THINGS IN THAT LIGHT, NEITHER THAT WE ARE ALL A PACK OF COWARDS FOR ENLISTING. . . I AM NOT SORRY THAT I ENLISTED. I WOULD NOT TAKE A DISCHARGE IF IT WAS OFFERED TO ME. . . I WANT TO SEE THIS REBELLION PUT DOWN, AND I THINK I AM DOING MY DUTY. . . I HAVE NOT SEEN ANYTHING TO ALTER MY POLITICAL VIEWS, ONLY THE EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON SOIL & C. I AM GETTING TO BE QUITE AN ABOLITIONIST AND NOT A HUNKER." Newport News, VA: 1863. Folio sheet folded to 5" x 8", [4] pp. Completely in pencil manuscript, a few ink blotches and corrections, light soiling and rubbing at outer folds. Couple of short closed margin tears [no loss]. With original envelope addressed to his father Moses Clark, Landoff, N.H., bearing a 3 cent stamp and '2 March Old Point Comfort VA' postmark [side edge is torn from opening]. Good+ to Very Good.



Item No. 20



Item No. 20

Ward Eastman Clark (1839-1913) of Landoff, New Hampshire, was the son of farmer Moses B. Clark [1805-1886] and Elmira Clark. The letter was likely written to his younger sister Jane, who was living with their parents.

Clark mustered into Co. G, 11th New Hampshire Infantry on August 15, 1862, and served under Colonel Walter Harriman. He and the members of his Company had a lively interest in the politics of the War, and its repercussions in New Hampshire. He renounces whatever "Hunker" tendencies he may once have had. "Hunkers" were scorned for having made excessive accommodations to Slavery and the Slave Power. Ex-President Franklin Pierce was the paradigm of such a "Northern Man with Southern Principles."

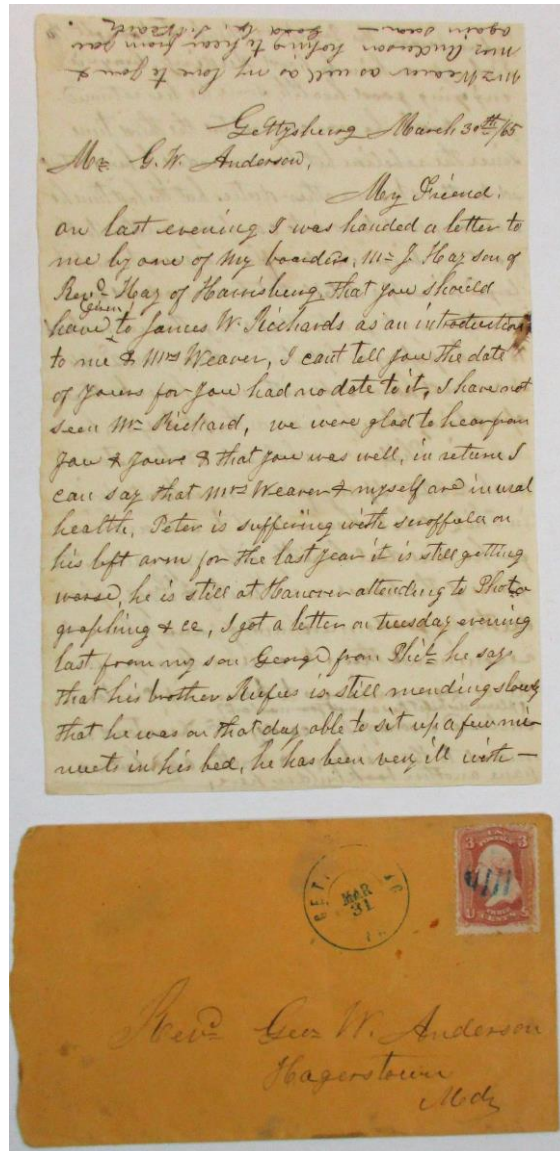
Clark was discharged on June 30, 1864, with a disability. After the war, he returned to New Hampshire as a retail merchant and then a farmer. He moved to California in 1882 and continued farming in San Bernardino, Colton and San Pedro. Clark's hopes that Col. Harriman would become governor of New Hampshire came true in 1867, when Harriman was elected to his first of two consecutive terms. \$450.00

**"He was Conscripted the Third Time since the Rebellion"**

21. [Civil War Letter]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM S. WEAVER AT GETTYSBURG, 30 MARCH 1865, TO MRS. G.W. ANDERSON OF HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND. WITH POSTAL CANCEL AND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO REVEREND GEO. W. ANDERSON. 2pp plus postal envelope, with cancel and 3 cent stamp. Very Good.

Weaver advises that his son "George is enjoying good health, since he has returned from Dixie, he was conscripted the third time since the rebellion but has succeeded by being detailed

to attend to some other duties but the last time he was compeled to go into camp and from there to the front in Virginia, & in place of going to camp he forged himself a detail that he was ordered from Montgomery to go into Miss. to gather up material to make paper, he left Selma, Alabama Nov 2 /64 & arrived home safe with many hair's breath escape of being taken prisoner, on the 1st Dec /64. He is now in Phila in a wholesale notions store." \$175.00



Item No. 21

**“But Let Us Lay All Jokes Aside...”**

22. [Civil War Sheet Music]: RAW RECRUITS, OR ABRAHAM'S DAUGHTER, AS SUNG WITH GREAT APPLAUSE BY BRYANTS MINSTRELS OF NEW YORK. New York: Firth, Pond & Co., 547 Broadway; Boston: O. Ditson & Co.; Pittsburgh: H. Kleber & Bro.; Cincinnati: C.Y. Fonda. [1862?]. Folio, 10" x 13-1/4". 5, [1 blank] pp, disbound. Title page lithograph depicting unflattering, stereotyped caricatures of five black soldiers in military dress standing in front of tents. Beneath the lithograph is printed: "Lith. of Sarony, Major and Knapp, 448 Broadway, N.Y." Light tanning and wear at edges, a few blank inner margin tears. Else Very Good.

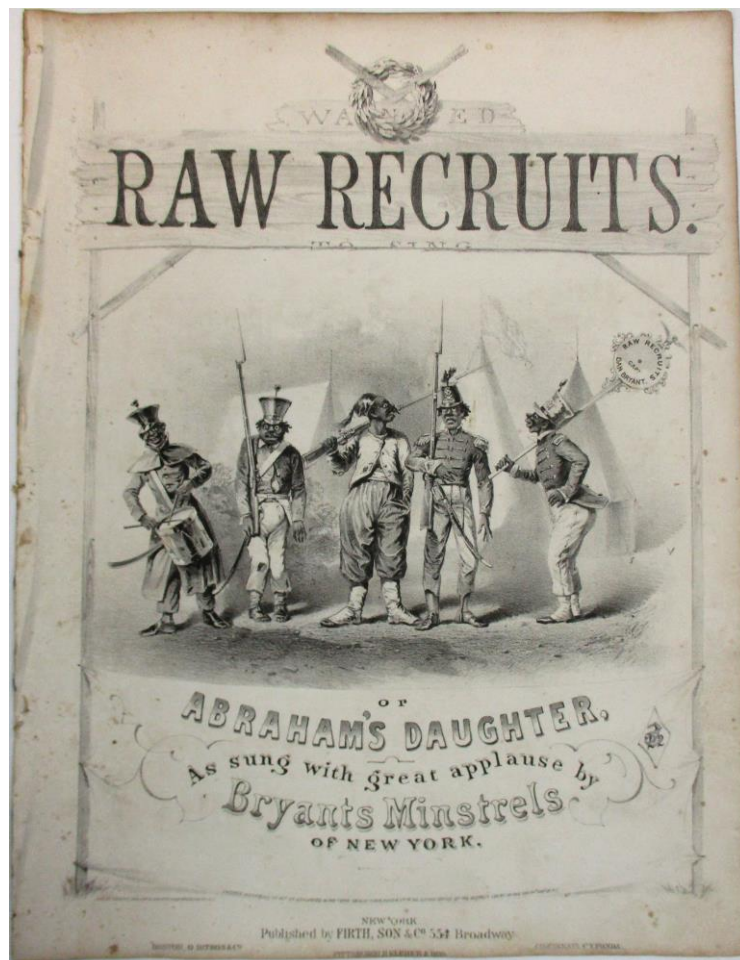


The caption title on page two reads, "Abraham's Daughter, or Raw Recruits." At the bottom of page two is printed: "Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1861 by Sep. Winner in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Penna."

Despite the obnoxious, caricatured portrayal of the black soldiers, the contents are strongly pro-Union: "But let us lay all jokes aside,/ It is a sorry question,/ The man who would these States divide,/ Should hang for his suggestion." The song explains that "Abraham's Daughter" is "Columbia." "We're goin' down to Washington To fight for Abraham's daughter." This song has five verses. A second song begins at page five, entitled "Abrahams Daughter as sung by Bryants Minstrels." It contains four verses: "Some years ago, I suppose you know Johnny Bull sent missioners to the North and South of America, to separate the Union... But we licked him well in Eighteen twelve, And we can lick him weller..."

"Bryant's Minstrels, a blackface minstrel troupe, performed in the mid-19th century, primarily in New York City. The troupe was led by the O'Neill brothers, from upstate New York, who took the stage name Bryant. The eldest brother Jerry, a veteran of the Ethiopian Serenaders, Campbell's Minstrels, E.P. Christy's Minstrels and other troupes, sang and played tambourine and bones. Dan Bryant, who had toured with Losee's Minstrels, the Sable Harmonists and Campbell's Minstrels, sang and played banjo." [From the Swann African-Americana Catalogue sale 2012].

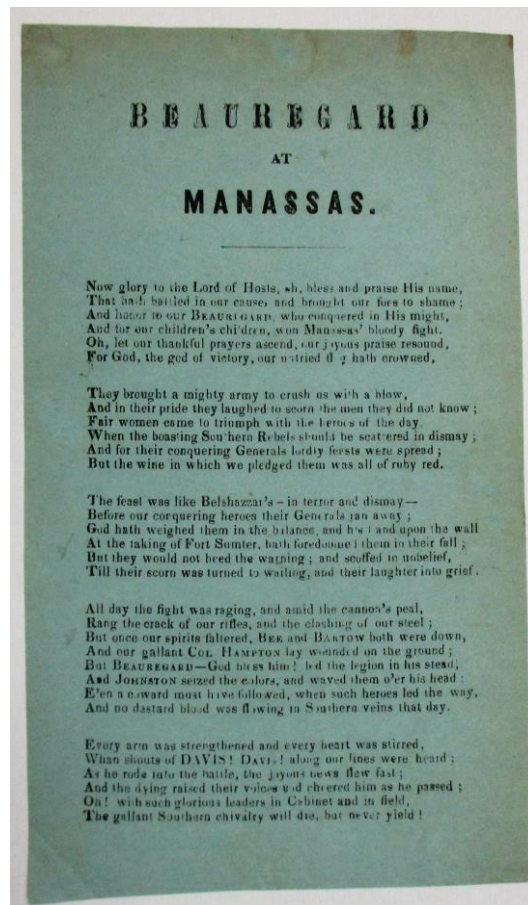
\$375.00



Item No. 22



Item No. 22



Item No. 23

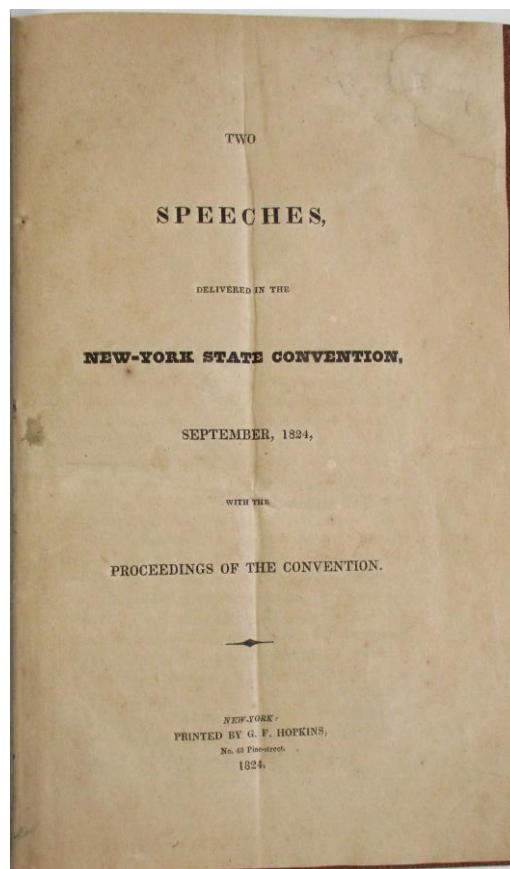
**By One of North Carolina's "Most Gifted Daughters"**

23. [Clarke, Mary Devereux]: BEAUREGARD AT MANASSAS. [np: 1861?]. Broadside verse in five stanzas. 4-1/8" x 7-1/4." Printed on robin's-egg blue paper. Light scattered spotting, Very Good.

Exulting in victory at this early battle, the first line is, "Now glory to the Lord of Hosts, oh, bless and praise His name." The Union soldiers were arrogant-- "They brought a mighty army to crush us with a blow, / And in their pride they laughed to scorn the men they did not know."

Mary Bayard Devereux Clarke [1827-1886], to whom authorship is generally attributed, was a North Carolina writer, poet and photographer. In a posthumous piece, the Raleigh News and Observer called her one of the State's "most gifted daughters."

Rudolph 39. Wolf C22. Hummel 5416. Parrish & Willingham 6271 [8 locations]. Not in Thornton. \$500.00



Item No. 24

**Down with "Cabals" and "King Caucus"**

24. [Clinton, De Witt]: TWO SPEECHES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER, 1824, WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. New York: G.F. Hopkins, 1824. v, [6]-88 pp. Light margin spotting and occasional light inner margin wear, occasional tanning. Good+ or so, in modern cloth [bookplate on front pastedown, bit of lower spine discoloration]. Light numerical rubberstamp in blank margin of page [iii].

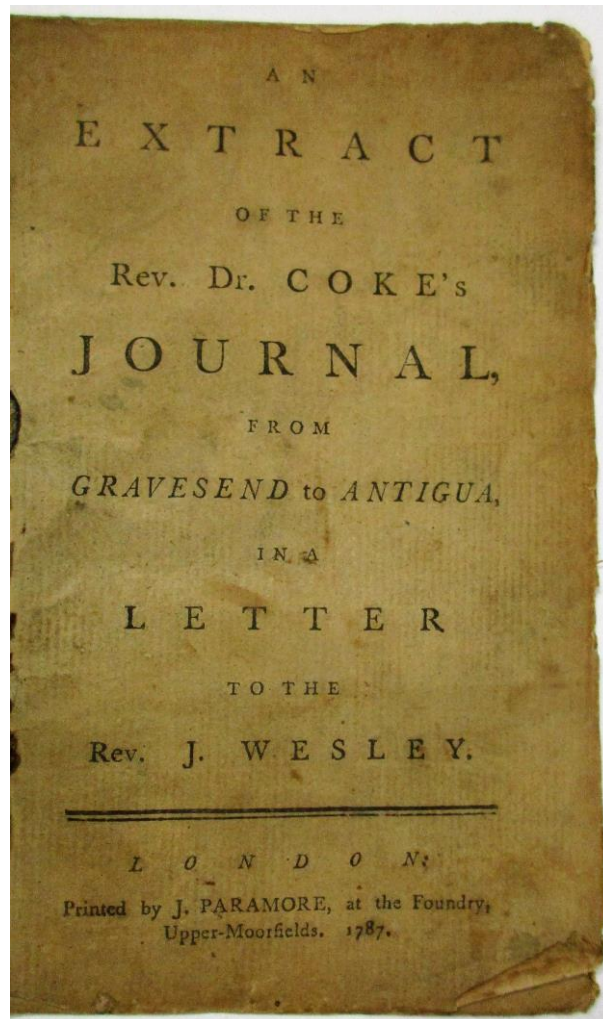


Political "cabals," "King Caucus," and Clinton's other enemies sought to deny him the gubernatorial nomination in 1824, with arguments and speeches "in language of pointed reprehension." Here, "the friends of Mr. Clinton" publish speeches of Messrs Haines and Gerrit Smith, with other documentation "illustrating the character of this great statesman," denouncing the caucus system, and exposing the dishonorable intrigues of the opposition.

This work presents an illuminating picture of bitter, no-holds-barred politics in the State of New York.

AI 17396 [1]. OCLC notes a number of institutional locations.

\$350.00



Item No. 25

**“All the Negro-Women were Dressed in White Linen Gowns...”**

25. **Coke, Thomas:** EXTRACT OF THE REV. DR. COKE'S JOURNAL FROM GRAVESEND TO ANTIGUA, IN A LETTER TO THE REV. J. WESLEY. London: Printed by J. Paramore, 1787. 12mo, 12pp. Title page browned. Light foxing. Inner margins archivally reinforced. Good+, in modern marbled boards.

The first Methodist Bishop, Coke was "superintendent" for America and, in the course of his duties, made nine voyages to the West Indies between 1784 and 1803. This is an account of Coke's first voyage to the West Indies. His Letter tells the story of the difficult passage from England to Antigua, and his activities thereafter. Having set sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia, they



YOU WILL FORTH WITH TAKE COMMAND OF THE ARTILLERY AT THE FORT CALLED DE COLEGIO AND PLACE THE GUNS IN ORDER."

[2] AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, IN SPANISH, BY SERVANDO CANALES, 19 SEPTEMBER 1866: A PASS FOR CAPTAIN BRINSMADE TO TRAVEL FROM MATAMOROS ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE TO BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. [Mexico]: 1866. The first item on lined paper folded to 5" x 7-1/2"; the second, 4" x 8-1/2". Both in ink manuscript, written on rectos only. Old folds, a few shallow edge splits. Else Very Good.

After the Civil War some diehard southerners moved to Mexico and South America. Mexico's Emperor enticed these disappointed Confederates with land grants. Slaves, however, were prohibited, as Slavery was illegal under Mexican law.

Allan Abbot Brinsmade [1831-1910] was one of them. Born in Honolulu when his father was serving as consul for the United States, he moved to the mainland as a young man. In 1858 he volunteered with the Morgan Riflemen, an independent company of volunteers, and served in the Utah War against the Mormons. During the Civil War, he enlisted with the Second Company, Louisiana's Confederate Washington Artillery, and fought in many battles until he was injured at Williamsport. At the end of the war, he went into exile in Mexico and joined the Mexican Army, eventually becoming Lieut. Colonel of Artillery. He later returned to the United States and settled in Houston as a bookkeeper. In 1875, he was in New Orleans as the first Secretary of the New Orleans Stock Exchange, and served as such until October 15, 1895. ["Brinsmade Resigns." The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA, October 3, 1895, p.11.]

Jose Maria de Jesus Carvajal [1809-1874] was a surveyor, legislator and liberal revolutionary. He was born in San Fernando de Bexar [San Antonio] and by 1830 was the official surveyor and son-in-law of empresario Martin De Leon. In 1835, he was elected to the legislature of Coahuila and Texas. was elected as a legislator in 1835. He served as secretary and was authorized to publish the laws of the state in English and Spanish, which were published in 1839. Beginning in 1839, he led some anti-centralist revolts in Northern Mexico; in 1846, he commanded a division of the Mexican army against the United States; in 1862, he joined the Mexican liberal army against the French; and about 1864, he negotiated a loan from the United States on behalf of the liberal Minister of Justice Benito Juarez, to aid in the cause. ["Carbajal, Jose Maria Jesus." Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fca45>. Accessed Feb. 21, 2021. Published by the Texas State Historical Society.]

Servando Canales [1830-1883] was a Mexican soldier who took part in the Battle of Padierna in 1847 and later became a guerilla. After the war, he became involved in smuggling for a time. He later continued his military career, including taking part in the Siege of Puebla in 1862, took part in the Siege of Queretaro about 1867, and was present at the execution of Maximilian. In 1879, he was elected governor of Tamaulipas. \$750.00

### **Inspirational Songs from the Confederacy!**

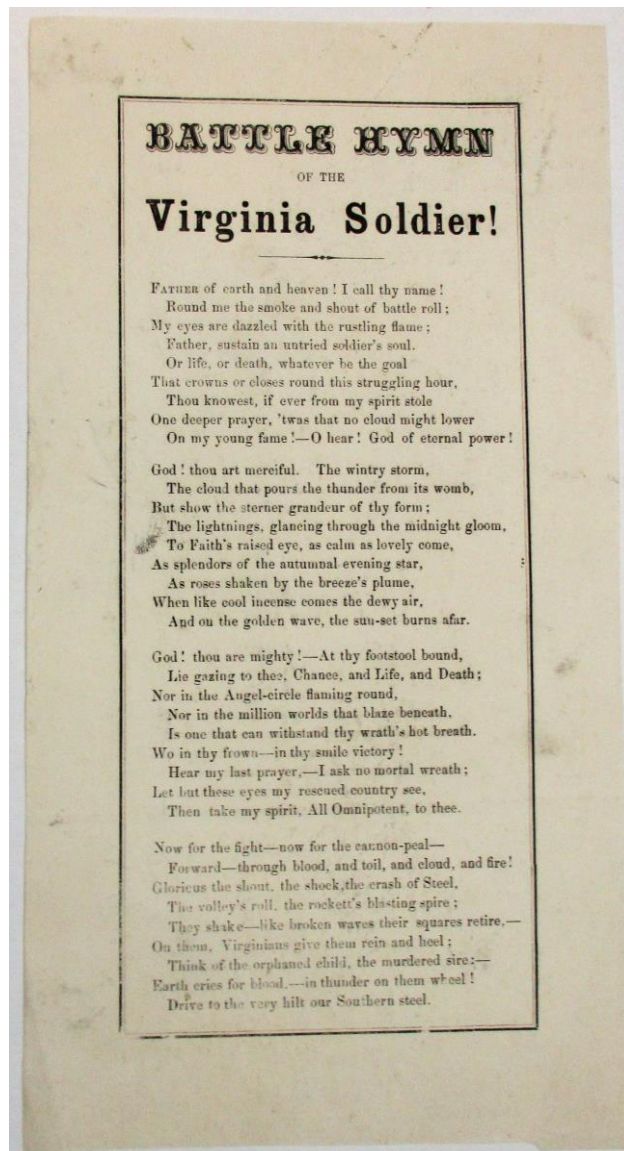
**27. [Confederate Broadside Verse]: BATTLE HYMN OF THE VIRGINIA SOLDIER!** Broadside, 5-1/8" x 9-5/8." Text surrounded by ruled border. Light wear, Very Good.

"Father of earth and heaven! I call thy name! / Round me the smoke and shout of battle roll."

"The prayer of the Virginian in battle seems an invocation in which the soldier requests the rescue of his country, at the cost of his life if necessary" [Rudolph].



Rudolph 27. Wolf C16. OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of January 2021. \$350.00



Item No. 27

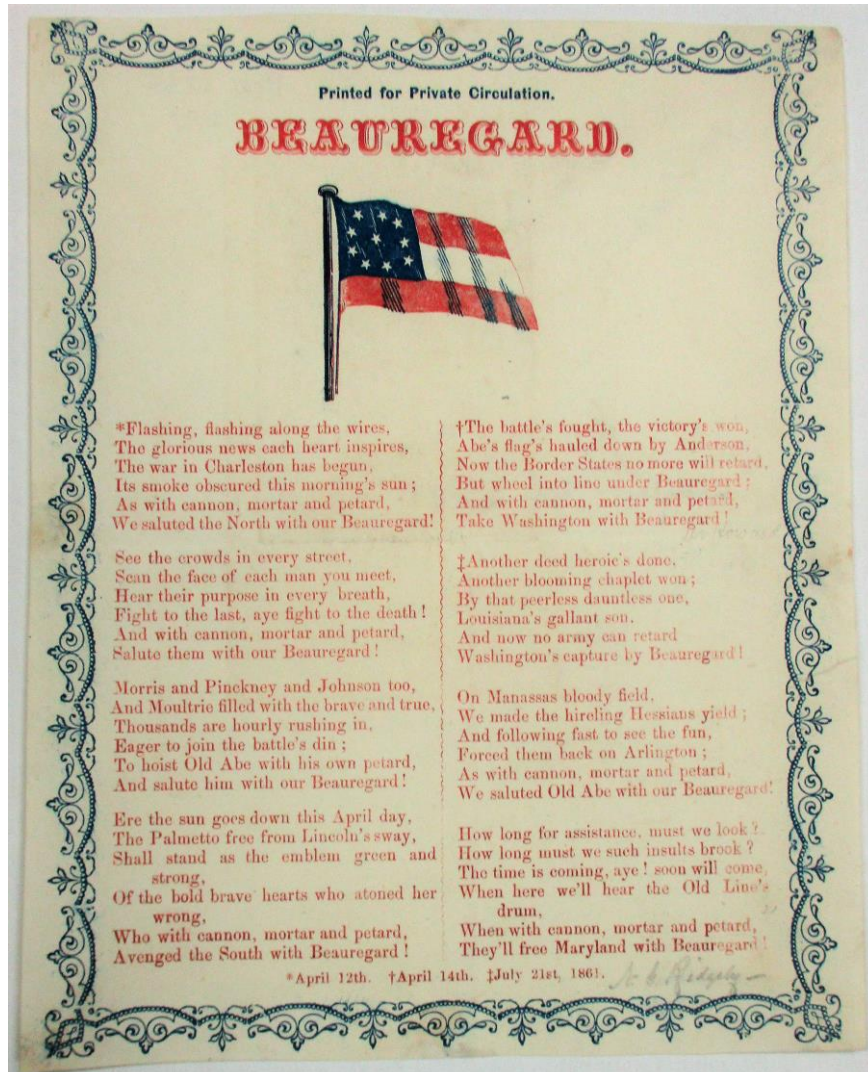
28. [Confederate Broadside Verse]: BEAUREGARD. [np: 1861?] Broadside, 5-3/4" x 7-3/8." Text in red type in two columns separated by a rule. Decorative border in blue. At head of title: "Printed for Private Circulation." Ten-star Confederate flag [in red, white, and blue colors] beneath the title. Attractive and Very Good.

This copy is signed in pencil in the lower right corner, "N.G. Ridgely," probably Nicholas Greenberry Ridgely, the Baltimore satirist and Confederate sympathizer. See, Parrish & Willingham 6501 for his broadside verse. Rudolph suggests that the last three verses of this broadside were "by Nick Ridgely."

Other printings depict an eight-star Confederate flag, and print the border in red. The verse begins, "Flashing, flashing along the wires, / The glorious news each heart inspires, / The war in Charleston has begun, / Its smoke obscured this morning's sun." A footnote is printed, at the bottom of the page, "April 12th," the date of the attack on Fort Sumter. Other references in

the verse are to the fall of Sumter on April 14, and the victory at Manassas on July 21. "On Manassas bloody field, / We made the hireling Hessians yield... As with cannon, mortar and petard, / We saluted Old Abe with our Beauregard."

Rudolph 38. Parrish & Willingham 6235 [1- PPL]. Wolf C21. OCLC 851659139 [2- NYHS, NYU]. \$500.00



Item No. 28

29. [Confederate Broadside Verse]: BULL RUN. TUNE- "WAIT FOR THE WAGON."  
[np: 1861?]. Broadside, 4-7/8" x 8-1/4." Ten stanzas, each four lines, surrounded by ruled border. Some foxing, light wear, Good+.

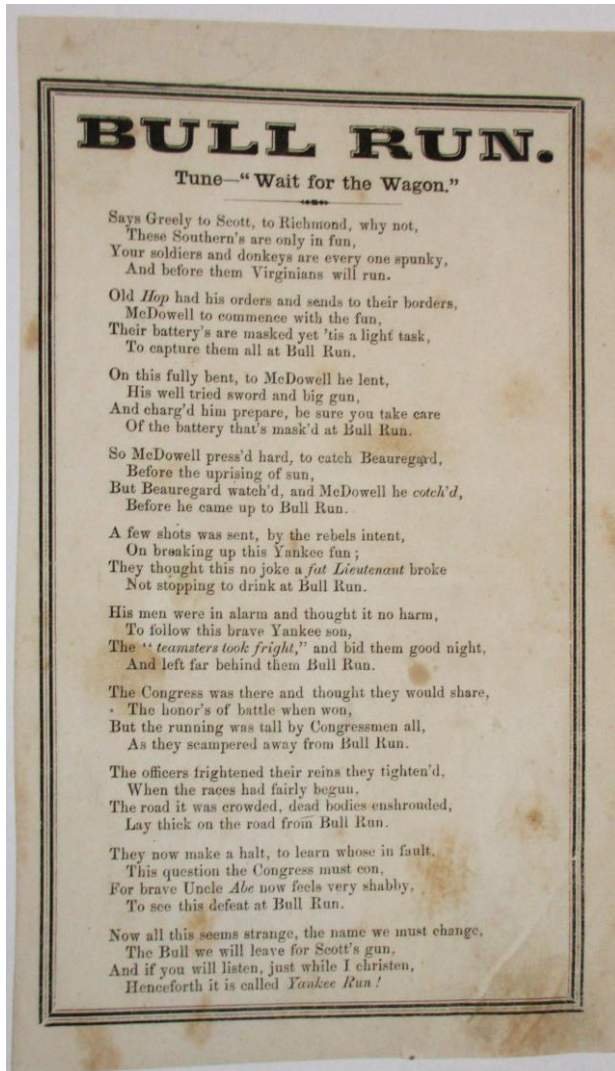
This is a Confederate laugh at the Union defeat at Manassas. "Says Greely to Scott, to Richmond, why not, / These Southern's are only in fun, / Your soldiers and donkeys are every one spunky, / And before them Virginians will run."

"The Congress was there and thought they would share, / The honor's of battle when won, / But the running was tall by Congressmen all, / As they scampered away from Bull Run.

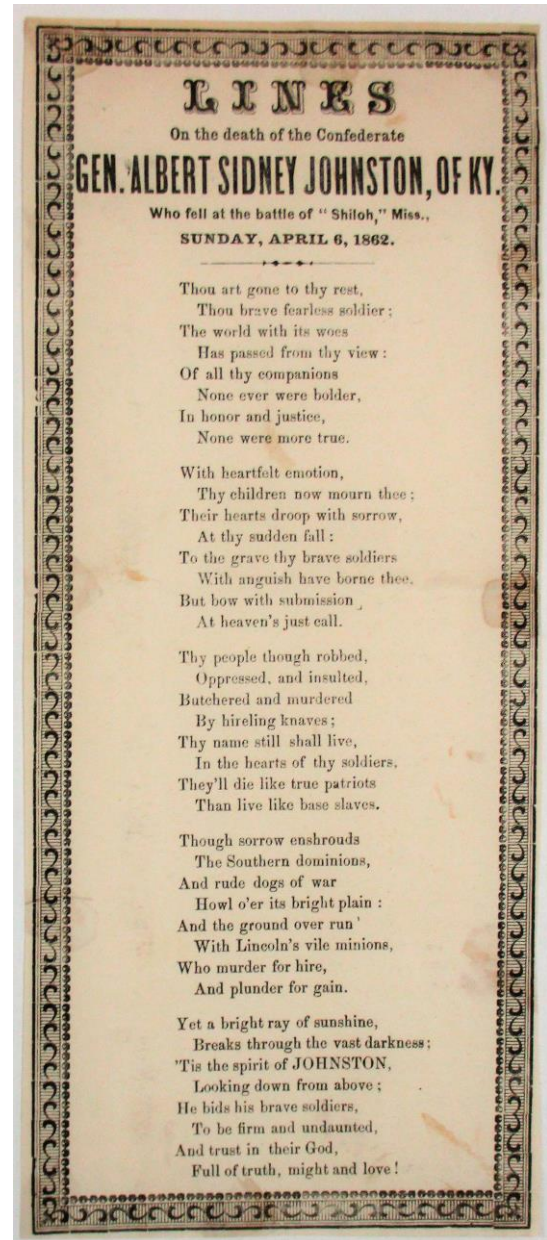
Rudolph says, "The text is the same as that of 'The Battle of Leesburgh'."

Rudolph 47. Wolf C29b. OCLC 39311232 [3- Wake Forest, Baker & Taylor, Lib VA] as of January 2021. Not in Hummel, Crandall, Parrish & Willingham. \$600.00





Item No. 29



Item No. 30

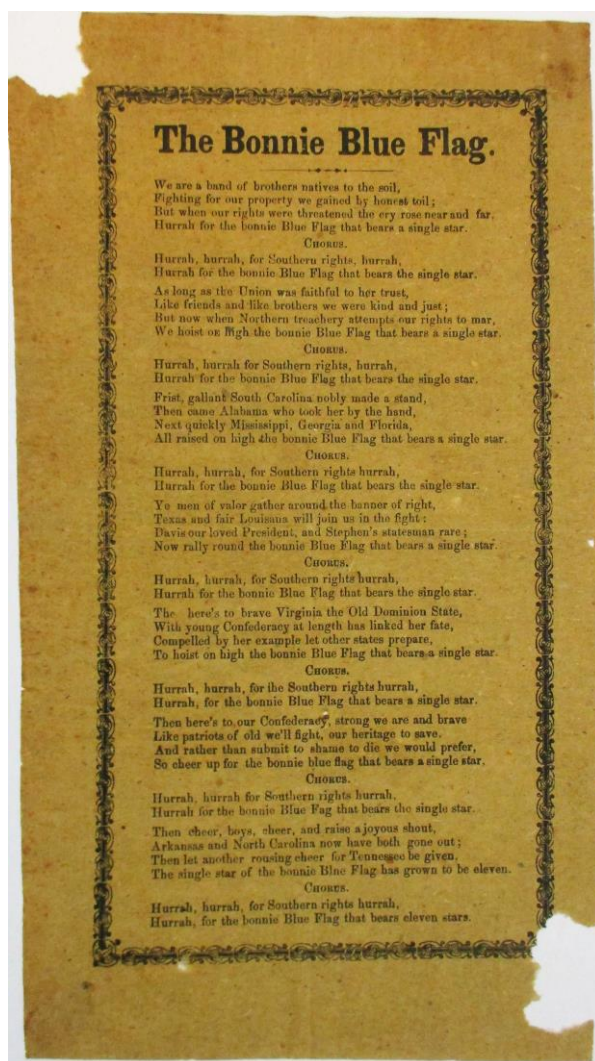
30. [Confederate Broadside Verse]: LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, OF KY. WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF "SHILOH," MISS., SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862. [np: 1862?]. Broadside, 4" x 9-1/4." Five eight-line stanzas, printed within a decorative border. A few light spots, trimmed closely near the border. Very Good.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, / Thou brave fearless soldier." The "spirit of JOHNSTON" is "a bright ray of sunshine," despite "Lincoln's vile minions, / Who murder for hire, / And plunder for gain."

Wolf C93. Rudolph 151. Parrish & Willingham 6409.

\$500.00



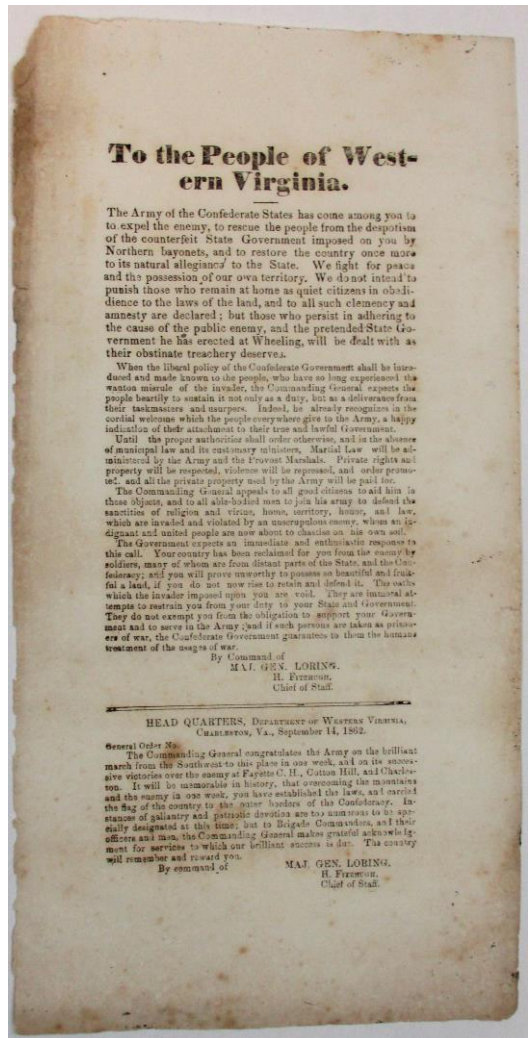


Item No. 31

31. [Confederate Broadside Verse] Macarthy, Harry: THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG. [np: 1861?]. 4to broadside printed on brown paper. Seven stanzas, each followed by a two-line chorus. 5-5/8" X 10-1/4." Text surrounded by a decorative border. Blank upper right and lower left corners torn [the lower right taking a small portion of the border]. Good+.

This popular Confederate song was printed in a variety of Confederate locales, some with Macarthy's name as author, some as song sheets, others as broadsides. Parrish and Willingham record about ten different varieties. "Next to 'Dixie's Land,' perhaps no other song was as well loved by the Confederate soldier as 'The Bonnie Blue Flag.' Written by Harry Macarthy [1834-1888] and sung to the old Irish tune 'The Irish Jaunting Car,' the song lays out the order of secession of the States that went on to form the Confederacy. The first flag of the Confederacy was a single white star on a blue background. This song, especially popular in the South during the early years of the war, counts out the eleven seceding states one by one. His song was an instant hit with Confederate soldiers and civilians alike. He premiered it during a concert in Jackson, Mississippi, in the spring of 1861 and performed it again in September of that same year at the New Orleans Academy of Music in front of an audience of soldiers headed for the Virginia front. The response was enthusiastic, and Macarthy was suddenly in demand as he had never been before" [online site of the American Battlefield Trust].

The Song begins with an assertion of white Southerners' entitlement to slave "property."  
 "We are a band of brothers natives to the soil, / Fighting for our property we gained by honest  
 toil; / But when our rights were threatened the cry rose near and far, / Hurrah for the bonnie  
 Blue Flag that bears a single star." The Chorus: "Hurrah, hurrah, for Southern rights hurrah /  
 Hurrah for the bonnie Blue Flag that bears eleven stars."  
 Rudolph 44. Parrish & Willingham 6417-6419. Wolf C26 [variant]. \$450.00



Item No. 32

**“The Oaths Which the Invader Imposed Upon You are Void”**

32. [Confederate Imprint]: TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN VIRGINIA. THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES HAS COME AMONG YOU TO EXPEL THE ENEMY, TO RESCUE THE PEOPLE FROM THE DESPOTISM OF THE COUNTERFEIT STATE GOVERNMENT IMPOSED ON YOU BY NORTHERN BAYONETS, AND TO RESTORE THE COUNTRY ONCE MORE TO ITS NATURAL ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE... BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. LORING. H. FITZHUGH, CHIEF OF STAFF. Charleston, Virginia: September 14, 1862. Broadside, 6-1/2" x 13-1/4". Blank inner margin browned, light foxing at bottom blank portion. Very Good.

General Loring exhorts "all able-bodied men to join his army to defend the sanctities of religion and virtue, home, territory, honor, and law... The oaths which the invader imposed on

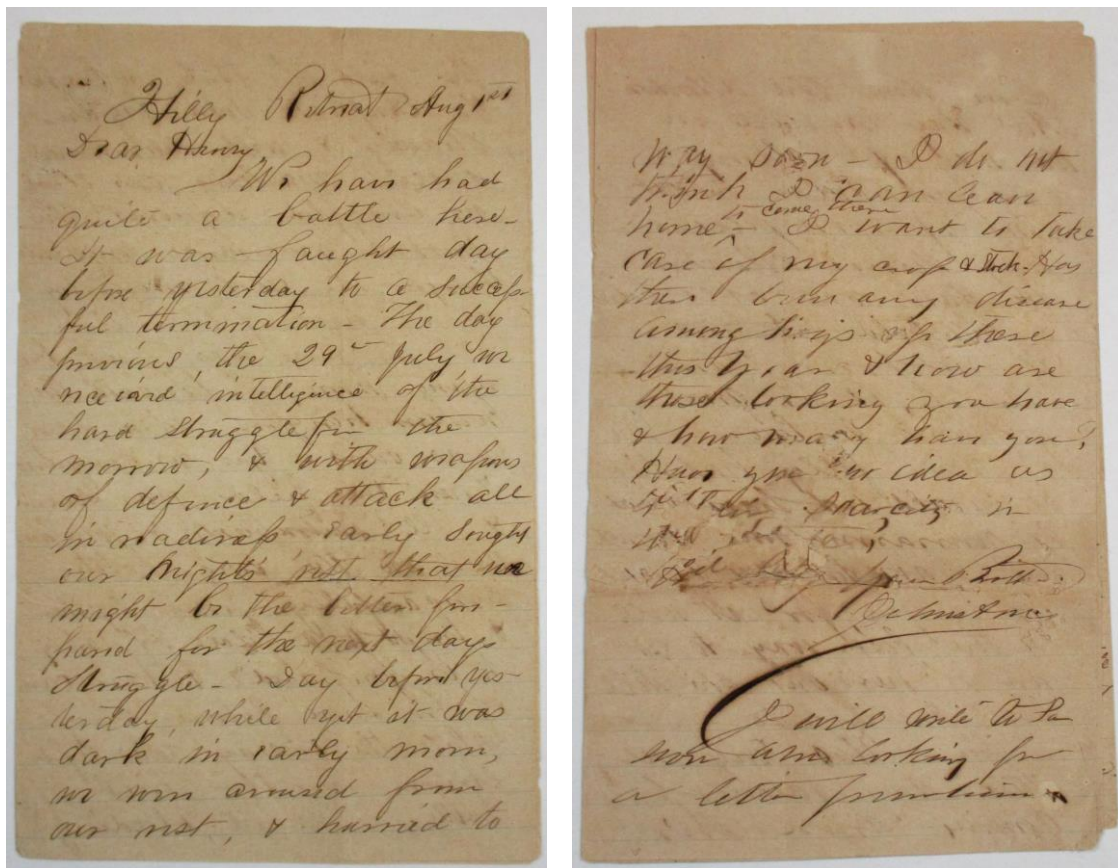
you are void. They are immoral attempts to restrain you from your duty to your State and Government. They do not exempt you from the obligation to support your Government and to serve in the Army."

General William Loring had lost an arm in the Mexican War, and served in various Departments of the Confederacy. Upon occupying Charleston, General Loring decided "to seize the printing plant of the local newspaper, of which John Rundle was or had been the editor. This it seems clear was the plant of the Kanawha Valley Star. In a few hours a long proclamation had been printed as a broadside [i.e., this item] and posted in the courthouse and other public places not seared by the destruction of fire and war. Signed by General Loring, the long statement affirmed that the Southern Army did not intend to punish those who remained at home as quiet citizens but promised to do otherwise with those who followed the Wheeling restored government" [West Virginia Division of Culture and History, 'The Civil War Comes to Charleston, by Roy Bird Cook'].

Parrish & Willingham identifies the distinctions between this original printing and the 1900 reprint.

Norona 330. Parrish & Willingham 1529. Not in Hummel.

\$2,000.00



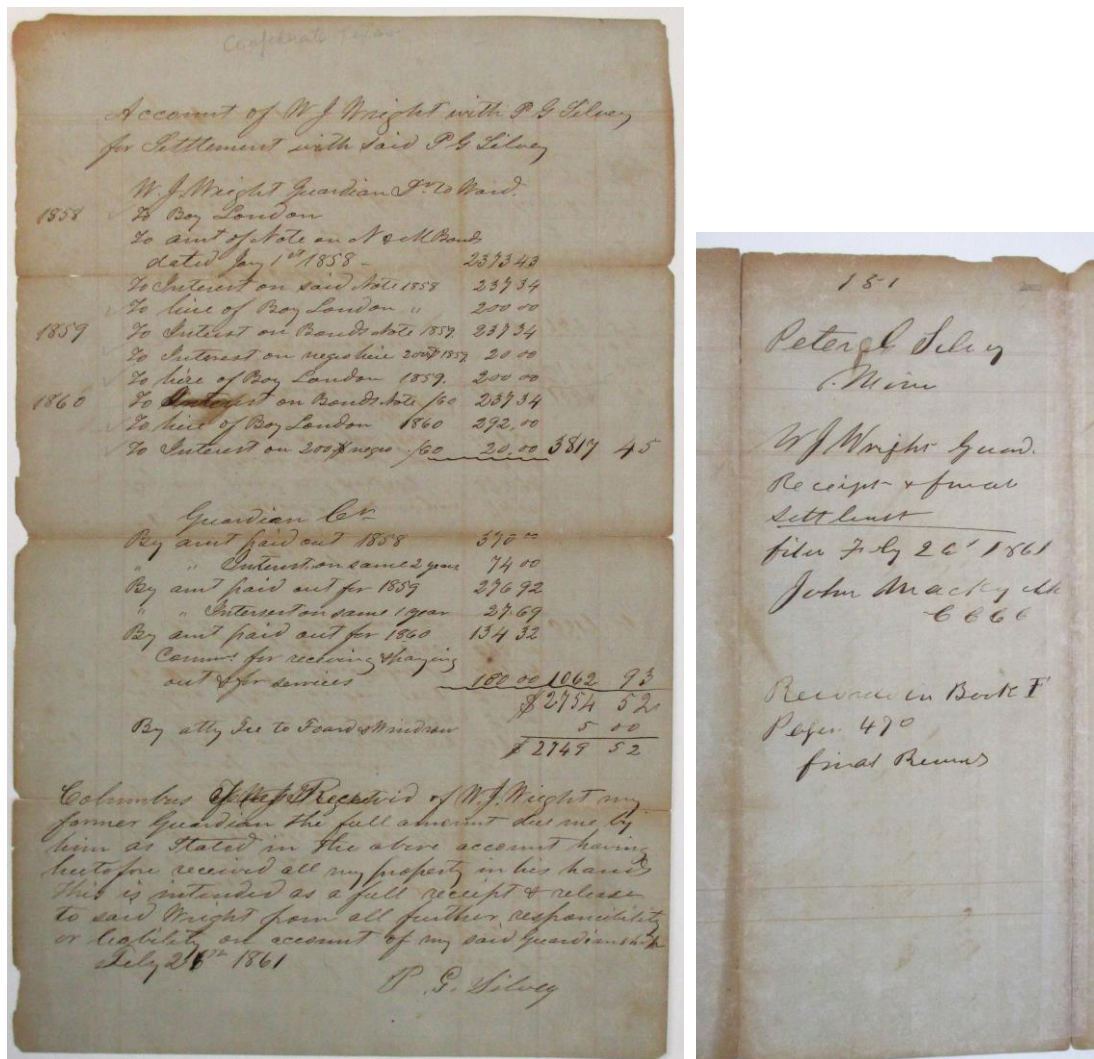
Item No. 33

33. [Confederate Letter]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER TO "HENRY," WRITTEN BY HIS BROTHER ----- JOHNSTON, DESCRIBING HIS ENGAGEMENT IN A RECENT BATTLE, AND GIVING HENRY ADVICE ON MANAGING THE SLAVES AT THEIR FARM. Hilly Retreat [TN]: Aug. 1st [1863?]. [12] pp. Entirely in ink manuscript, several closed tears with minor loss. Good+.

"We have had quite a battle here. It was fought day before yesterday to a successful termination. The day previous, the 29th July we received intelligence of the hard struggle for



the morrow & with weapons of defence & attack all in readiness, Early sought our heights that we might be the better prepared for the next days struggle." \$350.00



Item No. 34

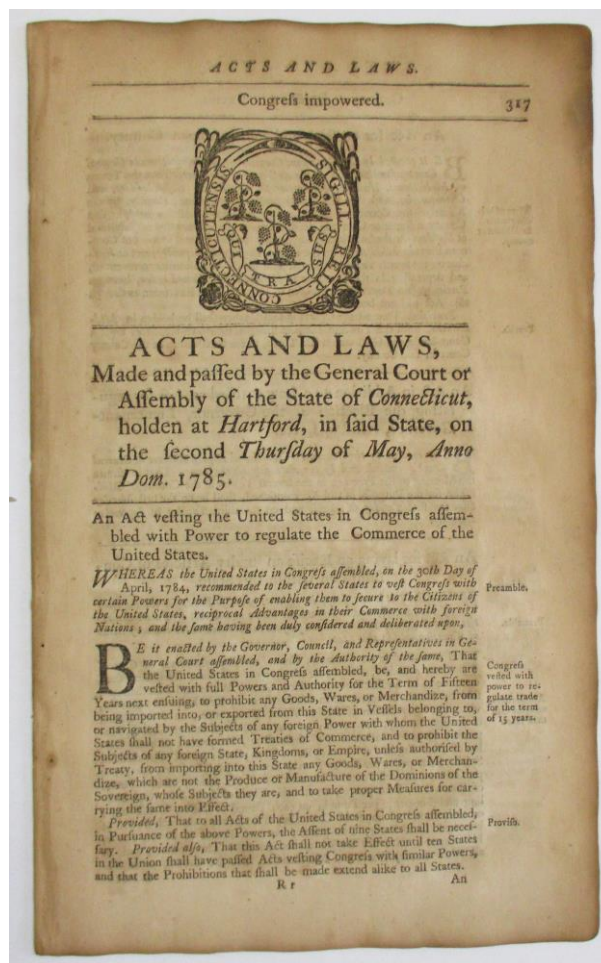
**Slave "Boy London"**

34. [Confederate Slave Hire]: GUARDIANSHIP ACCOUNT OF W.J. WRIGHT WITH P.G. SILVEY FOR SETTLEMENT WITH P.G. SILVEY," RELATING TO THE HIRING OUT OF SLAVE "BOY LONDON." Columbus [Texas]: 1861. Folio, 8-1/4" x 13". Completely in manuscript on blue paper with printed accounting lines and columns. Old folds [splits, repaired on verso], light discoloration, a handful of small blank edge chips. Very Good.

Peter G. Silvey [c.1840-1862] was born in Colorado County, Texas, to James E. and Malissa Ann Watts Silvey; his father died while he was a young boy. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census shows him living with the family of N. Bonds along with his brother and sister. This Account must have terminated the guardianship, as the account issued when Silvey became 21 years old. Among the Guardian's assets, managed for young Silvey, was the slave "Boy London," who was hired out to others. In 1858, 1859, and 1860 receipts are listed for "hire of Boy London," including interest accrued.

Spivey was a private with Sibley's Brigade, Company A, 5th Texas Cavalry, Confederate. He appears on a return of prisoners of war captured in New Mexico during the 1862 campaign, and paroled April 5, 1862. In May and June, 1862, he was listed among the sick and wounded at the General Hospital of Franklin, Texas, with "bronchitis chronica debility" and later "abscessus hepatis." Colorado County death records show him dead on an unknown date in 1862. [Website of Fold3; Stein, Bill: CONSIDER THE LILY: THE UNGILDED HISTORY OF COLORADO COUNTY, Parts 5 and 6, accessed on the website of Nesbitt Memorial Library.]

William J. Wright [1806-1861], also of Colorado County, owned a large farm which he bought in April, 1852. He had about 30 slaves working the farm by 1860, and made his money both by planting and cattle ranching. He died on September 30, 1861, soon after concluding his guardianship of Silvey. [Stein, *ibid.*] \$175.00



Item No. 35

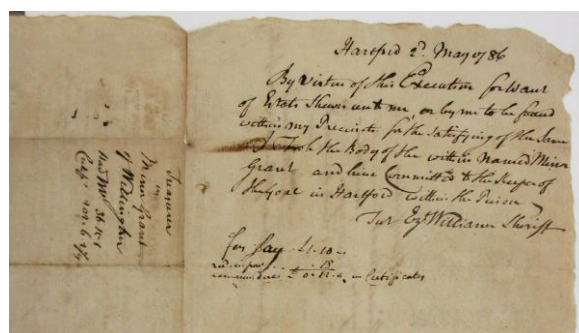
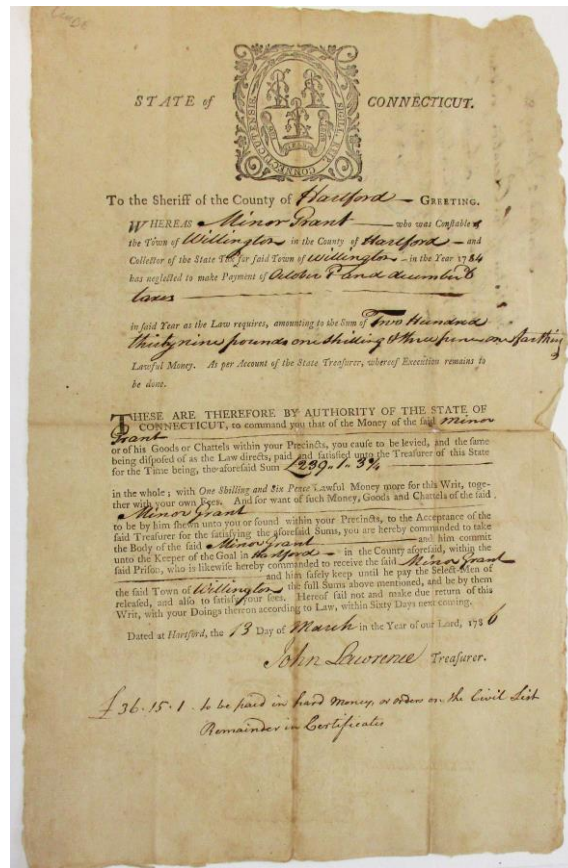
### Weakness of the Articles of Confederation

35. **Connecticut:** ACTS AND LAWS, MADE AND PASSED BY THE GENERAL COURT OR ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT HARTFORD, IN SAID STATE, ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF MAY, ANNO DOM. 1785. [New London: Green, 1785]. 12pp [pp. 317-328], folio, disbound, scattered foxing, Very Good.

One of three issues, the others from New Haven and Hartford (which Evans calls "the official issue"). The first Act illustrates the difficulties of living under the Articles of

Confederation, which-- among other weaknesses-- had failed to grant Congress power over foreign commerce.

Connecticut thus passes here an Act "to vest Congress with certain Powers for the Purpose of enabling them to secure to the Citizens of the United States reciprocal Advantages in their Commerce with foreign Nations." Other Acts authorize taxes and duties, amend a tax for repairing the Light-House near the Port of New London, and establish Middlesex County. Evans 18965. Bates 257. \$250.00



Item No. 36

**“I Took the Body of the Within Named Minor Grant...”**

36. [Connecticut]: STATE OF CONNECTICUT. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF HARTFORD GREETING. WHEREAS MINER GRANT WHO WAS CONSTABLE OF THE TOWN OF WILLINGTON IN THE COUNTY OF HARTFORD AND COLLECTOR OF THE STATE TAX FOR SAID TOWN OF WILLINGTON IN THE YEAR 1784 HAS NEGLECTED TO MAKE PAYMENT OF OCTOBER AND DECEMBER TAXES IN SAID



YEAR AS THE LAW REQUIRES, AMOUNTING TO THE SUM OF TWO HUNDRED THIRTY NINE POUNDS ONE SHILLING & THREE PENCE ONE FARTHING LAWFUL MONEY. AS PER ACCOUNT OF THE STATE TREASURER, WHEREOF EXECUTION REMAINS TO BE DONE... [Hartford?: 1786. Single printed sheet, 8-1/4" x 13-1/4."

Completed in ink manuscript, docketed in ink on the verso with the Sheriff's return of process. Old folds, Very Good. Signed in ink by John Lawrence, State Treasurer, and dated at Hartford March 13, 1786. With the illustrated seal of the State at the head of the document.

If Mr. Grant doesn't have the money, the Sheriff is "commanded to take the Body of the said Minor Grant and him commit unto the Keeper of the Goal in Hartford, within the said Prison." The fate of Minor Grant is revealed in the return of Sheriff Williams: Unable to locate the necessary tax receipts, "I took the Body of the within named Minor Grant and him Committed to the Keeper of the goal in Hartford within the Prison. Grant must have recovered from this setback, because he continued to participate in local civic and business affairs.

General Miner [a/k/a Minor] Grant [1756-1828] was a physician and owner of apothecary shops in Willington, Connecticut. He was a surgeon during the Revolutionary War, was one of the incorporators of the Connecticut Medical Society and was a representative in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1786. His original Miner Grant Store is a historic building still standing in the Willington Common Historic District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places; it is now used as a residence. His second store, which he acquired in Stafford and gave to his son, was moved to the Old Sturbridge Village in 1938.

Dr. Grant became connected with local vampire lore after being one of two physicians in 1784 who were present at the exhumation of Isaac Johnson's two children, who had died of tuberculosis. Somehow through this event he acquired a reputation as an early vampire investigator.

\$275.00

### **"Like a Venomous Reptile"**

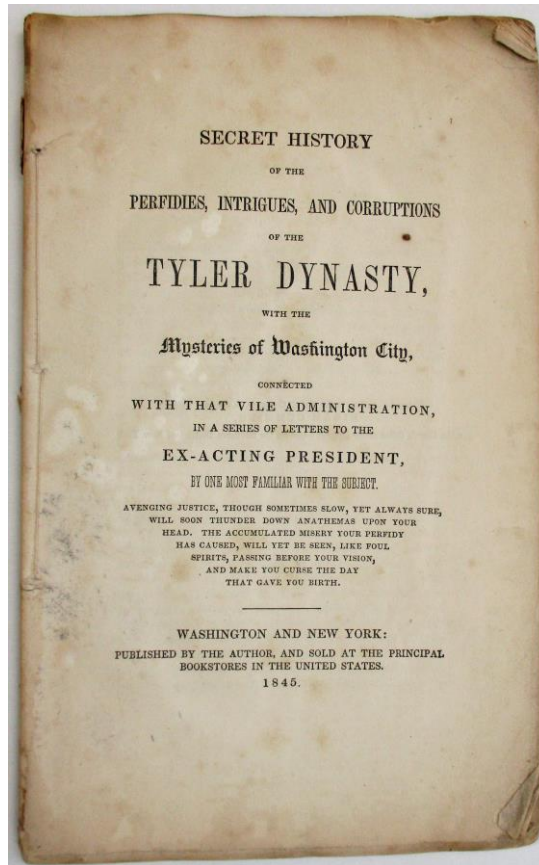
37. [Cumming, Hiram]: SECRET HISTORY OF THE PERFIDIES, INTRIGUES, AND CORRUPTIONS OF THE TYLER DYNASTY, WITH THE MYSTERIES OF WASHINGTON CITY, CONNECTED WITH THAT VILE ADMINISTRATION, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO THE EX-ACTING PRESIDENT, BY ONE MOST FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT. AVENGING JUSTICE, THOUGH SOMETIMES SLOW, YET ALWAYS SURE, WILL SOON THUNDER DOWN ANATHEMAS UPON YOUR HEAD. THE ACCUMULATED MISERY YOUR PERFIDY HAS CAUSED, WILL YET BE SEEN, LIKE FOUL SPIRITS, PASSING BEFORE YOUR VISION, AND MAKE YOU CURSE THE DAY THAT GAVE YOU BIRTH. Washington and New York: Published by the Author, and Sold at the Principal Bookstores in the United States, 1845. 64pp, disbound, light soil and wear. Lacks wraps. Good+.

The author's Preface promises seven more monthly issues. But our 'Letter No. 1' is the only one published. One issue may have got everything out of Cumming's system: in an age of invective, this wins the Excess Prize.

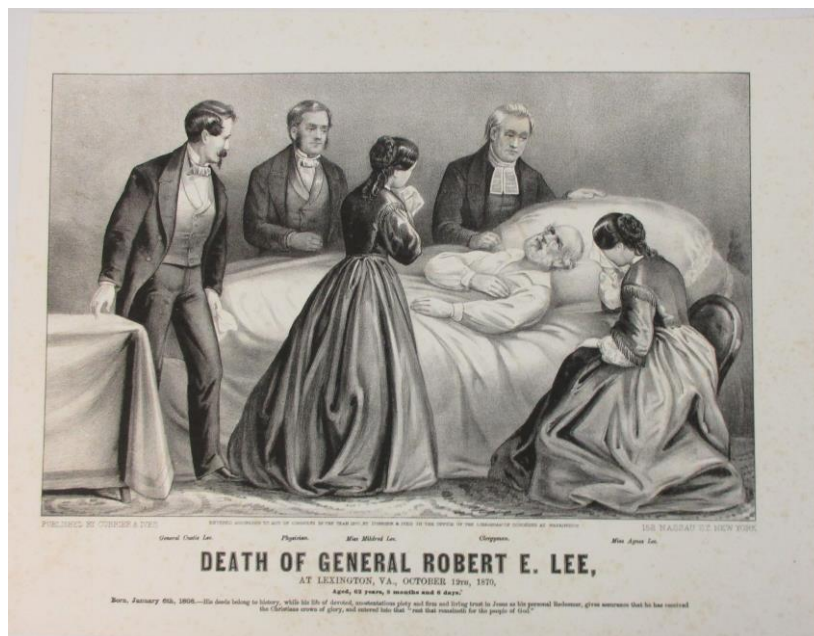
Tyler, "like a venomous reptile had wound his slippery way to a giddy eminence" and "converted the Presidential mansion into a den of public robbers," amid "scenes of profanity and debauchery and all that is degrading and disgusting among the most infamous." Every aspect of Tyler's character and presidency is attacked, including [but not limited to] his patronage appointments and his policies regarding Texas.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 17908 and 78746. Cronin & Wise 49. AI 45-1789 [5].

\$250.00



Item No. 37



Item No. 38

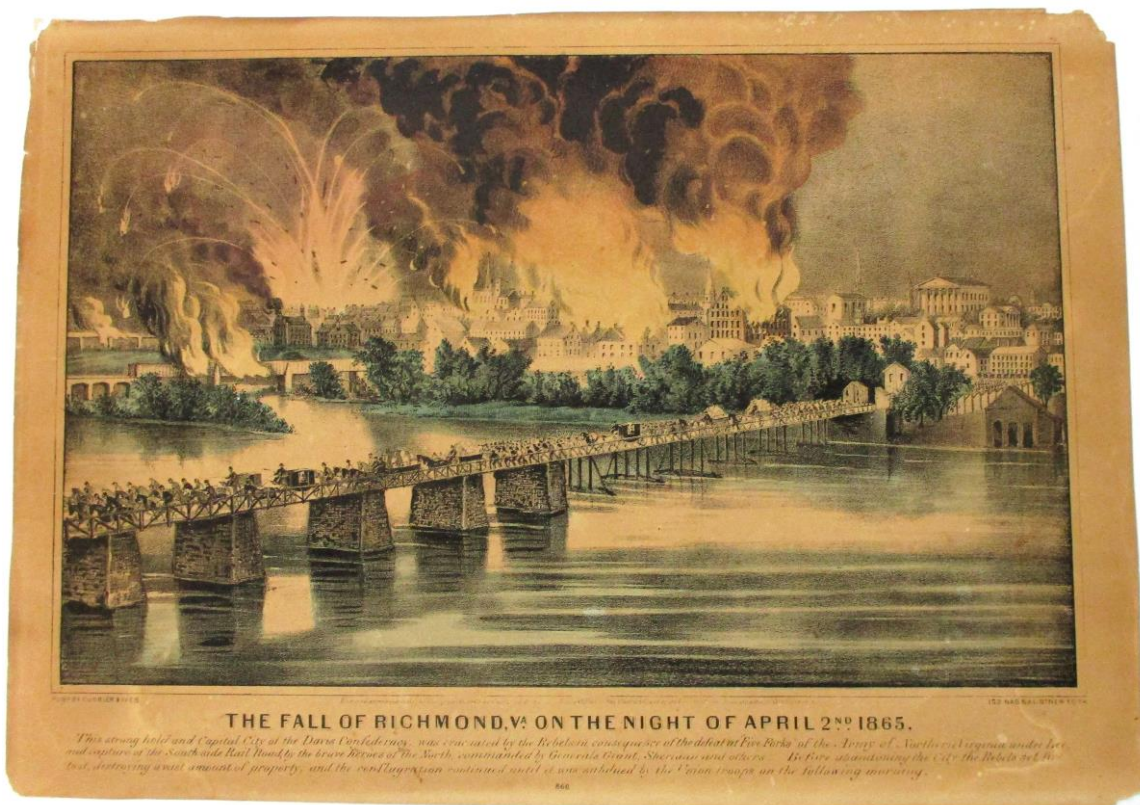
**Currier & Ives on the Civil War**

38. **Currier & Ives:** DEATH OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, AT LEXINGTON, VA., OCTOBER 12TH, 1870, AGED, 62 YEARS, 8 MONTHS AND 6 DAYS. New York: Currier

& Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1870. Folio broadside, oblong 11" x 14." Uncolored lithograph on thick paper. Very Good.

Lee is on his deathbed, gazing Heavenward with his right hand over his heart. He is surrounded by five identified figures: General Custis Lee, Physician, Miss Mildred Lee, Clergyman, and Miss Agnes Lee.

"His deeds belong to history, while his life of devoted, unostentatious piety and firm and living trust in Jesus as his personal Redeemer, gives assurance that he has received the Christians crown of glory, and entered into that 'rest that remaineth for the people of God'." Library of Congress Control No. 91480008. Not in Reilly. OCLC 1022118428 [1- U SC] as of January 2021. \$850.00



Item No. 39

39. **Currier & Ives: THE FALL OF RICHMOND, VA. ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 2ND, 1865.** New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1865. Oblong folio broadside, 10" x 14," handcolored. Uniformly browned. Blank verso spotted. Very light chipping at the blank corners. "860" printed at the base of the lower margin. Good+.

The text beneath the title reads: "This strong hold and Capital City of the Davis Confederacy, was evacuated by the Rebels in consequence of the defeat at Five Forks of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee and capture of the South side Rail Road by the brave heroes of the North commanded by Generals Grant, Sheridan and others. Before abandoning the City the Rebels set fire to it, destroying a vast amount of property; and the conflagration continued until it was subdued by the Union troops on the following morning."

The City is exploding with fire and soot, destroying many buildings, some of them still untouched by the conflagration. People, carriages, horses are fleeing the City across a bridge in the foreground. All is chaos. \$175.00





Item No. 40

40. **Currier & Ives:** TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" 2 GUNS & "MERRIMAC" 11 GUNS, IN HAMPTON ROADS MARCH 9TH 1862. IN WHICH THE LITTLE "MONITOR" WHIPPED THE "MERRIMAC" AND THE WHOLE "SCHOOL" OF REBEL STEAMERS. New York: 152 Nassau Street, [1862]. Handcolored folio broadside, oblong 10" x 14." Lightly toned, a bit of foxing. Good+.

Currier & Ives published several lithographs of this "terrific combat." The Monitor, mostly undamaged, is in the foreground firing deadly rounds against a heavily damaged Merrimac. Black and white smoke fill the air. Steamships circle in the background.

Gale 6464. OCLC 51149639 [1- DLC]

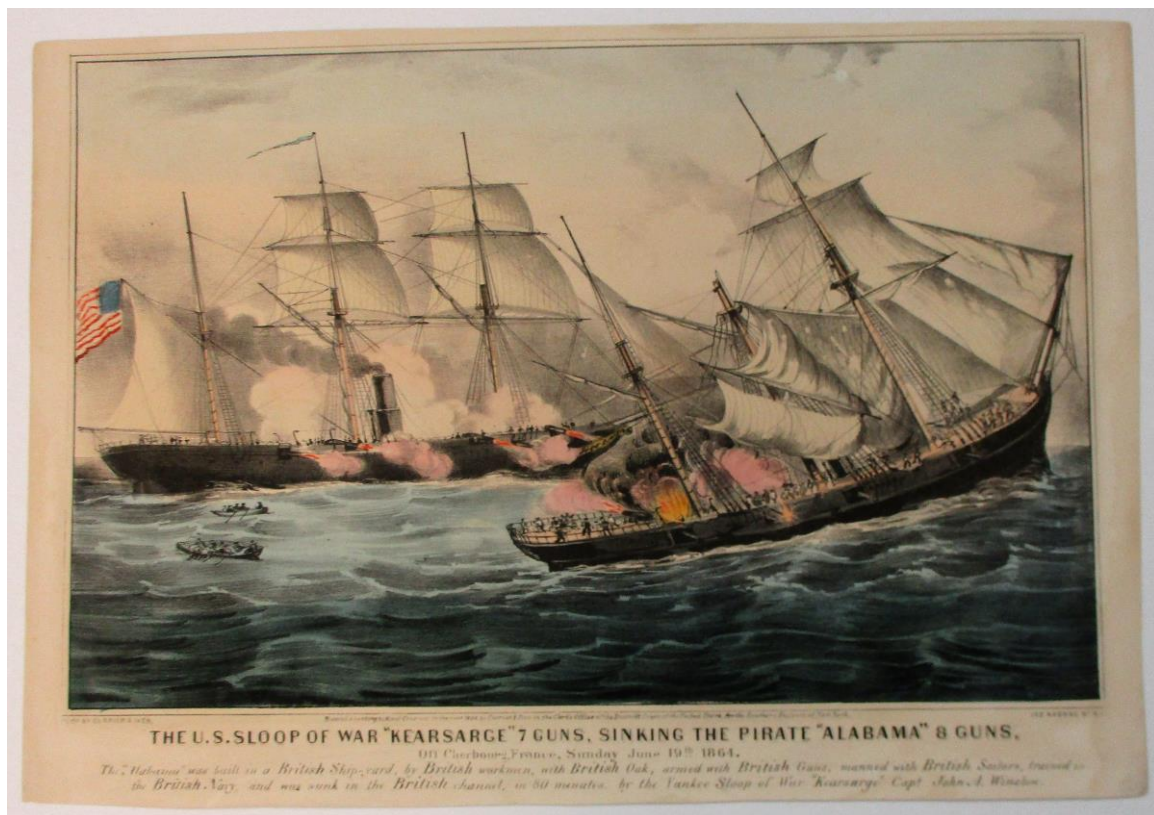
\$450.00

41. **Currier & Ives:** THE U.S. SLOOP OF WAR "KEARSARGE" 7 GUNS, SINKING THE PIRATE "ALABAMA" 8 GUNS, OFF CHERBOURG, FRANCE, SUNDAY JUNE 19TH 1864. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1864. Oblong, hand-colored broadside, 13-3/4" x 10-1/4." Brilliant colors, blank verso with light spotting. Very Good.

Beneath the title, with the word "British" repeated in bold type: "The 'Alabama' was built in a British Ship-yard, by British workmen, with British oak, armed with British guns, manned with British sailors, trained in the British Navy, and was sunk in the British channel, in 80 minutes, by the Yankee sloop of war 'Kearsarge' Capt. John A. Winslow."

This Print shows two steam ships, one listing with damaged sails in the right foreground, the other undamaged and flying the American flag. Two manned lifeboats are to the left.

Gale 6853. Library of Congress Control Number 2002698109. OCLC 945776410 and 907059443 [1- each showing only Brown U] as of January 2021. \$450.00



Item No. 41

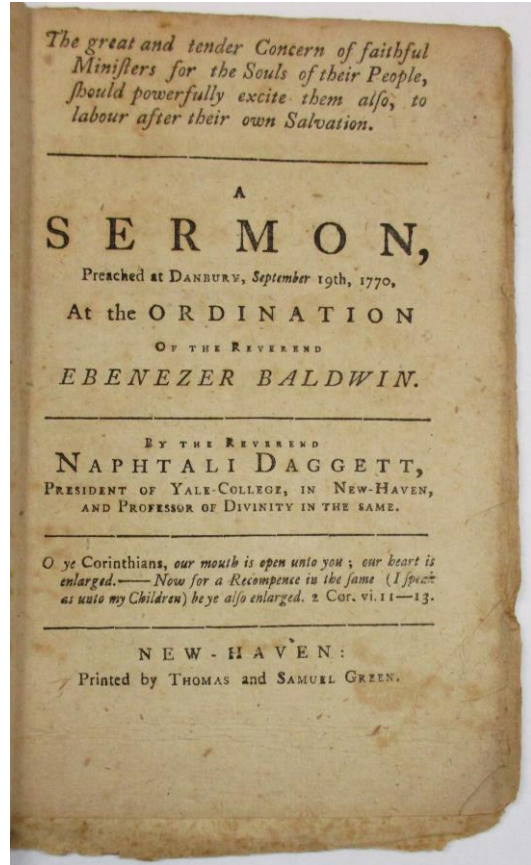
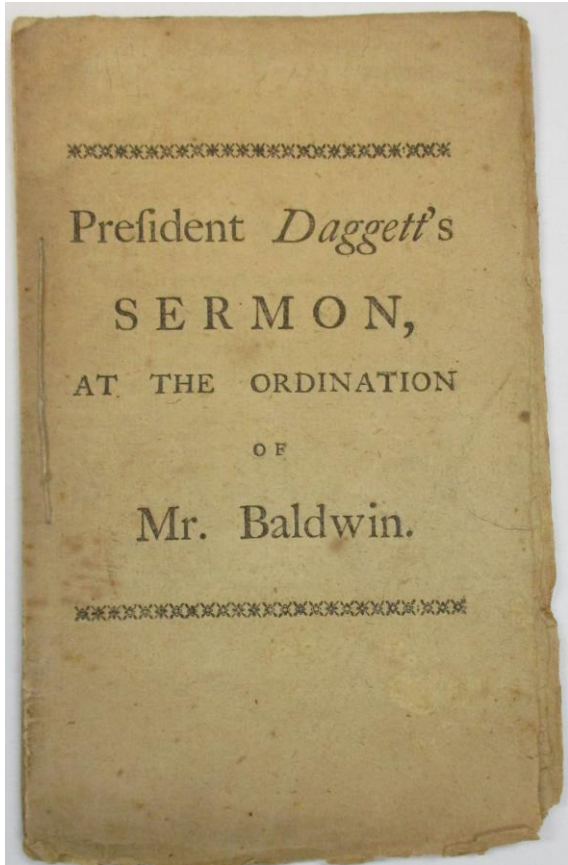
### Beware of "False Teachers"

42. **Daggett, Naphtali:** THE GREAT AND TENDER CONCERN OF FAITHFUL MINISTERS FOR THE SOULS OF THEIR PEOPLE, SHOULD POWERFULLY EXCITE THEM ALSO, TO LABOUR AFTER THEIR OWN SALVATION. A SERMON, PREACHED AT DANBURY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1770, AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND EBENEZER BALDWIN. BY THE REVEREND NAPHTALI DAGGETT, PRESIDENT OF YALE-COLLEGE, IN NEW-HAVEN, AND PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE SAME. New Haven: Printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, [1770]. 32pp, untrimmed and stitched with the half title. Toned, moderately spotted at the last several leaves. Good+.

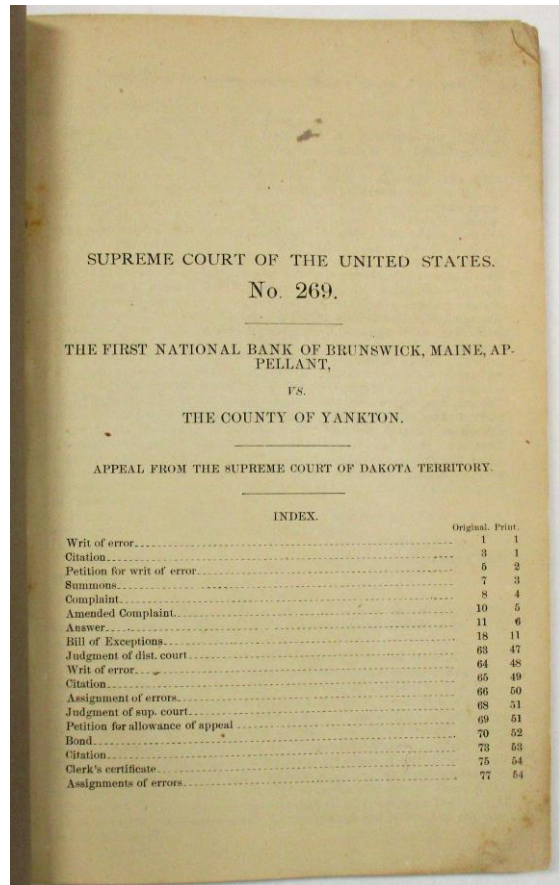
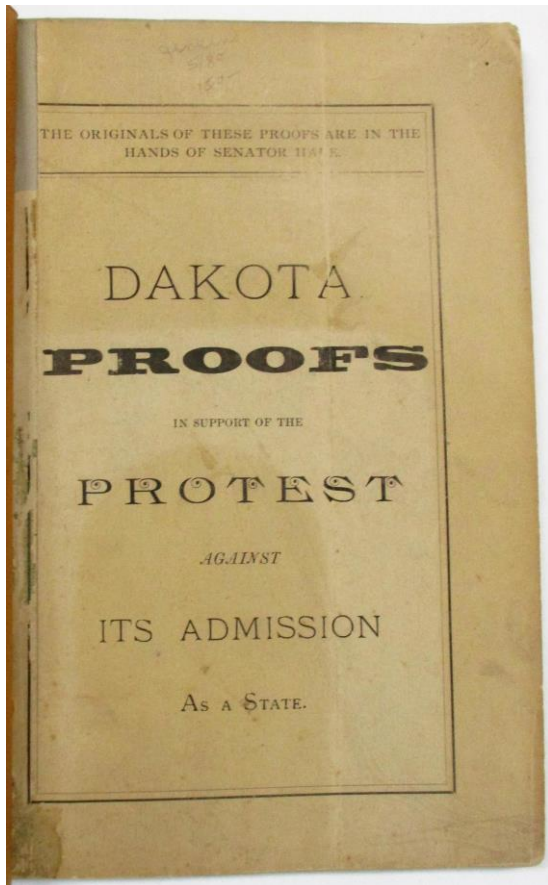
President Daggett's Sermon is from Galatians IV. 19, a discussion of the Apostle Paul, who "had been the principal instrument in spreading and planting the Christian Religion in Galatia, and the adjacent parts of Asia Minor." Paul's "excellent and animated epistle to the Galatians" responded to "false teachers, who meanly endeavoured to sink his character, and destroy his influence with these converts to Christianity."

The Charge to Reverend Baldwin is given by Reverend Elijah Sill of New-Fairfield; and the Right Hand of Fellowship by Reverend Joseph Peck, also of New-Fairfield. Evans 11621. Trumbull 538. ESTC W12508. \$275.00





Item No. 42



Item No. 43



## Angry Bondholders Oppose Dakota Statehood

43. **[Dakota Territory]: DAKOTA PROOFS IN SUPPORT OF THE PROTEST AGAINST ITS ADMISSION AS A STATE.** [np: 1882]. Original printed wrappers bound into modern plain wrappers. Various documents, totaling about 140pp. At head of front wrapper: "The Originals of These Proofs are in the Hands of Senator Hale." The front wrapper's verso lists the contents of this pamphlet, all documents opposing South Dakota's admission as a State. Very Good.

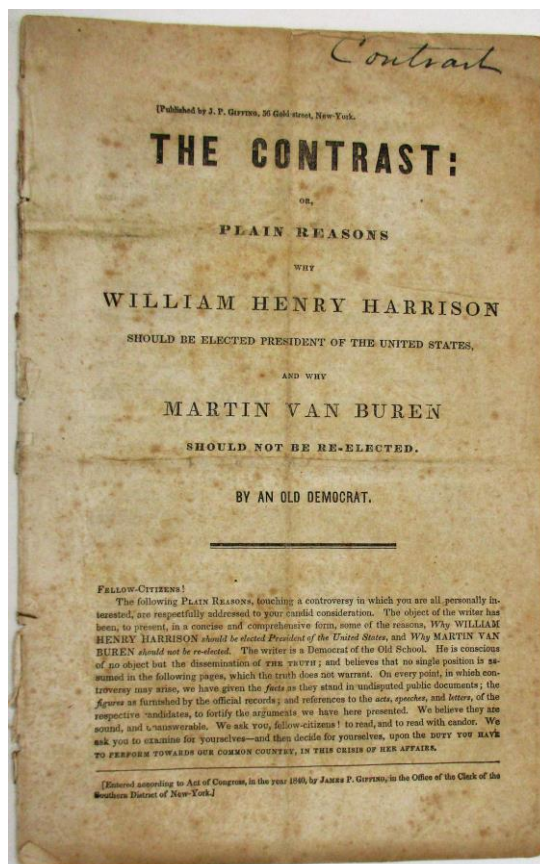
"Not in Allen, and a rare and curious work. Includes the transcript of record and many documents and affidavits meant to reveal a remarkable application of the Yankton bonds" [Eberstadt].

A collection of fifteen legal documents on Yankton County's repudiation of railroad bonds. In 1880 the United States Supreme Court had ruled in favor of the bondholders but Yankton County-- abetted by the Territorial Legislature-- continued to refuse payment. Eastern bondholders launched a vigorous campaign to block statehood. This document prints the 1880 Supreme Court decision; the record of the case; relevant Acts passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1881; a certified copy of the judgments against Yankton County; affidavits; and a copy of the 1873 pamphlet advertising the bonds.

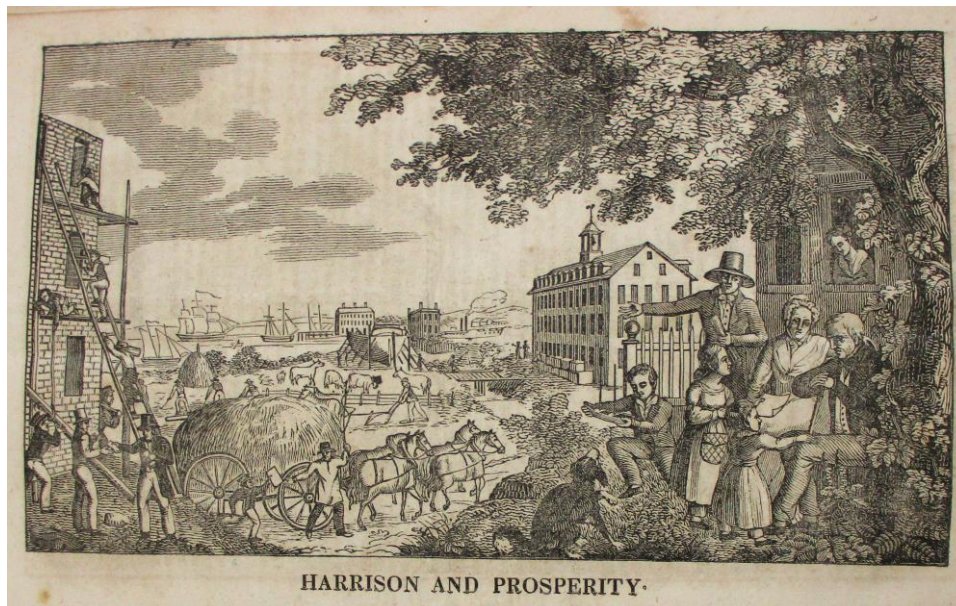
Senator Eugene Hale of Maine was a leader of the opposition to Statehood. Many of the bondholders resided in Maine.

134 Eberstadt 241.

\$450.00



Item No. 44



Item No. 44

**“We Have Had EXPERIMENTS Enough”**

44. **Election of 1840: THE CONTRAST: OR, PLAIN REASONS WHY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WHY MARTIN VAN BUREN SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.** BY AN OLD DEMOCRAT. New York: James P. Giffing, 1840. 16pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound. Light dusting. Else Very Good. Two full-page cartoon illustrations: 'Harrison and Prosperity,' depicting a happy and industrious populace; and 'Van Buren and Ruin,' portraying a deeply depressed community, with a fat and happy manager of the Sub Treasury Office, and an elaborately uniformed Standing Army in the background.

Miles attributes authorship to Jacob Bailey Moore, the New Hampshire journalist; but Moore, so far as I can tell, was a Whig, not an 'Old Democrat.' Harrison's sturdy character,



patriotism, military service, and opposition to Standing Armies in time of peace eminently qualify him for the Presidency.

The Democrat Van Buren, author of disastrous banking and economic policies, is a Loco-Foco at heart and anti-democratic. "We have had EXPERIMENTS enough; and the next change ought to be a CHANGE OF RULERS."

Miles 138. Sabin 16181.

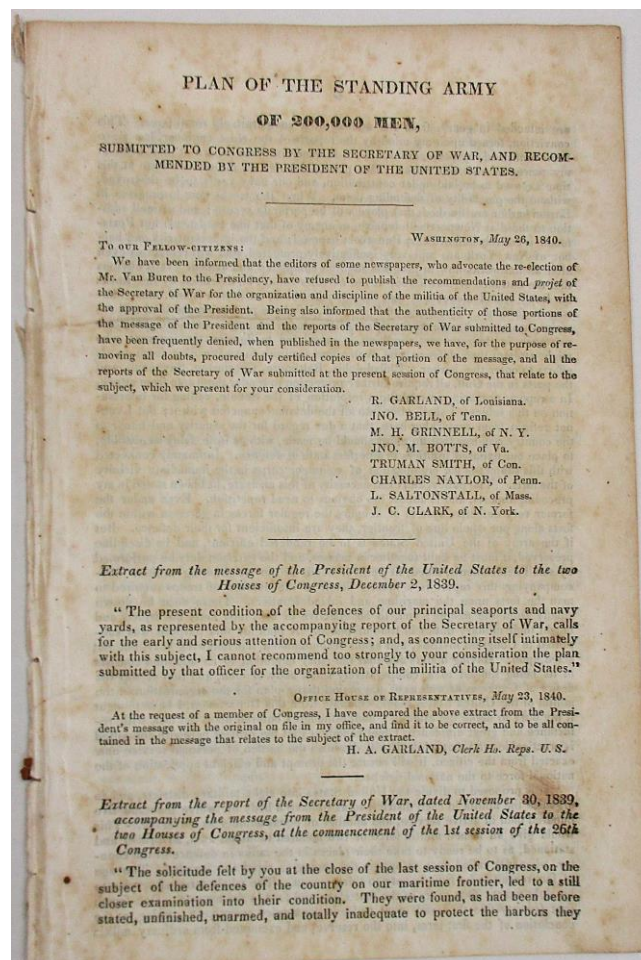
\$450.00

### Martin Van Buren - Not General Harrison - is a Militarist!

45. **Election of 1840: PLAN OF THE STANDING ARMY OF 200,000 MEN, SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, AND RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.** [Washington? 1840]. Caption title [as issued], disbound. 16pp. Light scattered foxing, Good+.

A Whig campaign document exposing the militaristic tendencies of the incumbent, Martin Van Buren. Another printing, by Gideon in Washington DC, is entitled 'Plan of A Standing Army of 200,000 Men...' Joel Poinsett was Secretary of War at the time. Not in AI, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. Well-represented in institutional collections.

\$250.00



Item No. 45



TROY DAILY MAIL—EXTRA  
 Electoral Canvass of the State of New-York, of the election held in 1840  
 Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1840

Table E.  
 State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the number of votes given for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the General Election held in the said State on second, third and fourth days of November, 1840, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given, are designated.

TROY DAILY MAIL—EXTRA  
 ELECTORAL CANVASS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE ELECTION HELD IN 1840.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.  
 The Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Surveyor-General, and the Treasurer of the said State, having met pursuant to the appointment of the Secretary, at his office in the city of Albany, on the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, formed a Board of State Canvassers, and canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several counties of this State for Electors of President and Vice President, at a general election held on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year aforesaid, and having made and certified a statement of the votes so given, which statement is hereunto annexed, We do hereby determine and declare, that James Burt, Peter B. Porter, Abraham Ross, John T. Harrison, John L. Lawrence, Joseph Tucker, J. Phillips Phoenix, Richard S. Williams, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Bartow White, Nathaniel Dubois, Peter G. Sharp, Elisha Jenkins, Harry Watson, Griffith P. Griffith, Archibald McIntyre, Earl Stimson, Josiah Hand, Keyes P. Cool, Jonathan Wallace, Henry P. Voorhees, Thomas Burch, John J. Knox, Peter Pratt, Eldridge G. Merick, Jacob Livingston, Isaac Ogden, Samuel Balcom, John J. Speed, Jr., Dan Hibbard, John Williams, B. Davis Noxon, Albert Crane, Charles Bradish, Gideon Lee, Gratian H. Wheeler, William Garbutt, Phineas L. Tracy, John Wheeler, Philo Orton, Henry R. Seymour, Davis Hurd, have been respectively by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. And we hereby certify, that the said determination has been made by us as above mentioned.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary of State's office, in the city of Albany, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State,  
 BATES COOKE, Comptroller,  
 O. I. HOLLEY, Surveyor-General,  
 JACOB HAIGHT, Treasurer.

Albany,  
 Allegany,  
 Broome,  
 Cattaraugus

Item No. 46

Detailed Voting Results

46. **Election of 1840:** TROY DAILY MAIL - EXTRA. TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1840. ELECTORAL CANVASS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE ELECTION HELD IN 1840. [Troy: 1840]. Elephant folio. Broadside, 26.5" x 21". Caption title [as issued], top margin trimmed closely but not into text. Printed in seven columns, with large chart. Light foxing along folds. Very Good.

Texts and tables, votes for 1840 presidential electors, by County. \$250.00

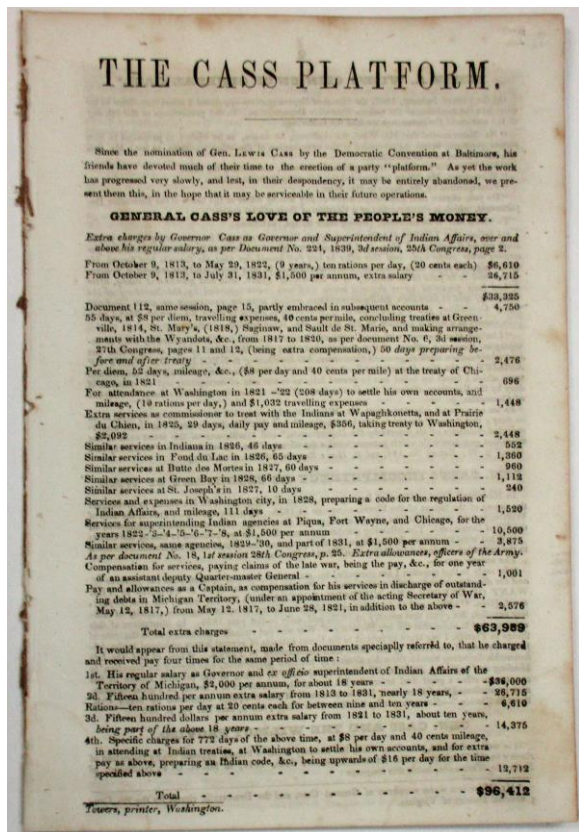
**“An Old Federalist Who Denies His Ancestry”**

47. **Election of 1848: THE CASS PLATFORM.** [Washington: Towers, 1848]. 8pp, disbound, else Very Good with caption title [as issued].

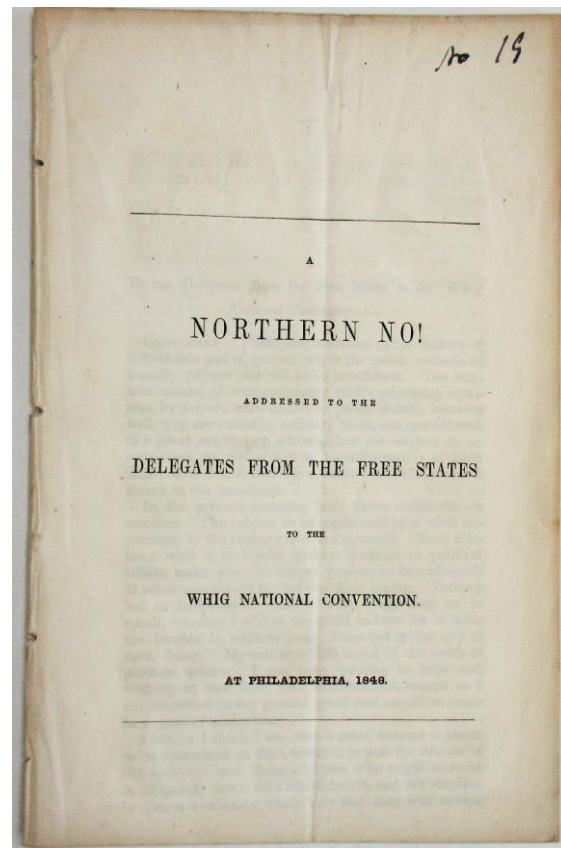
A Whig attack on Michigan Senator Cass, the Democrats' 1848 presidential nominee. His "love of the people's money" is evidenced by his expense vouchers-- printed here-- as Secretary of Indian Affairs. The failure of the Seminole campaign resulted from his "incompetency" as Secretary of War. He is "an old Federalist who denies his ancestry."

The pamphlet attacks his 'Nicholson Letter', in which for the first time the concept of Popular Sovereignty-- permitting Territorial inhabitants rather than Congress to determine whether slavery should exist there-- was articulated.

Sabin 11350. Streeter MI 612. \$150.00



Item No. 47



Item No. 48

**Taylor “Is a Military Chieftain—and He is a Slave Owner”**

48. **[Election of 1848] [Adams, John Calvin]: A NORTHERN NO! ADDRESSSED TO THE DELEGATES FROM THE FREE STATES TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. AT PHILADELPHIA, 1848.** [np: nd but 1848]. 16pp, disbound and stitched, minor scattered spotting. Very Good.

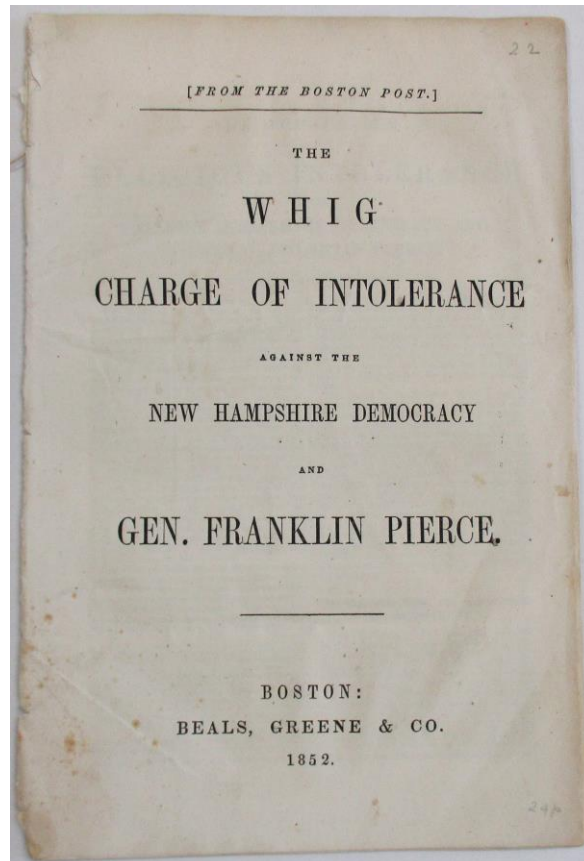
NUC attributes authorship to Adams, identified here only as "a Whig of the Free States." He is appalled at his Party's impending nomination of Zachary Taylor for the presidency.



Taylor, a Louisiana slaveholder, had never voted or participated in civil affairs. His military career, most recently in the Mexican War, which northern Whigs had generally opposed as an unconstitutional land-grab for slavery, was his only public activity.

"He is a Military Chieftain-- and he is a Slave owner, and in favor of the Extension of Slavery over new territories." Webster deserves the nomination: "Let there be no wavering, none of the contemptible expediency doctrine, which leads men to declare in one breath that Mr. Webster is their first choice, and to say the next moment that they are ready to vote for General Taylor."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 55816. 3 NUC 0062491. Not in Miles, LCP, Eberstadt, Decker, Dumond. \$275.00



Item No. 49

### **Pierce Loves the Catholics—and That's Good**

49. **Election of 1852:** THE WHIG CHARGE OF INTOLERANCE AGAINST THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY AND GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Boston: Beals, Greene & Co., 1852. Disbound, 24pp, printed in double columns. Light wear, Very Good.

The 1852 presidential campaign, pitting the Democrat Pierce against the Whig Scott, featured an unseemly competition for the votes of Irish Catholic immigrants. Whigs, who were at a disadvantage in this contest, charged Pierce with being an anti-Catholic bigot. "The object of the Scott politicians in making the charge of intolerance at this time, against General Pierce, is to obtain the Catholic vote. It is an appeal to a SECT IN RELIGION, to get its members to vote a certain way in POLITICS."

This pamphlet rebuts the charge, demonstrating that Pierce supported extending equal rights to Catholics in New Hampshire via constitutional amendment.



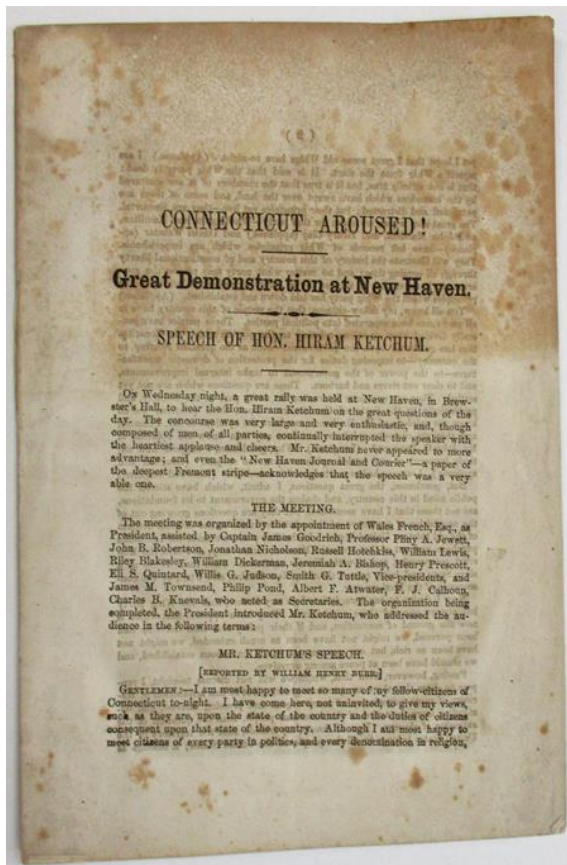
Not in Sabin, Miles, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC lists a number of institutional copies.  
\$250.00

**Catholics “Come Here to Alter and Disturb Our Time-Honored Customs”**

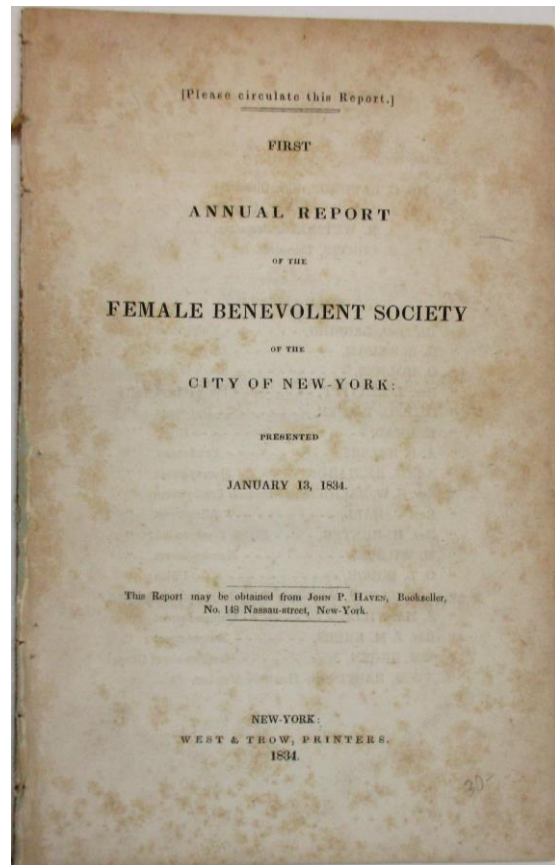
50. **Election of 1856: CONNECTICUT AROUSED! GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT NEW HAVEN. SPEECH OF HON. HIRAM KETCHUM.** [New York? New Haven? 1856].  
Caption title [as issued]. 15, [1] pp. Stitched, scattered foxing. Good+.

Ketchum supports former President Millard Fillmore, candidate of the American [Know-Nothing] Party, for the presidency. He advocates the Nativist agenda, fearful of the potential power of immigrants who are filling up the vast National Territories. "I have no objection that they should come, but I ask that when they come, they shall remain long enough to understand theoretically and practically the institutions and the habits of the people of this country, before they exercise a control through the ballot-box." For when Roman Catholics "come here to alter and disturb our time-honored customs, to exclude our Bible from our schools, to separate their children from ours in the schools, and attack our American usages which have come through all time, it is time for us to take care of ourselves."

On the slavery issue he assures his northern audience that Fillmore, like other northern Whigs, opposes the extension of slavery into the Territories. Fillmore's vice presidential candidate, Donelson of Tennessee, is, of course, another story. "Mr. Fillmore himself is in the very vigor and prime of life, and I don't think that there is any chance of the Vice- President being President for the next four years." The final page advertises the 'Campaign Express,' a pro-Fillmore periodical; and lists the American Party's 'Campaign Documents' for sale.  
Sabin 37644. OCLC 11064466 [10] as of February 2021. \$250.00



Item No. 50



Item No. 51

## Help Wayward “Females Who Show Signs of Repentance”

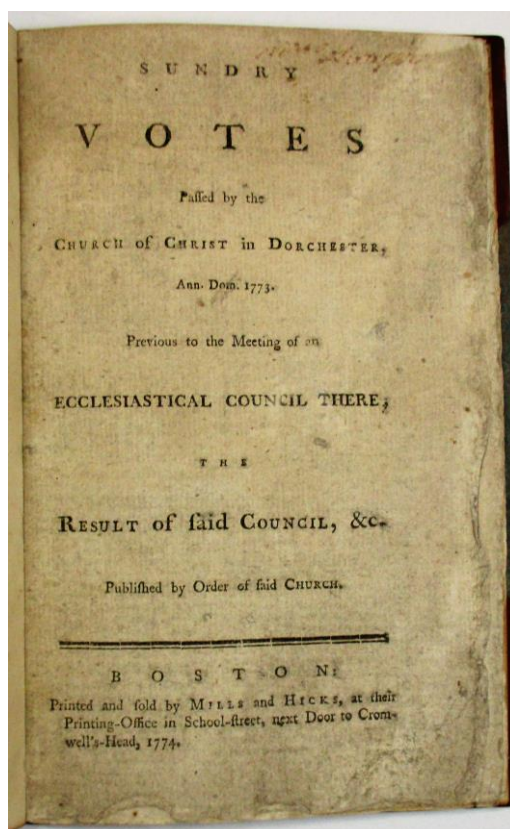
51. **Female Benevolent Society:** FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: PRESENTED JANUARY 13, 1834. New York: West & Trow, Printers, 1834. 32pp. Disbound with light to moderate foxing, Good+. At head of title: "[Please circulate this Report.]" Above the imprint: "This Report may be obtained from John P. Haven, Bookseller, No. 148 Nassau-street, New-York."

Officers and Managers, all identified with the prefix "Mrs.," are listed on the title page's verso. But a reader might be skeptical of the appearance of female empowerment: page 3, which lists the minutes of the first meeting, prints proceedings dominated by male ministers.

Page 4 prints the Constitution of the Society, whose purpose is "the promotion of moral purity in the city of New York, in a way both corrective and preventive, by contributing to the support of a competent and respectable agent, who shall be an authorized minister of the Presbyterian church." The Society will "render assistance to females who show signs of repentance, and manifest a desire to return to the paths of virtue from which they have swerved." The Report views with alarm "the guilty and wretched condition of thousands of abandoned females in the city of New-York," who have indulged "in the practice of iniquity." The Society demands the "speedy erection of a suitable building for an asylum."

Sabin 54272. Not in American Imprints.

\$175.00



Item No. 52

## It All Started with Some Trespassing Chickens

52. **[First Church of Christ, Dorchester]:** SUNDRY VOTES PASSED BY THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN DORCHESTER, ANN. DOM. 1773. PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL THERE, THE RESULT OF SAID

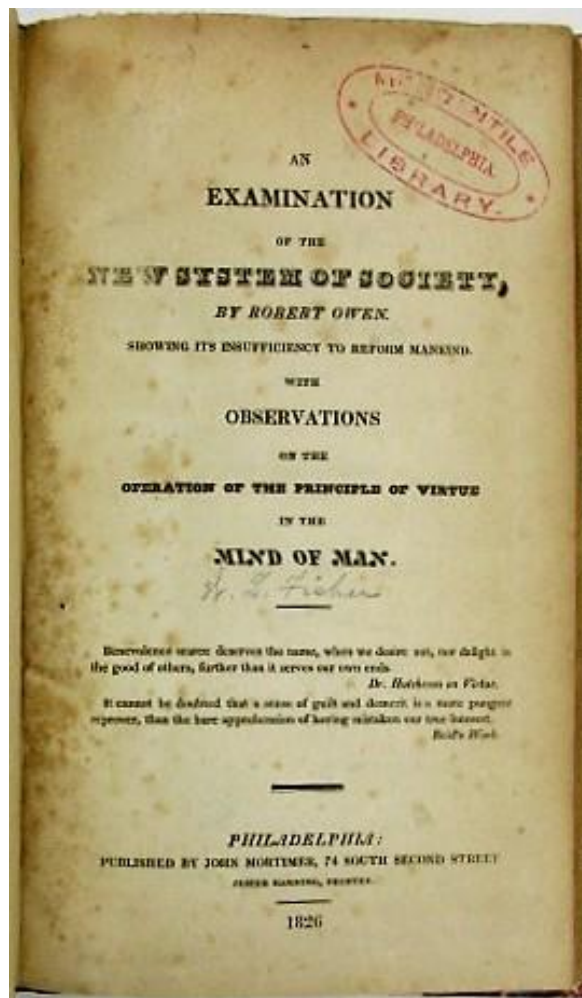
COUNCIL, &C. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF SAID CHURCH. Boston: Printed and Sold by Mills and Hicks, 1774. 23. [1 blank] pp. Bound in later half morocco and marbled paper over boards, gilt rules, with gilt-stamped spine title. Text with some dusting, Good+.

This pamphlet demonstrates the democratic, self-governing principles of American congregations, unlike the hierarchical organization of their British antecedents. It tells the story of the decline and fall of Reverend Jonathan Bowman, the minister of this Unitarian Universalist Church from 1729 until 1773, when he "came somewhat violently into collision with his parish" [web site of Dorchester Historical Society]. The Congregation objected to Bowman's "absolute and unlimited power in the Church of Christ, in this place, contrary to constitution of Church government."

The crisis was initiated by Reverend Bowman's chickens, who trespassed into the neighboring yard of Paul Hall, his parishioner, who punished the offending creatures by executing them. In a display of chutzpah, Hall then brought his baby to the Church for baptism. Bowman refused to perform the ceremony. The bitter dispute ended with Bowman's ouster after more than four decades of service. Bowman was pilloried for refusing the baptism; and his sermons were deemed excessively short and old-fashioned. Moreover, "There has been a neglect in our Rev. Pastor, in not insisting more fully upon the doctrines of original sin, regeneration and self-denial."

Evans 13254. ESTC W24648.

\$650.00



Item No. 53



## A Rebuttal of Robert Owen

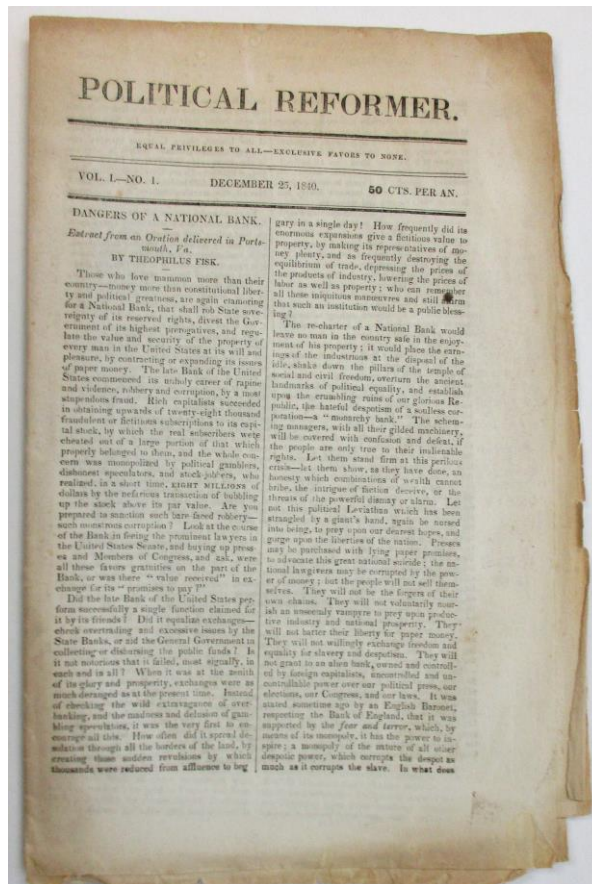
53. [Fisher, William Logan]: AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF SOCIETY, BY ROBERT OWEN, SHOWING ITS INSUFFICIENCY TO REFORM MANKIND. WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE OPERATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF VIRTUE IN THE MIND OF MAN. Philadelphia: Published by John Mortimer... Jesper Harding, Printer, 1826. x, [11]-86 pp. Several light institutional rubberstamps, lightly toned. Bound in attractive, modern marbled boards and quarter calf, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Except as noted, Very Good.

Fisher [1781-1862] was a Philadelphia Quaker, philosopher, and entrepreneur: he owned one of the area's first woolen mills, and operated the Duncannon Iron Works.

An avid reformer, he opposed establishment of the Sabbath in Pennsylvania's laws. "Fisher's aversion to coercion extended beyond the religious sphere as well, and in 1826 he wrote a respectful but forceful critique of Robert Owen's new system of social reform [this offering]. Doubting Owen's Lockean assumption that mankind has no moral virtue other than what was inculcated through education, Fisher also regarded the 're-modification of self-interest' at the heart of Owenism to be far too sanguine about the perfectibility of man. Pointing out significant instances of general moral virtue among the Native Americans and black slaves, who had no rationalized system of moral influence at their disposal, Fisher maintained the Quaker view that moral rectitude is available to all through consultation with their divine individual conscience. This view aligned him with the more liberal views of the Quaker Elias Hicks" [Dictionary of Early American Philosophers].

AI 24538. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Larned.

\$1,750.00



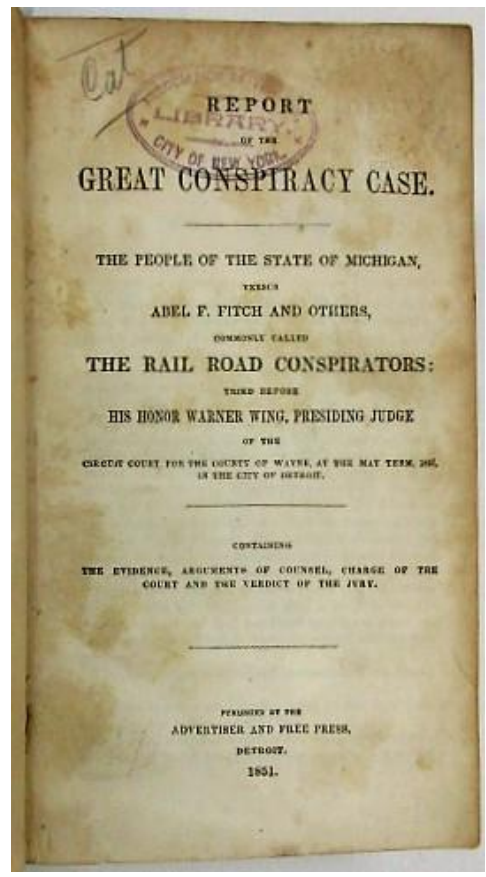
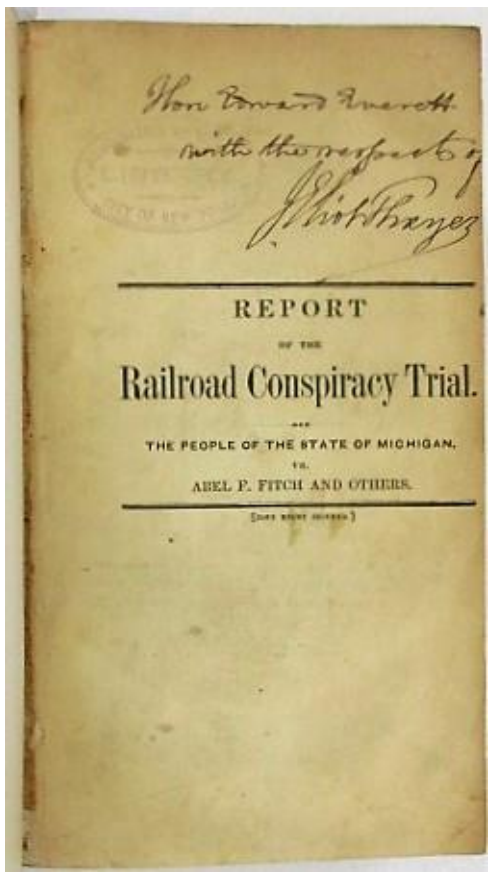
Item No. 54

**“Bankers, Speculators, and Stockjobbers Are of Deadly Hostility  
To Our Free Institutions”**

54. [Fisk, Theophilus]: POLITICAL REFORMER. EQUAL PRIVILEGES TO ALL-EXCLUSIVE FAVORS TO NONE. VOL. I.- NO. 1. DECEMBER 25, 1840. [Portsmouth, Va.: 1840]. 16pp, untrimmed and uncut folio leaf. Light spotting, Very Good.

First issue of this scarce, radical Jacksonian periodical, to be published semi-monthly, claiming "that the various coalitions and combinations of bankers, speculators, and stockjobbers, which exist in our country, are of deadly hostility to our free institutions-- that the frightful encroachments of incorporated wealth are undermining the pillars of our national glory-- that there exists, among a certain class, a determination to doom to utter extinction that Liberty which was purchased by our father's blood."

FIRST EDITION. Not in Lomazow, Mott, AI, Sabin, Haynes, Swem, Decker, Eberstadt.  
OCLC 8062457 [9] as of February 2021. \$500.00



Item No. 55

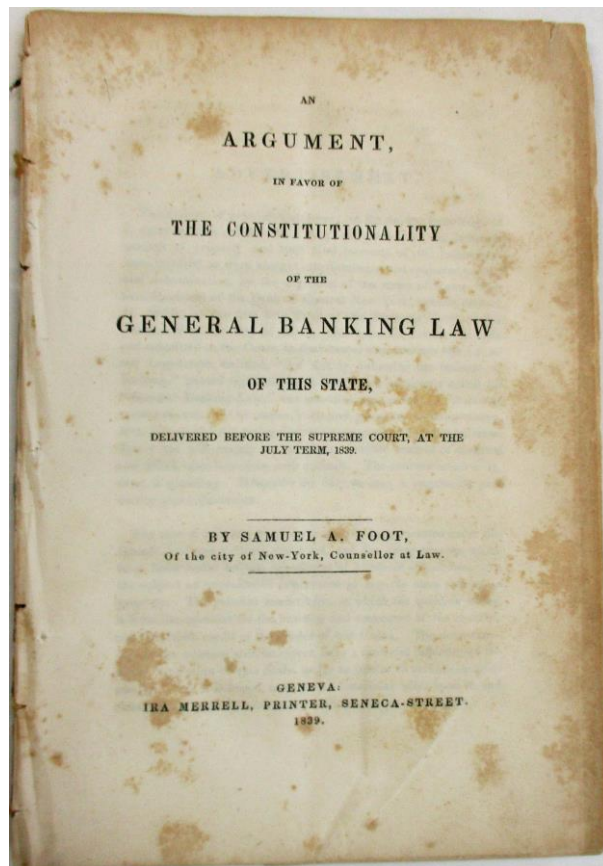
**Michigan Central Railroad vs. Jackson County Farmers**

55. [Fitch, Abel]: REPORT OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN VERSUS ABEL F. FITCH AND OTHERS, COMMONLY CALLED THE RAIL ROAD CONSPIRATORS: TRIED BEFORE HIS HONOR WARNER WING, PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, AT THE MAY TERM, 1851, IN THE CITY OF DETROIT. CONTAINING THE EVIDENCE, ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL, CHARGE OF THE COURT AND VERDICT OF THE JURY. Detroit: Advertiser and Free Press, 1851. [2], 175, [1 errata], 283, [1 blank],

399, [1], 8 pp. Bound in legal buckram, gilt-stamped spine title and call number. Light scattered spotting, rubberstamp on title and half title. Half title inscription to Edward Everett from J. Eliot Thayer. Good+.

Fitch was allegedly the chief conspirator in a plot to sabotage the Michigan Central Railroad. William Seward participated prominently in the defense of his case.

"This tragicomedy resulted largely from the killing by the newly built and unfenced Michigan Central Railroad in the 1840s of cattle and other livestock straying onto its right of way, and refusal by the railroad to pay farmers the full value for this livestock. There developed a fierce feud between the operators of the railroad and the farmers and others living along its line, particularly in Jackson County, where there was much sabotage against the railroad. The railroad, instead of trying to mitigate the controversy, acted in a high-handed manner" [Greenly] and brought suit after the burning of its freight house in Detroit. Fitch and others, arrested for the crime, were denied bail; he died in jail during his trial, which is reported here in full, with long sections devoted to the defendants' testimony and the arguments of counsel. Greenly 93. Marke 986. Cohen 12144. \$375.00



Item No. 56

### Is New York's Banking Law Unconstitutional?

56. **Foot, Samuel A.:** AN ARGUMENT, IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GENERAL BANKING LAW OF THIS STATE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, AT THE JULY TERM, 1839. Geneva: Ira Merrell, Printer, 1839. 101, [1- errata] pp. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

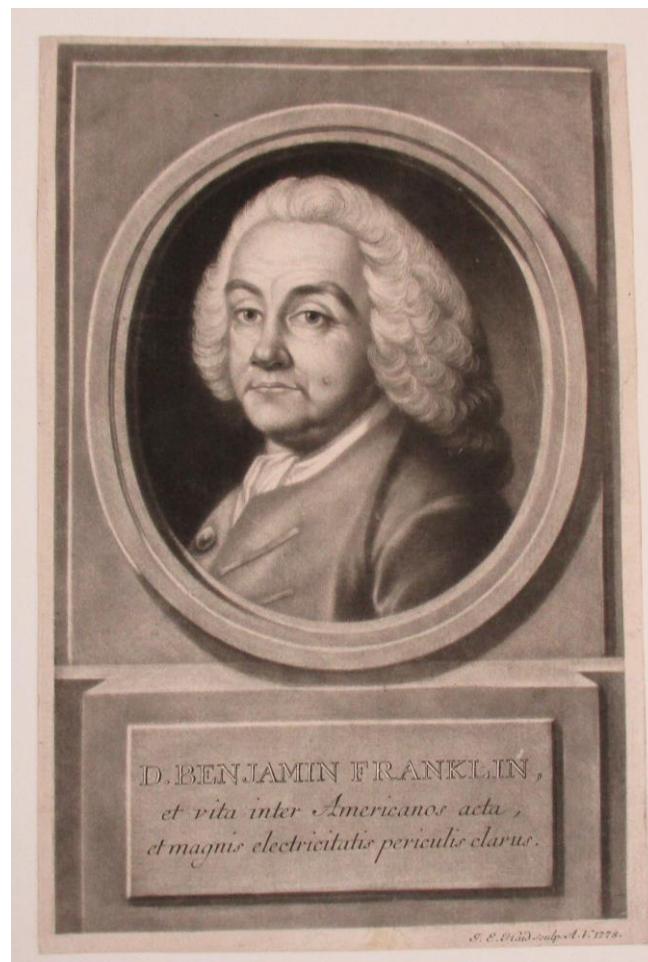


Foot "traces the development of banks as private corporations and describes the legislative process involved in their regulation" [Cohen]. His prefatory 'Advertisement' says the case is of "unparalleled importance." The fate of "hundreds of millions" of dollars depended on its outcome. New York's Constitution strictly regulated the legislature's authority to create corporations; opponents of New York's Banking Law argued that the Act violated that constitutional provision.

The case was entitled, 'Anson Thomas, President of the Bank of Central New-York vs. Samuel D. Dakin.' Dakin's checks were dishonored for lack of funds. When the Bank sued him, he claimed that the Bank of Central New-York, which was conducting business under New York's banking law, was doing so illegally because that law violated the Constitution. Foot, who argued for the Act's constitutionality, "has given a full history of the origin and passage of the statute, and, in notes, brief sketches of the character of several gentlemen who were either its prominent supporters or have approved of it since its passage. He has also added an Appendix, containing a concise exposition of the powers which the law confers on the banking institutions organized under it, and the advantages which they are supposed to have over the old banks" [II Foot, AUTOBIOGRAPHY 211 (New York: 1872)].

Cohen 11237.

\$375.00



Item No. 57

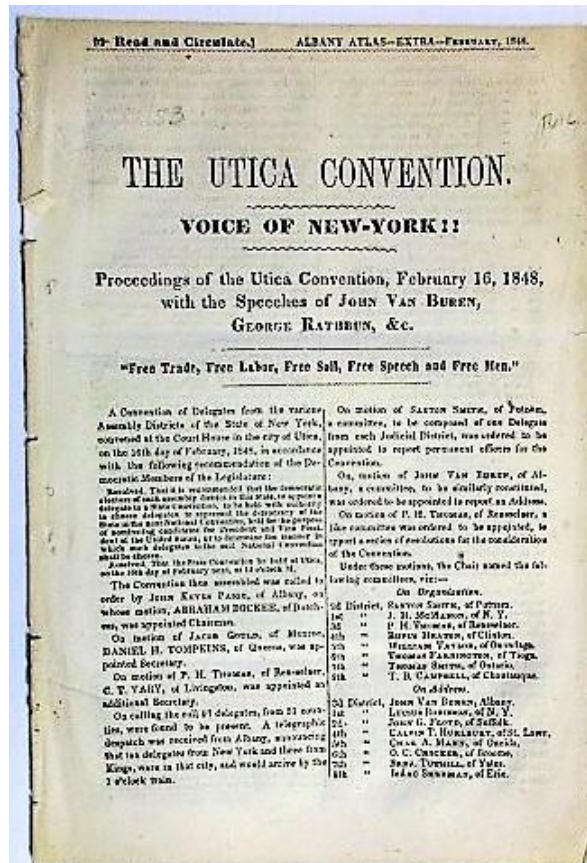
57. [Franklin, Benjamin] Haid, J.E.: MEZZOTINT BUST PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, DIRECTED LEFT, FACING FRONT, WEARING THICK CURLED WIG AND COAT WITH WHITE CRAVAT, OVAL OVER BASE ENGRAVED "D. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ET VITA INTER AMERICANOS ACTA, ET MAGNIS ELECTRICITATIS

PERICULIS CLARUS.", WITHIN RECTANGLE BORDER. [At very bottom: J.E. HAID SCULP. A.V. 1778.]. [n.p.: 1778]. 5-1/2" x 8-1/4". Mounted to 8-1/2" x 11" buff paper backing with two tape tabs on verso. Right edge reinforced with archival tape on blank verso. Very Good

The scarce first edition of Haid's mezzotint portrait of Franklin. Haid made two portraits of Franklin using the same captions and architectural setting. This first version is based on the painting by Benjamin Wilson, showing Franklin in a wig. The later version shows Franklin in fur hat. [Bubb Kuyper auction 63G-5932, 2015].

X Bulletin of New York Public Library page 59, #8 [1906].

\$500.00



Item No. 58

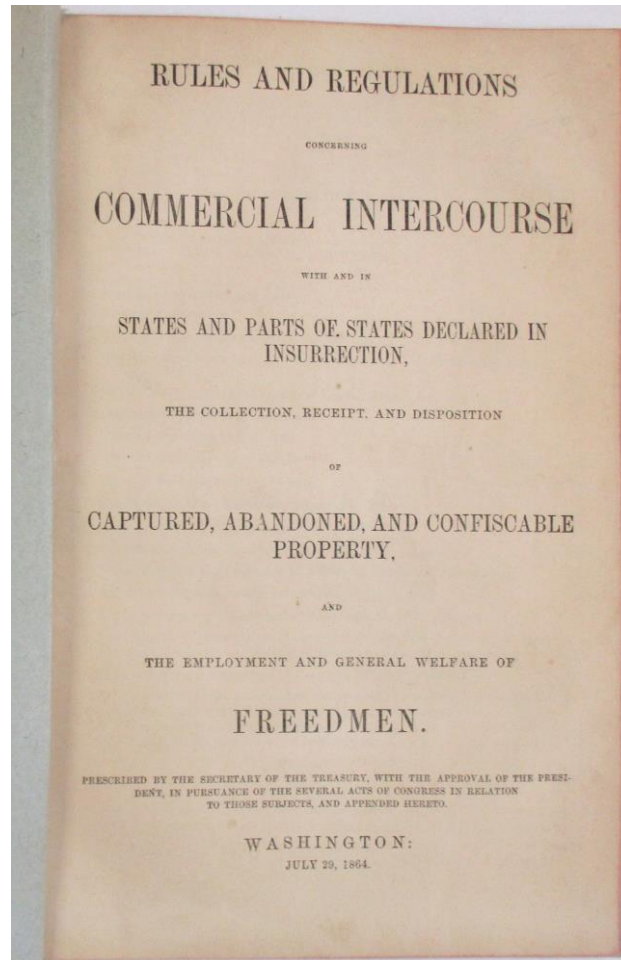
**New York Democrats Refuse to Be "Abettors of Human Slavery"**

58. [Free Soil Party]: THE UTICA CONVENTION. VOICE OF NEW-YORK!! PROCEEDINGS OF THE UTICA CONVENTION, FEBRUARY 16, 1848, WITH THE SPEECHES OF JOHN VAN BUREN, GEORGE RATHBUN, &C. "FREE TRADE, FREE LABOR, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH AND FREE MEN." Albany: Albany Atlas-Extra-, February, 1848. 32pp, printed in double columns. Caption title [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

This historic Convention, precursor to the Free Soil Party's nomination in June of Martin Van Buren, was chaired by his son John. It was a gathering of New York Democrats who opposed the Deep South's domination of their Party, after the Mexican Cession had brought the question of slavery in the territories to the forefront of national politics.

Proclaiming that they will no longer be "the abettors of human slavery," the delegates praise the Wilmot Proviso, which would bar slavery from the new Territories; and they adopt a platform blending Free Soil principles with traditional Democratic stances favoring free trade and opposing monopolies and the national bank.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 3054. Not in Sabin, Dumond, Blockson, Work, Weinstein. OCLC shows a number of institutional locations. \$500.00



Item No. 59

### Early Regulations of Slaves Liberated by Union Troops

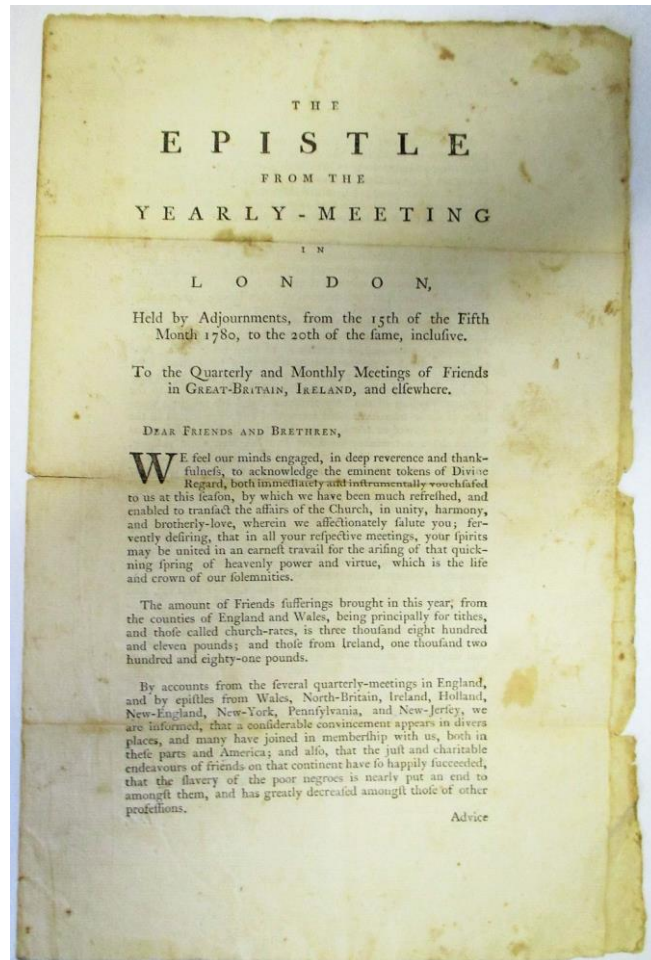
59. **[Freedmen]:** RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH AND IN STATES AND PARTS OF STATES DECLARED IN INSURRECTION, THE COLLECTION, RECEIPT, AND DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED, ABANDONED, AND CONFISCABLE PROPERTY, AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL WELFARE OF FREEDMEN. PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT... Washington: July 29, 1864. 76. [2] pp. Bound in modern wrappers. Short closed tear to outer margin of last leaf [no loss, no text affected]. Very Good.

These regulations are among the earliest concerning slaves newly freed by occupation of Union forces. They precede the 1865 Freedmen's Bureau bill, which President Lincoln signed in early 1865. Pages 43-49 establish 'Freedmen's Home Colonies' "where all freed persons within the Agency may be received and provided for." Labor, schools, written employment



agreements, profit shares, are established and regulated. Care of "aged and infirm freedmen" is detailed.

Other regulations regulate and restrict commerce with states and localities deemed in insurrection, and provide for treatment of abandoned and captured lands and property. Most printings in institutions appear to be Kirtas Technologies or other facsimiles.  
Sabin 74077. \$650.00



Item No. 60

**“The Slavery of the Poor Negroes is Nearly Put an End To”**

60. **Friends:** THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY-MEETING IN LONDON, HELD BY ADJOURNMENTS, FROM THE 15TH OF THE FIFTH MONTH 1780, TO THE 20TH OF THE SAME, INCLUSIVE. TO THE QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS AND BRETHREN IN GREAT-BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND ELSEWHERE. DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN... [Philadelphia: 1780]. 4pp, 4to. Caption title [as issued]. Light to moderate foxing, folded, short closed tear at a fold [no loss]. Good+.

This rare imprint reports that, among Friends in America, "the slavery of the poor negroes is nearly put an end to." Moreover, it "has greatly decreased amongst those of other professions." Signed in type by William Bleckly, Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

This is the American imprint, with the 'L' [in 'London'] in the title directly beneath the 'A' in 'Yearly', and the word 'London' 82 millimeters long rather than 109 millimeters.

See, ESTC W41887 and T102626. According to ESTC this imprint is held only at the Library Company. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton. Not located in NAIP. \$450.00

**Medical Leave for an Ailing Georgia Soldier**

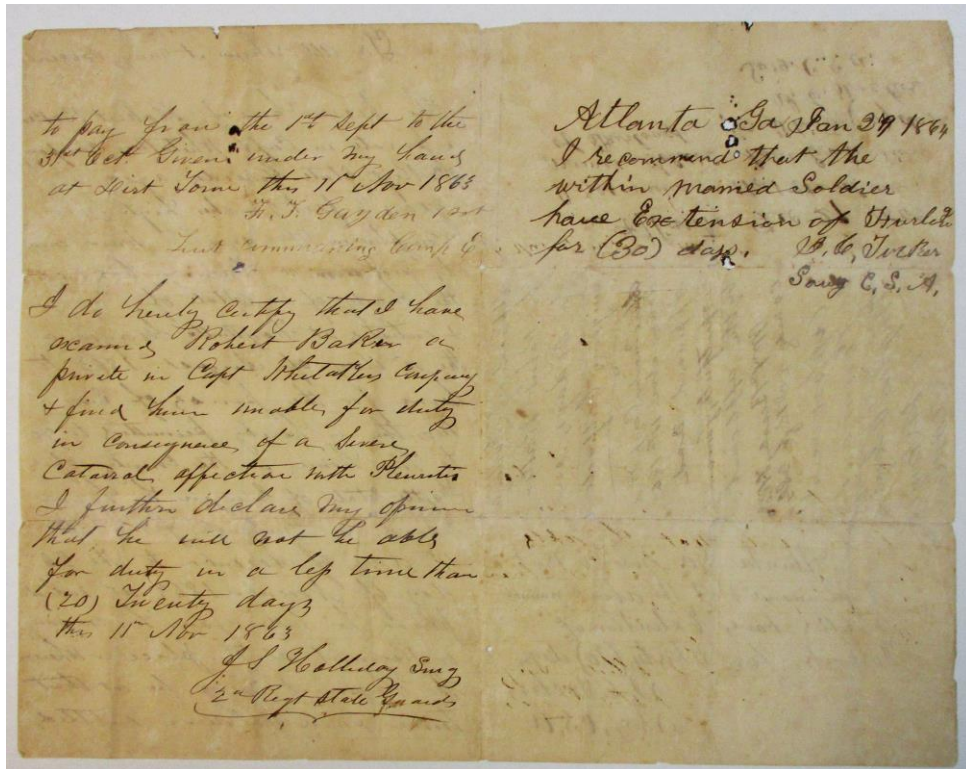
61. [Furlough for Ailing Georgia Private]: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE BEARER HEREOF ROBERT BAKER A PRIVATE IN CAPT. WHITAKERS COMPANY 2D REGT STATE GUARDS, AGE OF 33 YEARS, 5 FEET 9 INCHES HIGH FAIR COMPLEXION BLUE EYES LITE HAIR AND BY PROFESSION A FARMER BORN IN THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND ENLISTED AT FAYETTEVILLE GEORGIA ON THE 4TH DAY OF AUGUST 1863 TO SERVE FOR THE PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS IS HEREBY PERMITTED TO GO TO HIS HOME IN THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE STATE OF GEORGIA HE HAVING RECEVD A FURLOUGH FROM THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER TO THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1863 AT WHICH PERIOD HE WILL REJOIN HIS COMPANY OR REGIMENT AT THIS PLACE OR WHEREVER THE REGIMENT MAY BE AT THAT TIME. SAID SOLDIER IS ENTITLED TO PAY FROM THE 1ST SEPT TO THE 31ST OCT. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND ... THIS 11 NOV 1863. F.T. GAYDEN 1ST LIEUT COMMANDING COMP. E. [Georgia: 11 November 1863]. Bifolium, folded to 5" X8." Old folds, closed tears repaired without loss, a few pinholes with minor effect on text. Good+.

Written endorsement on November 11 by Surgeon J.S. Holliday finds him unfit for duty "in consequence of a severe catarrh affection with pleuritis." Surgeon J.C. Tucker, on December 29 1863 and January 27 1864 recommends "extension of furlough for thirty [30] days." Endorsements approving the furlough by Lieutenant Colonel William P. Beasley of the 2nd Georgia State Guard and W.H. Lanier A.A.G. \$275.00



Item No. 61





Item No. 61

### The Loyalist Galloway Charges That Howe Lost the War

62. [Galloway, Joseph]: A REPLY TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF LIEUT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM HOWE, ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED LETTERS TO A NOBLEMAN: IN WHICH HIS MISREPRESENTATIONS ARE DETECTED, AND THOSE LETTERS ARE SUPPORTED, BY A VARIETY OF NEW MATTER AND ARGUMENT. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING, I. A LETTER TO SIR WILLIAM HOWE UPON HIS STRICTURES ON MR. GALLOWAY'S PRIVATE CHARACTER. II. A LETTER FROM MR. KIRK TO SIR WILLIAM HOWE, AND HIS ANSWER. III. A LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, ON THE STATE OF THE REBEL ARMY, AT VALLEY FORGE, FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF HENRY LAURENS, ESQ. BY THE AUTHOR OF LETTERS TO A NOBLEMAN. London: 1780. [4], 149, [2 publisher advts], [1 blank] pp. Modern paper over boards, printed title label on spine. Two blank corner chips, archival repair to gutter of title page. Else Fine.

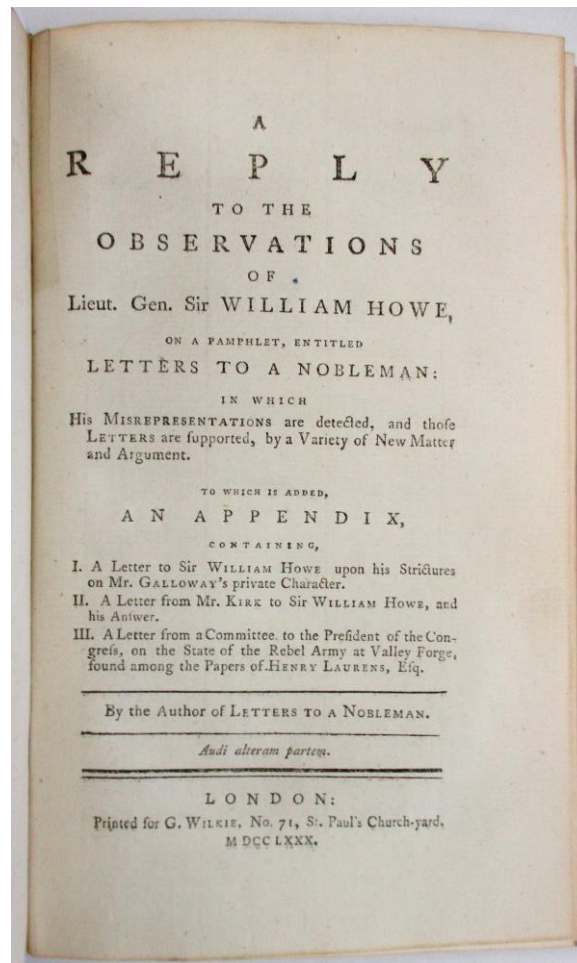
This is the first London edition. The first edition, which issued from New York in 1777, is exceedingly rare, as is the New York 1780. "Practically all copies of original edition destroyed by a New York mob" [Howes].

Galloway had been the civil administrator of Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-1778, under the orders of Howe, who had "found his services invaluable in the Philadelphia campaign" [DAB]. Upon its capture by American forces he fled to England, becoming "the spokesman of the American Loyalists" [id.] and attacking Howe for incompetence. Here he gives some unwelcome advice to Howe on how he could have won the War.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Howes G48. JCB European Americana 2640. Adams Controversy 80-35a.

\$1,000.00





Item No. 62

### Was Gurley a Guerrilla Who Committed Murder, Or a Soldier Doing His Duty?

63. [General McCook Murder Trial] Royce, M.S.: MANUSCRIPT PETITION IN REGARD TO CAPT. F.B. GURLEY - 4TH ALA. CAV. [np: 1864]. 4to. Written in ink, and signed at the end by Royce on the verso of a single leaf. Several small holes [text unaffected], a few closed tears [two archival tape repairs]. Good+.

This unusual, insightful document illuminates the laws of war applicable during the bitter American Conflict. Royce's Petition seeking justice for Gurley is directed to the Confederate Commission of Exchange. Its author, Confederate Captain Moses Strong Royce, was captured in Tennessee and imprisoned at Nashville. His cell-mate, Captain Frank R. Gurley, had allegedly murdered Union General Robert McCook of Ohio, near Huntsville, Alabama, in August 1862. In October 1863 Gurley was captured and charged with the murder. Gurley, Union officials claimed, was a guerrilla who shot McCook while the General was lying in an ambulance. Southerners claimed that Gurley was not a guerrilla, but a regular soldier in the Confederacy's 4th Alabama Cavalry; and that he killed McCook according to the laws of war.

The pages of Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper fanned the flames, claiming that guerrillas or lawless Confederate cavalymen caused the general's death; feelings ran high. "US General Grant wrote CS General Hardee in December of 1863 and said that although Gurley was a member of the Confederate army, that did not preclude him from

being tried for having committed a foul murder" [online Huntsville-Madison County Public Library essay, 'Frank B. Gurley's 1866 Diary'].

Royce advises that he escaped from prison "on the 1st of March." War Department Records claim Royce was still a prisoner at Nashville on April 6, 1864. That Record doubtless relied on outdated information. Having escaped in March 1864. Royce pleads Captain Gurley's case. "He was confined in a cell for sixty-eight days and allowed only about one hour a day for exercise and was put upon trial for the killing of Genl. McCook. He was obliged to employ counsel to defend himself at an expense of 2500 dollars in greenbacks. The evidence produced completely exonerated him of anything like *murder*, and the argument of his counsel was a complete vindication of his *right* as a soldier and an officer to do all that he did in bringing Genl. McCook to his death. When the trial was nearly ended four communications by flag of truce were sent to the court and were there read - one from Lt. Col. Hambrick, one from Genl. Forrest, one from Genl. Hardee and one from Genl. Johnston," assuring that Gurley was not a guerrilla but a duly enrolled member of the Confederate military forces. Nevertheless Gurley was found guilty and sentenced to death.

"The undersigned believes that if an effort were to be made by the Confederate Commission of Exchange to have Capt. Gurley exchanged the Federal authorities would immediately send him forward for that purpose, and as a friend of Capt. Gurley the undersigned respectfully requests General Johnston to use his influence in procuring the exchange of Capt. Gurley. Respectfully submitted, M. S. Royce."

Even after War's end the dispute continued. Gurley, having been released from prison in an administrative snafu, was re-arrested, charged, but finally released and placed on parole in April 1866. \$2,000.00

*Petition in regard to Capt. F. B. Gurley - F. B. Gurley -*

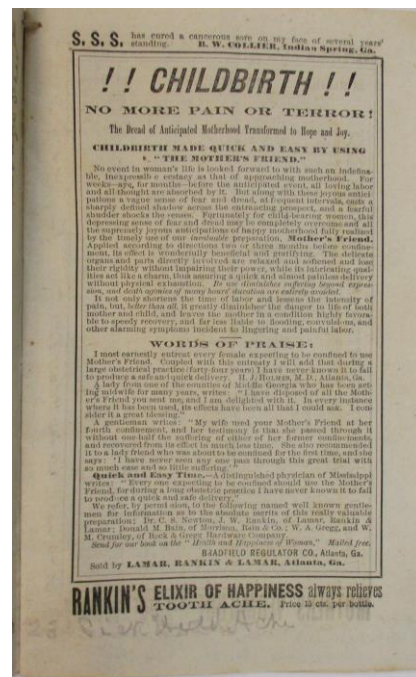
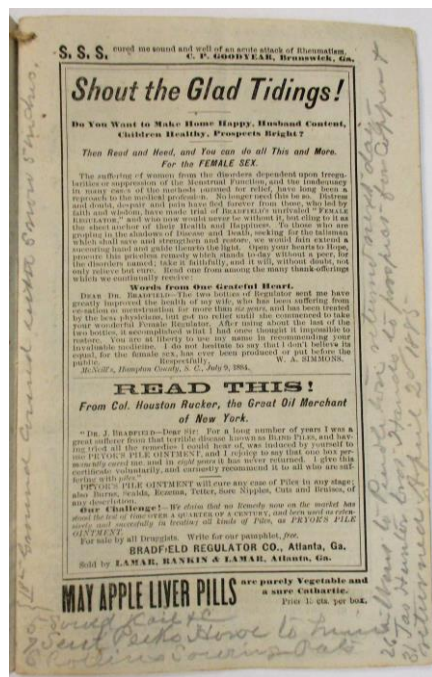
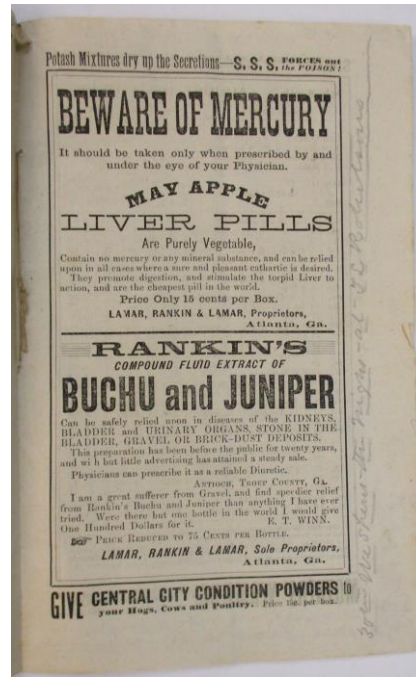
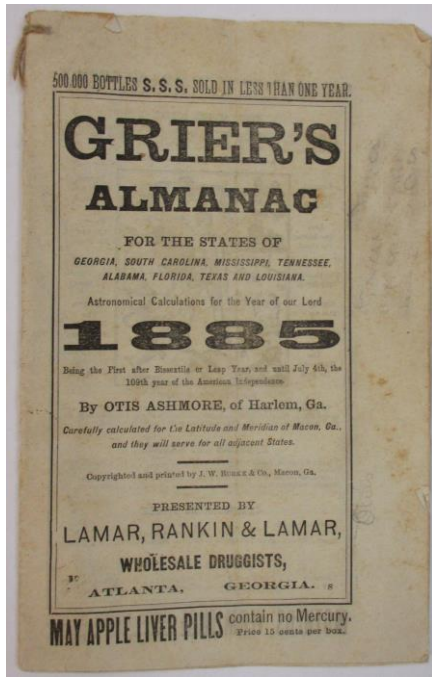
*Capt. Gurley is now a prisoner at Nashville (or was a prisoner on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, when the undersigned escaped from prison) - He was confined in a cell for sixty eight (68) days and allowed only about one hour a day for exercise, and was put upon trial for the killing of Genl. McCook - He was obliged to employ counsel to defend him at an expense of twenty five hundred dollars (2500) in greenbacks. - The evidence produced completely exonerated him of any thing like murder, and the argument of his counsel was a complete vindication of his right as a soldier and an officer to do all that he did in bringing Genl. McCook to his death. - When the trial was nearly ended four communications by flag of truce were sent to the court and were there read - one from Lt. Col. Hambrick, one from Genl. Forrest, one from Genl. Hardee and one from Genl. Johnston. - In three hours from the time these communications were read in the court Capt. Gurley was released from the cell and placed in the room where other Confederate Officers were quartered, and received from that time the same treatment which other Officers received. -*

*It is the belief of Capt. Gurley that the Federal authorities do not intend to communicate to him the result of his trial; that they are afraid to furnish him lest retaliation should follow, and unwilling to exchange him as long as they can keep from it. -*

*The undersigned believes that if an effort were to be made by the Confederate Commissioners of Exchange to have Capt. Gurley exchanged, the Federal authorities would immediately send him forward for that purpose, and as a friend of Capt. Gurley the undersigned respectfully requests General Johnston to use his influence in procuring the exchange of Capt. Gurley. -*

*Respectfully submitted*  
*Chas. S. Royce*

Item No. 63



Item No. 64

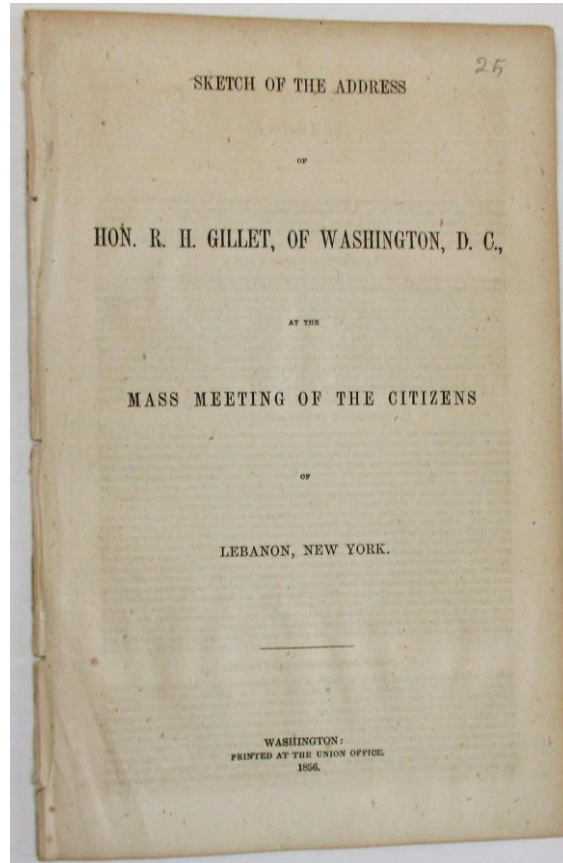
“The Greatest Worm Destroyer of the Age”

64. [Georgia Almanac]: GRIER'S ALMANAC FOR THE STATES OF GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, TEXAS AND LOUISIANA. ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1885... BY OTIS ASHMORE, OF HARLEM, GA. CAREFULLY CALCULATED FOR THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN OF MACON, GA., AND THEY WILL SERVE FOR THE ADJACENT STATES. COPYRIGHTED AND PRINTED BY J.W. BURKE & CO., MACON, GA. PRESENTED BY LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Macon: J.W. Burke & Co., [1884]. [32] pp. Stitched, light wear, Very Good. With contemporary margin notes in pencil.



The Almanac also serves as a platform for the presenting druggist's patent medicine formulas, for the treatment of "malarial blood poison" and other ills. "Mother's Vermifuge always relieves the little sufferer." The almanac touts remedies which are "almost a miracle." Smith's Worm Oil is "The greatest Worm Destroyer of the age. It is perfectly harmless."

\$125.00



Item No. 65

**Buchanan "Is Ripe in Years, and His Character is Without a Blemish"**

65. **Gillet, Ransom H.:** SKETCH OF THE ADDRESS OF HON. R.H. GILLET, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AT THE MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF LEBANON, NEW YORK. Washington: Printed at the Union Office, 1856. 13, [3 blank] pp., [page 13 misnumbered as page 12]. Disbound, minor wear, Very Good.

This scarce campaign pamphlet reviews the qualifications of the three 1856 presidential candidates-- Buchanan the Democrat, Fillmore the Know-Nothing, Fremont the Republican-- and pronounces for Buchanan, who "is ripe in years, and his character is without a blemish." He is eminently qualified by experience for the job.

Fillmore always opposes democratic reforms, like abolition of the United States Bank. He is "the candidate of a party whose strength is derived from secret political organizations, controlled and bound together by oaths which excite feelings of horror on reading them."

Fremont knows nothing about government; his only issue-- the alleged extension of slavery-- is a red herring, for "Mr. Buchanan is no advocate of slavery extension."

OCLC 9376287 [5] as of February 2021. Not in LCP or Sabin.

\$250.00

**“God Has Wonderfully Appeared For Us”**

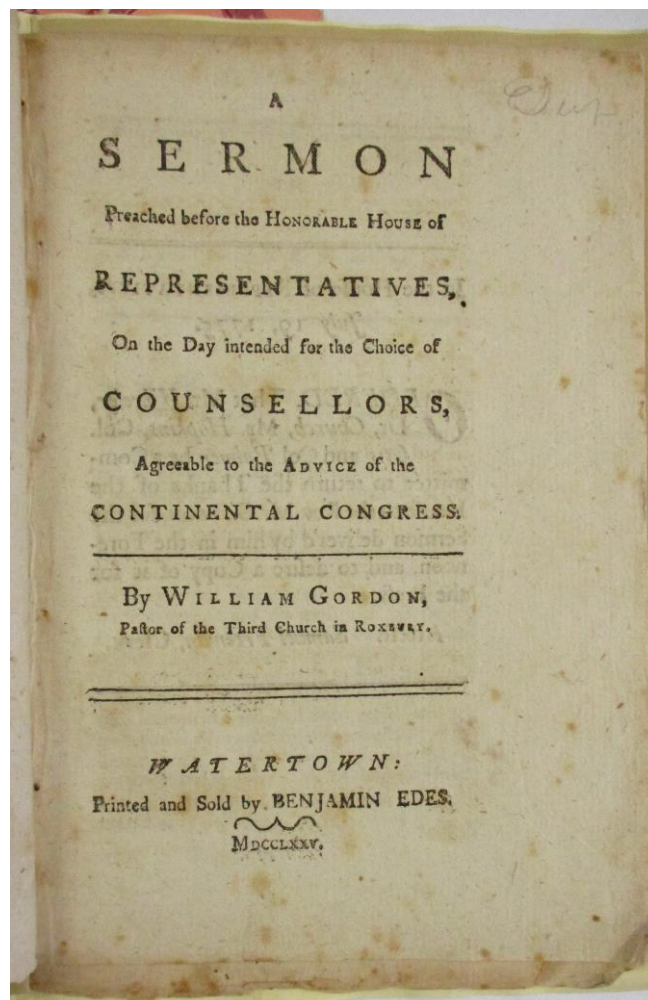
66. **Gordon, William:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE DAY INTENDED FOR THE CHOICE OF COUNSELLORS, AGREEABLE TO THE ADVICE OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. Watertown: Benjamin Edes, 1775. 29, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Untrimmed, stitched into modern marbled wrappers. Very Good. Attractive ornament at page 29.

Gordon "was a vigorous partisan of independence and in 1775 was made chaplain to both houses of the Provincial Congress assembled at Watertown. Congress possessed great confidence in him and voted him a good horse and access to the prisoners of war... He delivered the election sermon before the General Court on July 19, 1775 [this item]" [DAB].

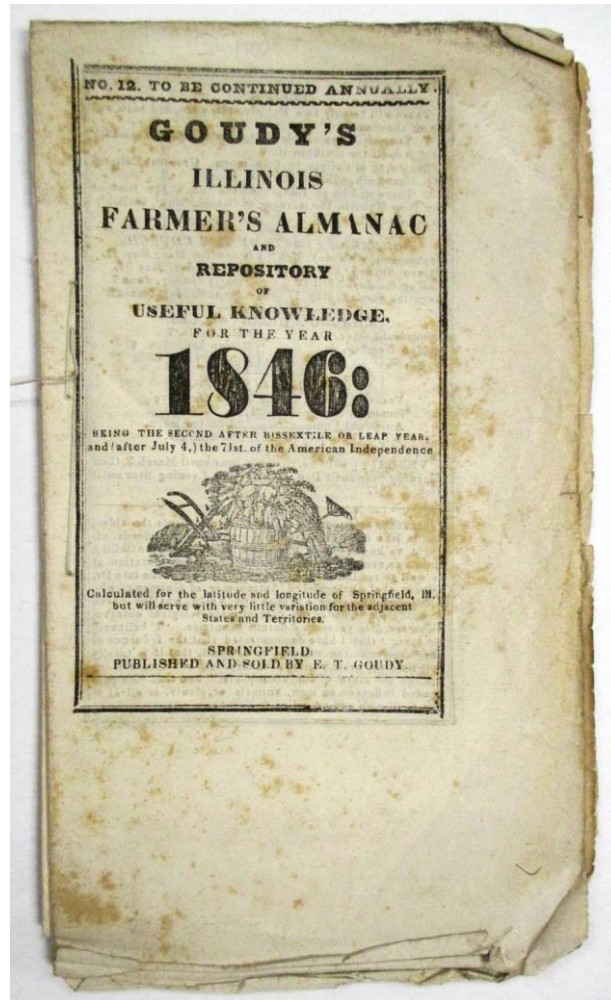
Likening Americans to the early children of Israel, Gordon-- author of the "first full-scale history of this war by an American" [Howes]-- admonishes those who "tremble at the thoughts of that power with whom we are to contend." Listing America's advantages in the struggle, he says, "God has wonderfully appeared for us, crowning our military operations with unusual success, and disconcerting those of the enemy." The unity of the Colonies, their distance from England, the British debt and "most alarming prospects to the merchant," and our "officers of courage" will win the day.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 14073. Newberry Library 235. Adams Independence 168.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 66



Item No. 67

### Abundant Advertisements, Perhaps a Unique Copy

67. **Goudy, E.T.:** GOUDY'S ILLINOIS FARMER'S ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YEAR 1846. Springfield: Published and Sold by E.T. Goudy, [1845]. 40pp. Stitched, untrimmed, a bit of foxing to the title page. Very Good.

This is evidently the only copy with both Goudy's list and merchants' advertisements. Eight pages of Goudy's "cheap books published by Grigg & Elliott" are printed. The almanac ends with twelve pages of advertisements, some illustrated, for more than twenty local merchants, with many of whom Lincoln and his family doubtless associated. The AAS and Drake copies contain only 24 pages. "Useful Recipes" for coughs, nose bleeds, burns and scalds, and "hooks in horses" are printed; and times of holding Circuit Courts in Illinois, with lists of presiding judges by circuit.

Byrd, who recorded only 32 pages, observes: "Pages [26]-[32] contain advertisements of books published by Griggs & Elliot, Philadelphia. MWA copy has [24] pages and lacks Griggs and Elliot advertisement."

Byrd 910 [32pp]. Drake 1681 [24pp]. OCLC 81552041 [2- AAS, U IL] [24pp] as of January 2021. AI 45-2790 [1- AAS].

\$1,000.00



**LIVERY STBLE,**


One & a half blocks west of Joel Johnson's Hotel, and directly north of the Church with the tall Steple, where the subscriber will be found at all times, night or day, to receive his friend's or stranger's Horse. Treatment good & charges moderate. Pedlars coming to our city will be furnished with good sheds for their wagons free of charge. Wagoners or those who may come in with marketing, will be furnished with Stable room and conveniences for feeding their own grain. Strangers who may come in with horses or other stock to sell, will receive particular attention and every assistance, by calling at the above stable. Good Saddle horses, Buggies and Carriages kept to hire. Persons will be taken from this to any place desired, in good carriages, Fare to suit the times.

*John C. Maxcy.*

---

**Mc DANIEL & Co.**

At  
E. Cook's  
old  
stand



South side  
of the  
Public  
Square.

Hats and Caps of all descriptions will be sold at the above establishment, lower than they can be obtained at any other house in Springfield; and no mistake.

**D. E. RUCKEL,  
CABINET MAKER &  
UNDERTAKER,**

Continues to keep on hand and make to order all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, of good workmanship and of the best materials.

Coffins of every size and quality constantly on hand and furnished at any moment. Having been extensively engaged in the East, and for the last nine years in this city, in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he can attend to the last duties of the dead in a manner that will give satisfaction to the living. Graves furnished in either of the Burying Grounds of this city.

A new and neat Hearse furnished with gentle Horse and careful Driver.

---

**LEIGHTON G. MOORE,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in


TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE, STOVES, &c.

*West side the Square, Springfield, Ill.*

Is manufacturing all kinds of Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper ware, and does all kinds of repairing, and keeps constantly on hand a good variety of Stoves of all kinds. He also does all kinds of copper work for Distilleries, repairs Steam engines, &c. All of which he does at a much lower price for cash than any person in this city.

Farmers and others are respectfully invited to all and see if this is not true

SPRINGFIELD  
CLOCK  
BRASS  
FACTORY.



**ALSOP & KEGWIN.**

Are now making and will have constantly on hand Brass 8 day & 36 hour clocks, which they warrant equal to any in the union, and which they will sell at very low prices.

T. ALSOP, also continues the business of watch repairing, and has for sale a good assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Spectacles &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

County and other seals and all other kinds of engraving neatly executed.

*Shop South Side of the Square.*

---

**OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.**  
**C. B. PELTON, M. D.**  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Formerly of Columbia, South Carolina, thankful for the patronage of Springfield and its vicinity, during the last eighteen months, gives notice that he still continues to practice Dentistry in all its branches. His experience, acquired during a practice of seventeen years, enables him to decide when and how operations should be performed for the best advantage of his patients.


Particular attention paid to REGULATING THE TEETH OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH set on stumps and on gold and silver plate, and warranted to fit well and to be useful.

Scurvy of the gums cured.

The best Tooth powders always on hand.

The nerve of a tooth destroyed with little or no pain, and teeth and stumps extracted with improved instruments.



**Rogers & Priest,**

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER MANUFACTURERS,  
North Side the Square, Springfield, Ill.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Tin-ware, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at St. Louis prices; also, Cooking Stoves, Feather Stoves, Ten Plate Stoves, Seven Plate Stoves, &c. a large variety of Coal Stoves, which will be sold at St. Louis prices with the freight added.

All Job work done at the shortest notice.

Payment taken in Fry Hides, old Copper, Brass & Pewter, Beeswax, Feathers, Deer-skins, Beans Flaxseed, Tallow, Paper Rags, and any thing else that can be converted to cash by sending to St. Louis, at a fair price; and if you have none of these things, money will do.

---

**NEW STORE & NEW FIRM.**  
**Biddle & Yeakle,**  
**TAILORS,**

East side the Square, 2 doors South of the Bank, Springfield,

Solicit the patronage of all those who are disposed to encourage a fine Shop, and fashionable and tasty work, made in the best manner, WARRANTED TO FIT ANY FORM, and in the least possible time. Their prices shall be as low as any shop in the city that makes pretensions to be a regular shop. Garments cut for the country at low prices, and warranted to fit, if made by a person who understands making such garments. Please call.



**“Who is James K. Polk, and What Has He Ever Done?”**

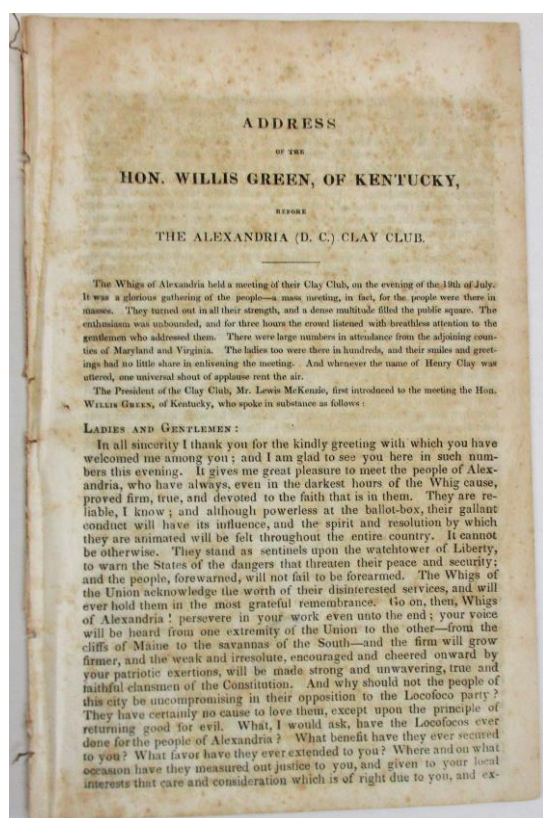
68. **Green, Willis:** ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIS GREEN, OF KENTUCKY, BEFORE THE ALEXANDRIA [D.C.] CLAY CLUB. [JULY 19, 1844]. [Alexandria? 1844]. 18, [2 blanks] pp. Caption title [as issued], disbound. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Green was the featured speaker at this raucous Whig gathering to support the presidential candidacy of his fellow Kentuckian. "Whenever the name of Henry Clay was uttered, one universal shout of applause rent the air."

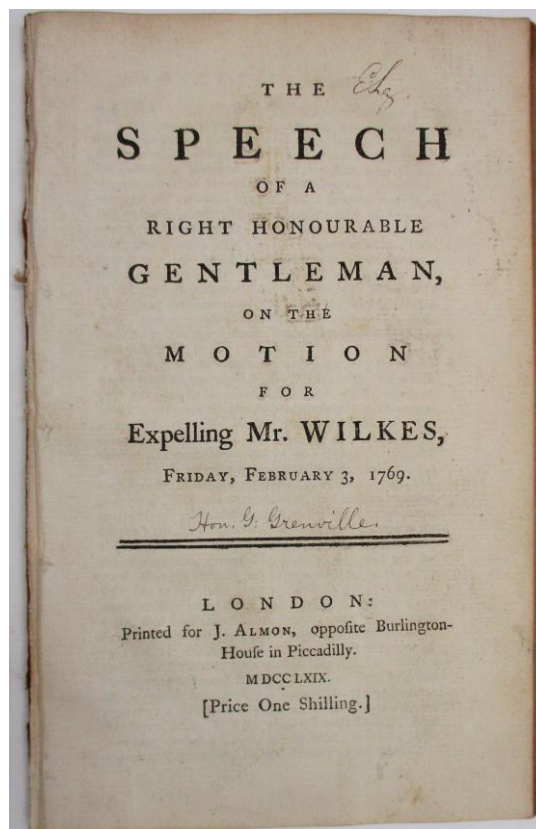
Green rises to the occasion with a thoroughly partisan attack on 'the Locofoco party,' by which he means the Democrats and their presidential candidate, James K. Polk of Tennessee. He denounces Democrats for their "oppression" of the Alexandria Whigs and "reckless and abandoned" conduct. Polk is identified, not only with the Locofoco reformers, but with South Carolina Nullifiers and others who threaten disunion if Texas Annexation is defeated. Green contrasts Clay's accomplishments with their absence from the Polk record. "Fellow-citizens, who is James K. Polk, and what has he ever done, that entitles him to the first office in the gift of a free people?"

Haynes 7330. AI 44-2786 [2].

\$250.00



Item No. 68



Item No. 69

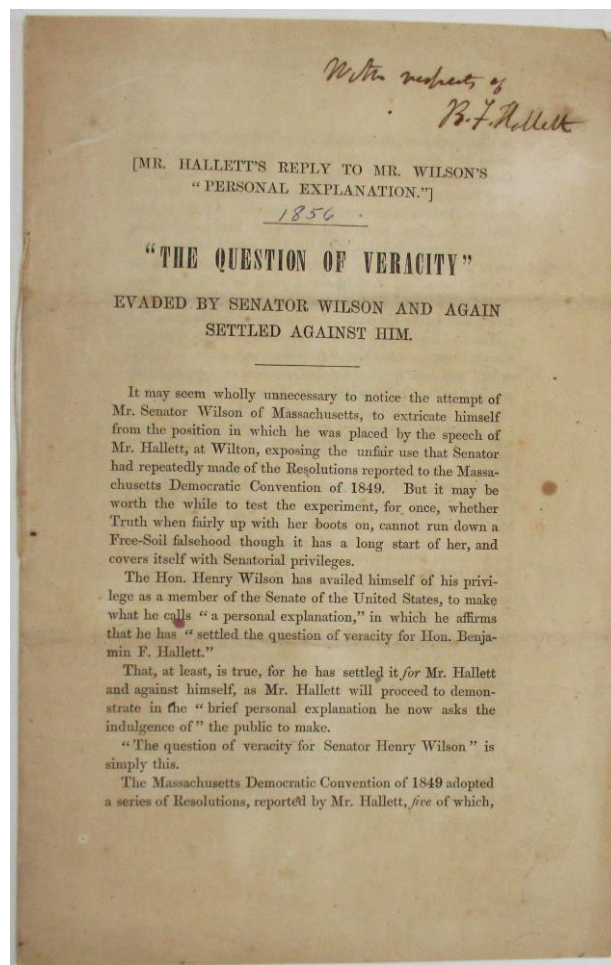
**Free Speech and the Wilkes Expulsion**

69. **Grenville, George:** THE SPEECH OF A RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN, ON THE MOTION FOR EXPELLING MR. WILKES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1769. London: J. Almon, 1769. 54, [1], [1 blank] pp. Disbound, without advertising leaves at the end. Else Very Good.

In a trial for seditious libel at which Lord Mansfield presided Wilkes, publisher of the 'North Briton', was found guilty and jailed for 22 months. The House of Commons then expelled him. "Popular opinion favored Wilkes and, overnight, he became a champion of the freedom to criticize an unpopular government" [McCoy W266].

Grenville argues against expulsion, but not because he believes the verdict of guilty was unjust. Indeed, he agrees that Wilkes had committed "obscene and impious libels." Grenville reminds the House that expulsion will affect, not only Wilkes, "but the franchises of those who sent him hither as their representative." Examining each of the "complicated" arguments, he decides against expulsion, in the face of opposition from his electorate. "Consider that precedents of this nature are generally begun in the first instance against the odious and guilty, but when once established, are easily applied to and made use of against the meritorious and the innocent."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 28772 [recording only the Fourth Edition of the same year]. ESTC T49627. Not in McCoy. \$450.00



Item No. 70

**“A ‘Doughface’ Steering by Southern Charts”**

70. **Hallett, Benjamin Franklin:** [MR. HALLETT'S REPLY TO MR. WILSON'S "PERSONAL EXPLANATION."] "THE QUESTION OF VERACITY" EVADED BY SENATOR WILSON AND AGAIN SETTLED AGAINST HIM. [np: 1856]. 8pp, stitched, light wear and folds. Caption title [as issued]. Very Good. Inscribed in ink on title page, 'With respects of B.F. Hallett.'

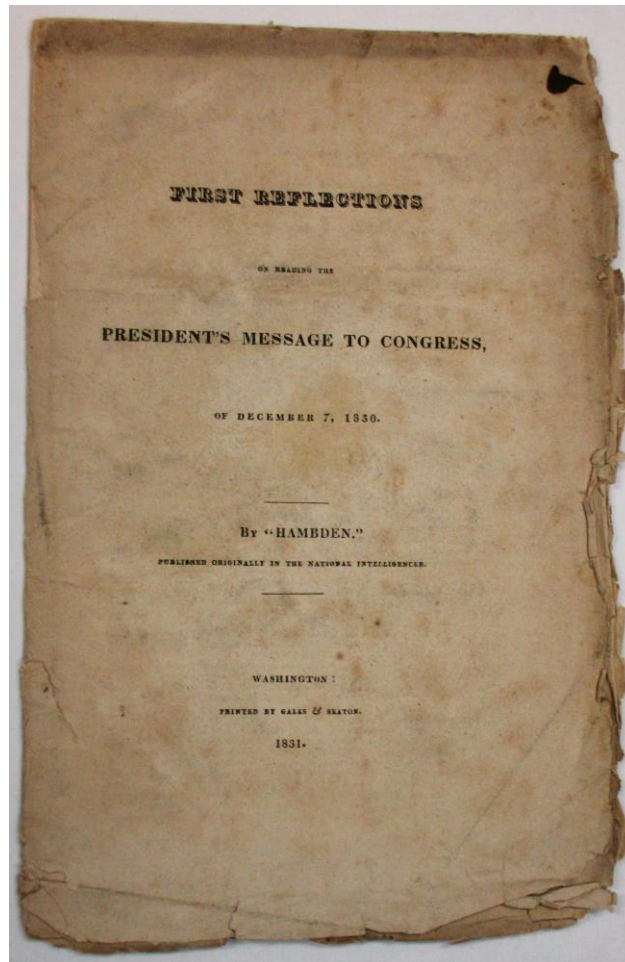


During the 1850s Hallett-- in his early years a Jacksonian reformer and advocate of Indian rights-- was "a 'Doughface' steering by Southern charts" [DAB]. This scarce pamphlet arraigns Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts and the Republican-Northern Whig position that Congress should prohibit slavery in the Kansas Territory.

Although Hallett agrees Congress has constitutional power to enact such a ban, he advocates Popular Sovereignty and denounces the "Free-Soil falsehood."

Not in Sabin, LCP, Eberstadt. OCLC 24818415 [4] as of February 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 71

**“Adhere to the Union as the Rock of Our Safety”**

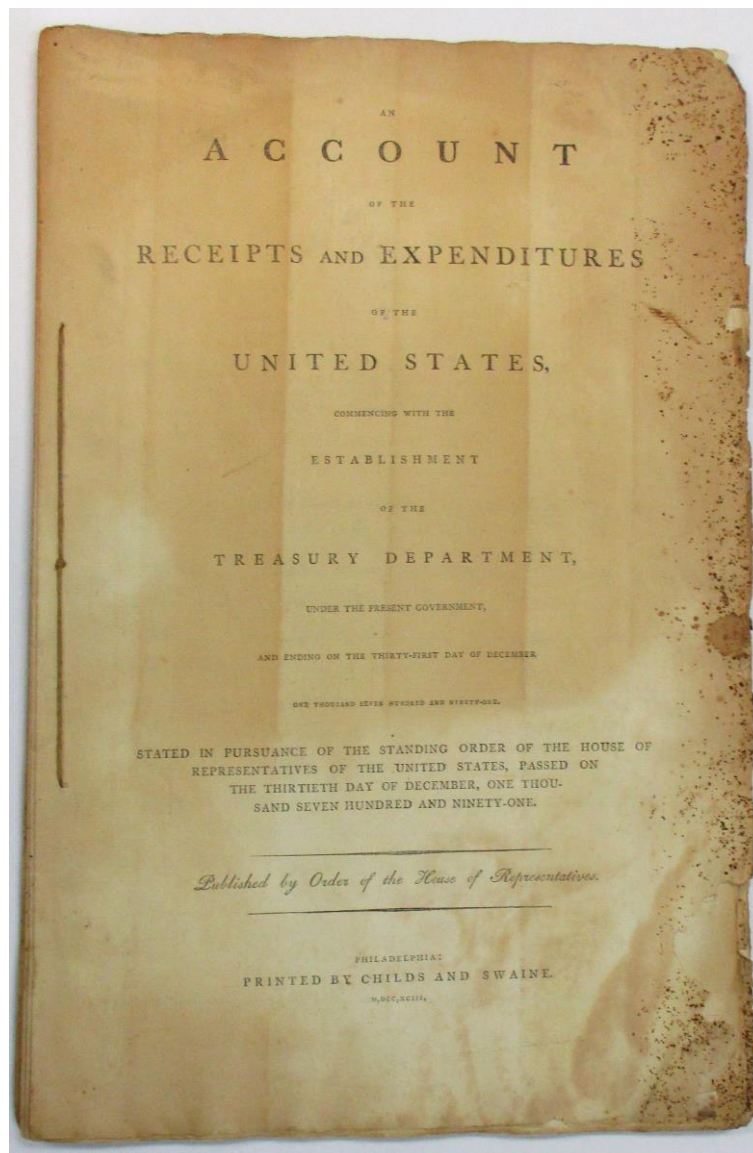
71. **"Hambden"**: FIRST REFLECTIONS ON READING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, OF DECEMBER 7, 1830... PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Washington: 1831. 15pp, uncut and untrimmed, somewhat soiled. Good+.

The anonymous Hambden lends qualified support to President Jackson's assertion that Congress may constitutionally levy a protective tariff in order to foster the development of domestic industry.

He scolds the South's devotion to free trade, "which can no more exist as a general principle than universal and perpetual peace." He counsels that we "adhere to the Union as the

rock of our safety," a warning unheeded by South Carolina when, soon thereafter, it sought to nullify the operation of the tariff within its borders.  
Sabin 29932. 136 Eberstadt 330. AI 7419 [4].

\$150.00



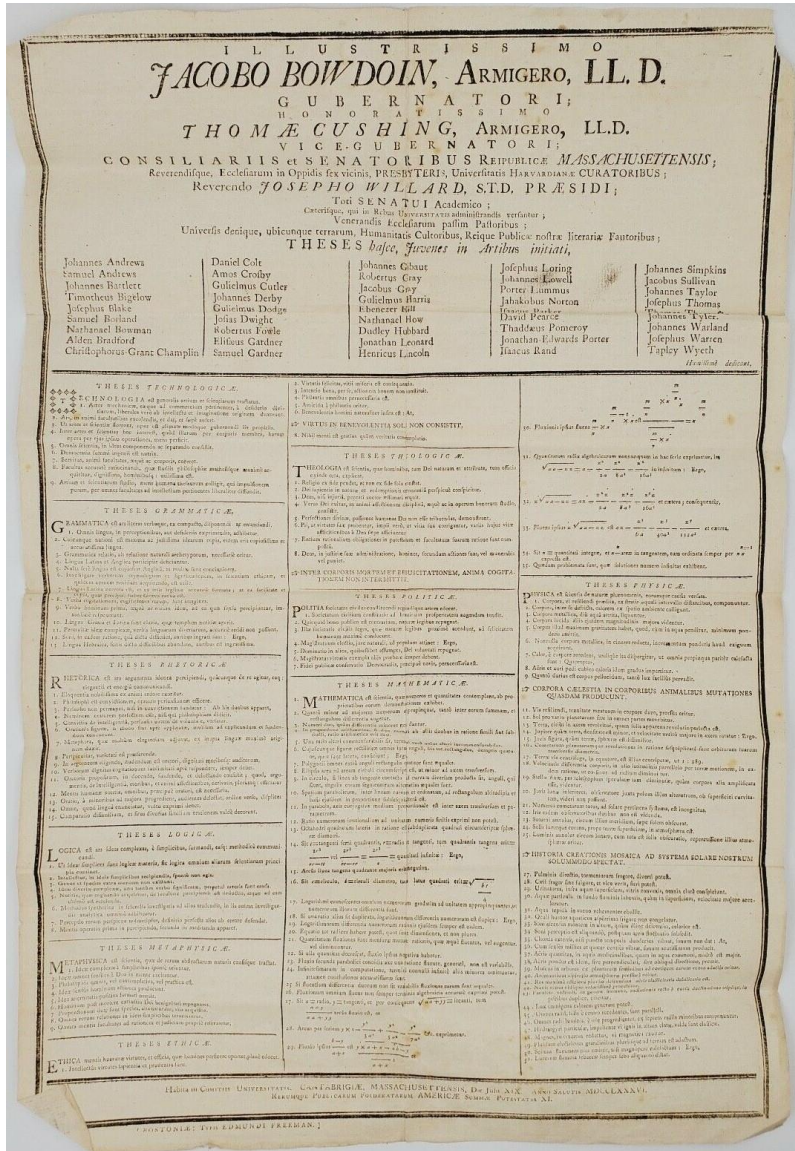
Item No. 72

### Treasury Secretary Hamilton in His Prime

72. **Hamilton, Alexander:** AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMENCING WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNDER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE. STATED IN PURSUANCE OF THE STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Philadelphia: Childs and Swaine, 1793. Folio. 58pp. Lacking page 61 and folded table inserted after page 58. Stitched. Title page lightly toned. Untrimmed. Interior text clean, but upper blank corners of later leaves abraded without text loss. Good+.

Alexander Hamilton's Treasury Department renders an extraordinarily detailed accounting of receipts and expenditures during the first two years of government under the Constitution, commencing in March 1789 and continuing through 1791. The document treats each U.S. government activity during this formative period, with tables and reports of duties on imports and tonnage, the military establishment and its western frontier, funds to Henry Knox for negotiating treaties with the Indians, surveys, the government of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, revenue cutters and light-houses, expenses of removing the seat of Government from New York to Philadelphia, salaries, and a cornucopia of other matters.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 26341. \$3,500.00



Item No. 73

73. [Harvard College]: ILLUSTRISSIMO JACOBO BOWDOIN, ARMIGERO, LL. D. GUBERNATORI; THOMAE CUSHING, ARMIGERO, LL. D. VICE-GUBERNATORI; CONSILIARIIS ET SENATORIBUS U.S. REIPUBLICAE MASSACHUSETTENSIS ... THESES HASCE, JUVENIS IN ARTIBUS INITIATI... HABITA IN COMITIIS UNIVERSITATIS, CANTABRIGIAE, MASSACHUSETTENSIS, DE JULII XIX ANNO SALUTIS MDCCLXXXVI. Bostoniae: Typis Edmundi Freeman, 1786. Folio broadside,



15-1/2" x 22", in three columns beneath title and names of graduates. The entire broadside bordered by a rule. Old folds, small chip from each of the blank upper corners. Very Good.

The names of the approximately sixty graduates are listed in Latin, along with the titles and summaries [also in Latin] of twelve Theses, whose subjects included mathematics, physics, theology, logic, metaphysics, ethics, politics, astronomy.

ESTC W12907 [3- Boston Public, AAS, MA Hist Soc.]. Evans 19703. Ford 2440. \$850.00

I L L U S T R I S S I M O  
**JACOBO BOWDOIN, ARMIGERO, LL. D.**  
 G U B E R N A T O R I ;  
 H O N O R A F I S S I M O  
**THOMÆ CUSHING, ARMIGERO, LL. D.**  
 V I C E - G U B E R N A T O R I ;  
 C O N S I L I A R I I S et S E N A T O R I B U S R E I P U B L I C E M A S S A C H U S E T T E N S I S ;  
 Reverendis Ecclēsiarum in Oppidis sex vicinis, P R E S B Y T E R I S, Universitatis HARVARDIANÆ CURATORIBUS ;  
 Reverendo **JOSEPHO WILLARD, S.T.D. PRÆSIDI** ;  
 Toti S E N A T U I A c a d e m i c o ;  
 Ceterisque, qui in Rebus Universitatis administranda versantur ;  
 Venerandis Ecclēsiarum pallio Pastoribus ;  
 Universis denique, ubicunque terrarum, Humanitatis Cultoribus, Reipue Publice nostræ literariæ Fautoribus ;  
**THESES hæc, Juvencis in Artibus initiati,**

Universis denique, ubicunque  
**T H**

Johannes Andrews Samuel Andrews Johannes Bartlett Timotheus Bigelow Josephus Blake Samuel Borland Nathanael Bowman Alden Bradford Christophorus-Grant Champlin	Daniel Colt Amos Crosby Gulielmus Cutler Johannes Derby Gulielmus Dodge Josias Dwight Robertus Fowle Elifaeus Gardner Samuel Gardner
--	--

30. Fluxionis ipsius fluxus  $\frac{m}{n} \times x$  est  $\frac{m}{n} \times x$

31. Quantitatum radix algebraicarum nonnunquam in hac serie exprimitur,  $\sqrt[n]{aa - xx} = a - \frac{zx}{2a} - \frac{z^2x^2}{8a^3} - \frac{z^3x^3}{16a^5}$  in infinitum : Ergo,

32.  $\sqrt[n]{aa - xx} = a - \frac{zx}{2a} - \frac{z^2x^2}{8a^3} - \frac{z^3x^3}{16a^5}$  et cætera ; consequenter,

33. Fluxus ipsius  $\sqrt[n]{aa - xx}$  est  $ax = \frac{z^3}{\beta a} - \frac{z^5}{40a^3} - \frac{z^7}{112a^5}$  et cætera,

34. Sit  $n =$  quantitas integra, et  $x =$  arcus in tangentem, tum ordinata semper per  $n \times$  expressa est.

35. Quædam problemata sunt, quæ solutiones numero infinitas exhibent.

**THESES PHYSICÆ.**

**P**HYSICA est scientia de naturæ phenomenis, eorumque causis veritata.

1. Corpora, vi resiliendi prædita, ex stratis æquali intervallo distantibus, componantur.
2. Corpora, inter se defricta, calorem ex spatio ambiente colligunt.
3. Corpora metallica, diu aqua attrita, liquantur.
4. Corpora lucida aliis ejusdem magnitudinis majora videntur.
5. Corpus illud maximam gravitatem habet, quod, cum in aqua penditur, minimum pondus amittit.
6. Nonnulla corpora metallica, in cineres redacta, incrementum ponderis hand exiguum acquirunt.
7. Calor, de corpore recedens, undique ita dispergitur, ut omnia propinqua pariter calefacta sunt : Quæpropter,
8. Aeris et auri pædi cubico caloris idem gradus imperitur.
9. Quæno durius est corpus pellucidum, tantò lux facilius pervadit.

**CORPORA CÆLESTIA IN CORPORIBUS ANIMALIBUS MUTATIONES QUASDAM PRODUCUNT.**

11. Vis resiliendi, tenitate meatuum in corpore duro, profusa oritur.
12. Sol pro vario planetarum situ in omnes partes movetur.
13. Terra, citius in axem revolvitur, quam solis apparente revolutio perfecta est.
14. Jovis quæ terra, densitate est minor, et velocitate multo majore in axem rotatur : Ergo,
15. Jovis figura, quàm terræ, sphericæ est dissimilior.
16. Comætarum planetarumque revolutiones in ratione respectu distantiarum orbitalium suarum æquales sunt.
17. Terra vis centrifuga, in æquatore, est illius centripetæ, ut 1 : 289.
18. Velocitate differentia corporis, in ullo latitudinis parallelo per terræ motionem, in eadem ratione, ut centrifuga ad radium dimittitur.
19. Stella fixæ, per telescopium speculæ tam dimittitur, quàm corpora alia amplificata esse, videntur.

**THESES TECHNOLOGICÆ.**

**T**ECHNOLOGIA est generalis artium et scientiarum tractatus.

1. Artes mechanice, eoque ad commercium pertinentes, à desiderio divitiarum, liberales vero ab intellectu et imaginatione originem duxerunt.
2. Ars, in animi facultatibus excolendis, et dat, et sepe auget.
3. Ut artes et scientiæ floreat, opus est aliquate modoque gubernandi in propriis.
4. Inter artes et scientias hoc interest, quòd illarum per corporis membra, harum opera per eas ipsius operationes, mens perfecti.
5. Omnia scientia, in ideis componendo ac separando consistit.
6. Democratia summi ingenii est nutrit.
7. Servitus, animi facultates, neque ac corporis, cæcæret.
8. Facultas accuratè ratiocinandi, quæ studiis philosophiæ mathematicæ maximè acquiritur, dignissima, hominibus : utilissima est.
9. Artium et scientiarum studio, mens humanæ thesaurum colligit, qui impulsorem puram, per omnes facultates ad intellectum pertinentes liberaliter diffundit.

**THESES GRAMMATICÆ.**

**G**RAMMATICÆ ars literarum verborum, ex compasso, disponendi ac enunciandi.

1. Omnis lingua, in perceptionibus, aut desideriiis exprimens, adhibetur.
2. Cuiusque nationi est maxima ac iustissima idearum cupis, eadem erit copiosissima et accuratissima lingua.
3. Grammatica relatio, ab relatione naturali archetyporum, necessarè oritur.
4. Lingua Latina et Anglica participiis deficiunt.
5. Nulla fœd lingua est copiosior Anglicæ, at multa sunt concipiunt.
6. Investigare verborum etymologiam et significacionem, in scientiam ethicam, et quidem omnem notitiam acquirendo, est utilis.
7. Lingua Latina nervosa est, et ex aris legibus accuratè formata : at ex facilitate et copia, quæ præcipuè habet Græca sacca est.
8. Verba exortationum, cogitationum crispæ, sunt imagines.
9. Verba hominum prima, neque ac eorum idæ, ad ea quæ sepius percipiuntur, immediate respiciunt.
10. Lingua Græca et Latina sunt clavis, quæ templum notitiæ aperit.
11. Permutatæ idæ complexæ, verbis linguarum diversiarum, accuratè reddi non possunt.
12. Senti, in eadem ratione, quæ dicto difficilis, auribus ingrati sunt : Ergo,
13. Lingua Hebraica, fœtis dicta difficilibus abundans, auribus est ingratiissima.

**THESES RHETORICÆ.**

**R**HETORICÆ ars argumenta idonea percipiendi, quæcumque de re agitur, eaq : elegantè et enegè communicandi.

1. Eloquentia nobilissima ex animi ardore exortatur.
2. Philosophi est convictionem, epæus persuasionem efficere.
3. Persuasio non permeat, nisi in convictionem iudatur : Ab his duobus apparet,
4. Neminem certare peritulum esse, nisi qui philosophiam didicit.
5. Consuetudo de intelligentiæ, perficiat : autem de voluntate, vertitur.
6. Oratoris figura, si sicut sunt apte applicatæ, nihil ad explicandum et fundendum committitur.
7. Metaphora, quæ multum elegantiam adjuvat, ex ipia linguæ maxime originem dedit.
8. Perspicuitas, varietatè est præferenda.
9. In argumenta cogendo, iudicandum est oratori, dignitatè moribus : auditorum.
10. Verborum dignitas exortationem tabulitanti aptè respondere, semper debet.
11. Quædam propositum, in docendo, lasendo, et deludendo consistit : quod, argumentis, de intelligentiæ, moribus, et animi affectibus, derivatis plurimè : efficitur.
12. Mens humanæ vocat, omnibus, præcipuè oratori, est necessaria.
13. Oratio, à minoribus ad majora progrediens, audientes delectat, ordine verbo, dupliciter.
14. Omne, quod lingua enunciat, visu capri sicut.

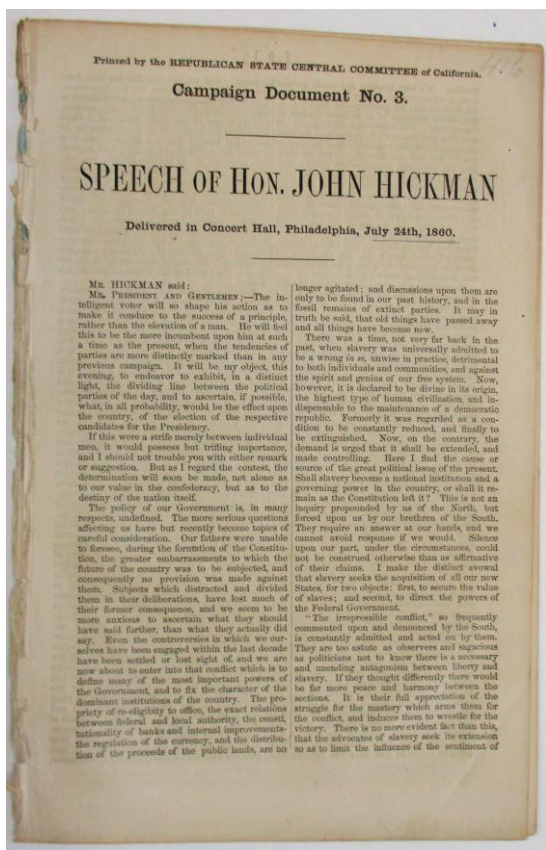
**Lincoln's "Election Will Assign Limits to Sectional Oligarchy,  
And Make Labor Honest and Remunerative"**

74. **Hickman, John:** SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN DELIVERED IN CONCERT HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24TH, 1860. [Sacramento? Printed by the Republican State Central Committee of California., 1860]. 8pp. Disbound with some loosening. Caption title [as issued]. Printed in double columns. Good+.

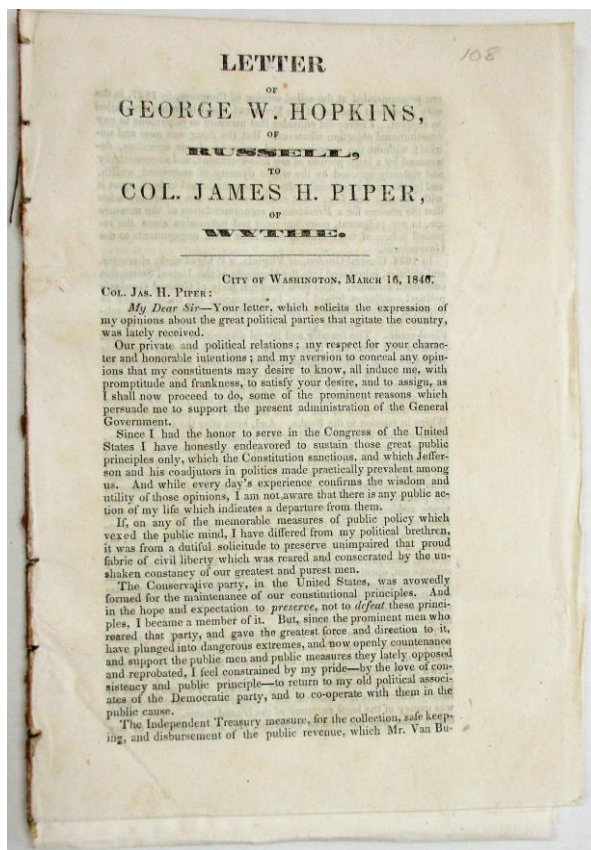
At the head of the title page: 'Campaign Document No. 3,' issued by California's Republican State Central Committee. The last two pages print the Republican Party's platform adopted at Chicago two months earlier.

Hickman pinpoints the basic issue: "The extension of negro slavery into the territories of the United States has become a settled policy of the Democratic party." Slavery, he says, "is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom it is necessarily unsafe, and statutory safeguards and defences become necessary." After examining the candidacies of Breckinridge and Douglas, he says of Lincoln: "He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honest and remunerative."

Sabin 31703 note. Greenwood 1272 [another issue]. LCP 4769 [another issue]. Not in Monaghan [but see Monaghan 3735 for German translation of this Speech], Miles, Cowan or Drury. \$275.00



Item No. 74



Item No. 75



**W.H. Harrison's Views are "Confused, Inconsistent and Unsatisfactory"**

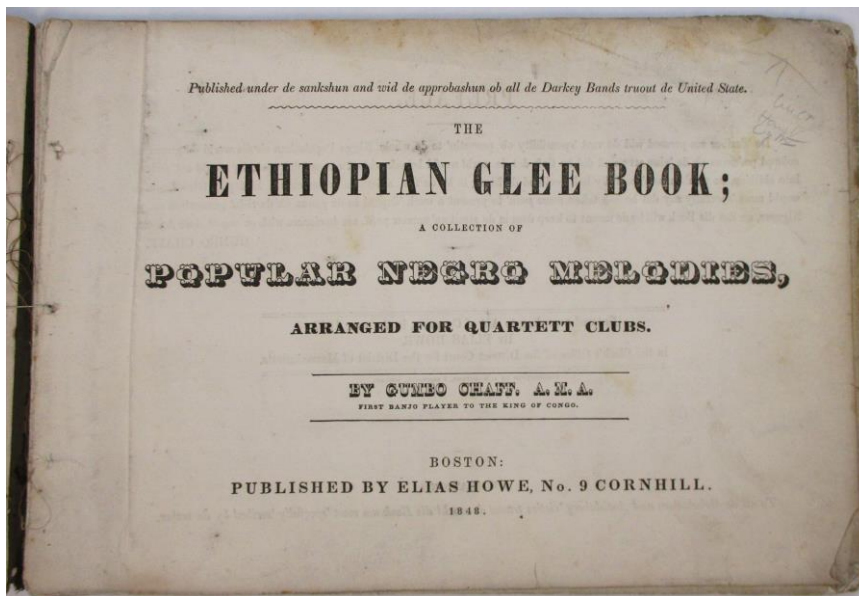
75. **Hopkins, George W.:** LETTER OF GEORGE W. HOPKINS, OF RUSSELL, TO COL. JAMES H. PIPER, OF WYTHE. CITY OF WASHINGTON, MARCH 16, 1840. [Washington: 1840]. Caption title [as issued]. 32pp, a pristine text, untrimmed, generously margined, partly uncut. Disbound, else Fine.

One of two different Washington printings, the Letter explains why Hopkins, a Virginia Democratic Congressman, continues to support Martin Van Buren. Though Hopkins had vigorously opposed Van Buren's banking policies, most particularly his Independent Treasury, he now modestly confesses error. Harrison, Van Buren's Whig opponent, is a Federalist of the old school with views "favorable to the federal administration of the elder Adams."

Harrison's views on a variety of important subjects-- slavery, the relation of the federal to the state governments-- are "confused, inconsistent and unsatisfactory", and motivated by unseemly ambition for the presidency.

AI 40-3257 [5]. Not in Haynes, Swem.

\$250.00



Item No. 76

**Yes, This was a Really Popular Book**

76. **[Howe, Elias]:** THE ETHIOPIAN GLEE BOOK; A COLLECTION OF POPULAR NEGRO MELODIES, ARRANGED FOR QUARTETT CLUBS. BY GUMBO CHAFF, A.M.A. FIRST BANJO PLAYER TO THE KING OF CONGO. Boston: Elias Howe, 1848. Oblong 8vo, original printed wrappers [spine and corner wear, some folds and two small tape repairs to rear wrap]. 55, [1 Index] pp. Text lightly tanned and Very Good.

Elias Howe is considered the author. The book has words and music to 38 songs, including "Old Dan Tucker," "Coal Black Rose," "Jim Crow." The front wrap and title page assure that it was "Published under de sankshun and wid de approbashun ob all de Darkey Bands truout de United State." Dedicated "To all de Bobolashun and Antislavery 'cieties truout de world," it "contains the songs sung by the Christy minstrels." NUC.

FIRST EDITION. Blockson 7992. LCP 2141. 257 NUC 0557708 [13].

\$750.00





Item No. 76

“Free-Love is a Core of the Woman’s Rights Apple”

77. **Hunker, Hon. A. [pseud.]:** FOUR EPISTLES ON FREE LOVE AND MURDER. Troy, N.Y.: A.W. Scribner, 1870. Original printed wrappers [front wrapper detached but present], stitched. 16pp. Light wear, Good+.

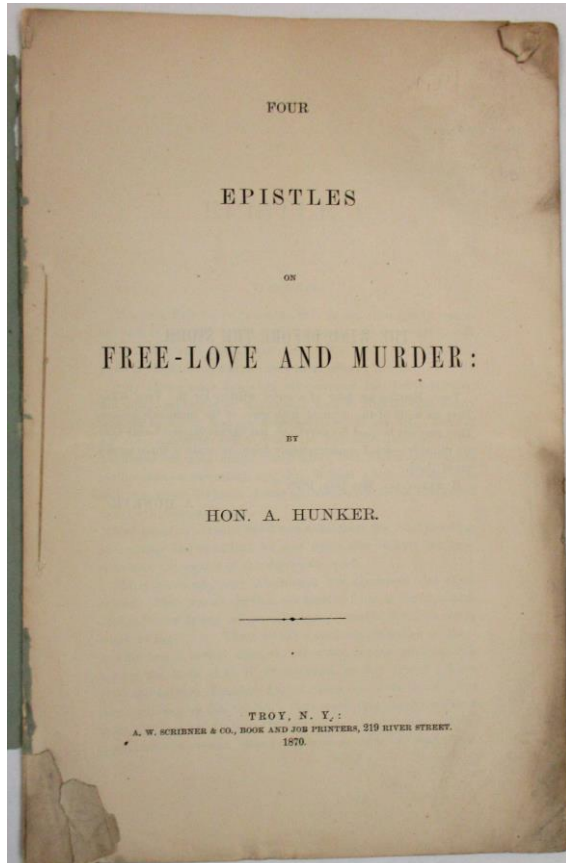
The author, who purports to write from Hunkerville in May 1870, claims that the Epistles "are valuable:- for I conscientiously desire to make a little money out of them." We have been unable to ascertain "Hunker's" identity. He originally wrote this collection of humorous, satirical pieces for the Troy Whig as "suggested by the [Daniel] McFarland case." [The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 14, 1870, p. 2.] "McFarland was a rascal and drunkard whose wife Abby finally divorced him, planning to marry Richardson, a popular author and New York Tribune editor. Richardson was shot by McFarland in the office of the Tribune, and on his deathbed was married to Abby McFarland by no less a person than Henry Ward Beecher. A deliberate campaign to vilify Richardson and whitewash McFarland had the effect of acquitting the latter, proving again that you can get away with murder if you claim to be defending the American home. The case was a cause celebre in 1869 and 1870." [McDade 652].

Hunker recalls how Reformers, formerly denounced with "epithets, that used to defile their reputation," have been rehabilitated. Only a generation ago, "every Abolitionist was denounced also as an Infidel. There was an egg that was dreadful." Now, however, "As only a pleasant smell now arises from the Abolition-Egg, so the other bad ones, that we sent flying after it, have lost their stench for the nostrils of this degenerate epoch."

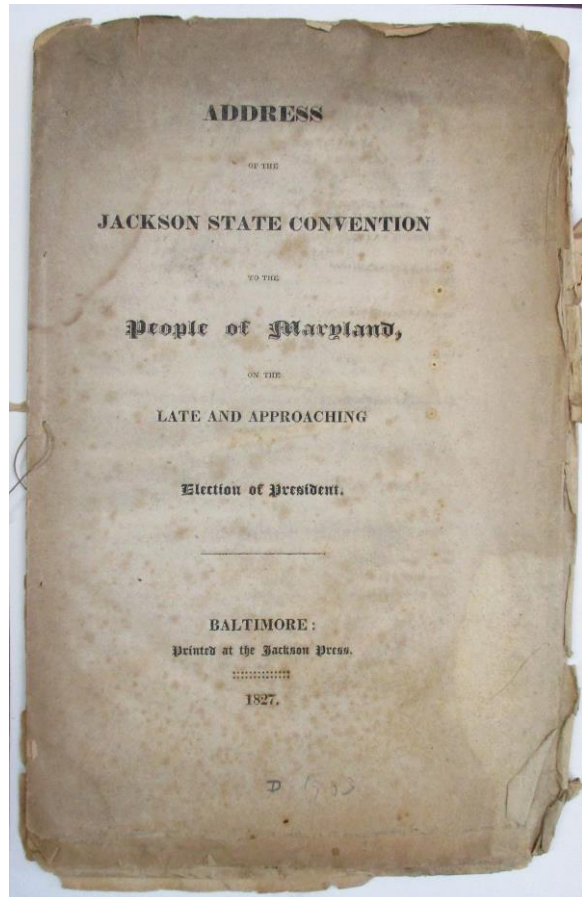
The Woman Suffrage movement seems to be the only cause left for anyone to satirize. Mr. Hunker makes fun of Beecher, Frothingham, Greeley, and other "Free-Lovers." Indeed,

"Free-love is a core of the Woman's Rights apple. Susan B. Anthony, for instance, is a terrific free-lover. True, she never loves any man, nor permits any man to love her; but it's all the same: she's a free-lover, and so is my venerable Quaker wife, Samantha Hunker."

As of February 2021 OCLC locates a bunch of Kirtas Technology reprints, and a single copy at the New York Historical Society [OCLC 476461375]. \$500.00



Item No. 77



Item No. 78

### So What if Jackson is a "Military Chieftain"?

78. **[Jackson, Andrew]:** ADDRESS OF THE JACKSON STATE CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, ON THE LATE AND APPROACHING ELECTION OF PRESIDENT. Baltimore: Printed at the Jackson Press, 1827. 19, [1] pp. Large 8vo. Untrimmed, partly loosened, some dusting. Good+.

Listing the Members of the Jackson State Convention of the People of Maryland [headed by Roger B. Taney], this unusual pamphlet is an angry blast at the two miscreants who stole the election from Jackson in 1824: John Quincy Adams, who won in the electoral college though Jackson had the popular plurality; and Henry Clay, whose cunning and unscrupulous intrigue handed Adams the plums of office.

Taney and the Convention reject the argument that Jackson is disqualified by his history as a "military chieftain:" for, they say, "so was WASHINGTON, the FATHER of his country." Sabin 45053. AI 28688 [5]. Not in Wise & Cronin, Eberstadt, Miles. OCLC 28394898 as of February 2021 records eleven locations, some of which appear to be facsimiles.

\$375.00





Item No. 79

**Nicholas Biddle to the Rescue!**

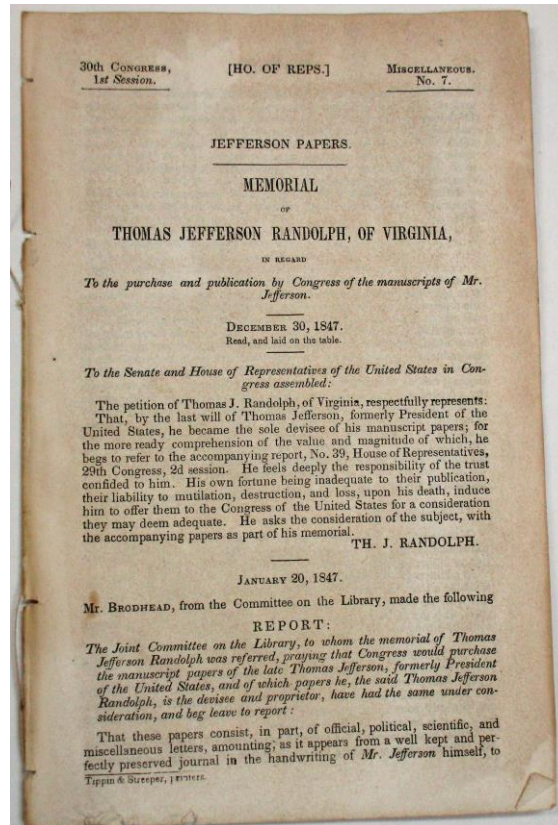
79. [Jackson, Andrew] Robinson, H.R.: UNCLE SAM SICK WITH LA GRIPPE. New York: H.R. Robinson, [1837]. Oblong 13-1/2" x 21". Light dusting, a couple of closed tears and shallow extremity chips to blank margins. Else Very Good.

The Library of Congress entry: "A satire attributing the dire fiscal straits of the nation to Andrew Jackson's banking policies, with specific reference to recent bank failures in New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia. The artist blames the 1837 panic on Jackson's and later Van Buren's efforts to limit currency and emphasize specie (or coinage) as the circulating medium in the American economy. Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton's role as an ally of the administration and champion of coinage (in the cartoonist's parlance 'mint drops') is also attacked. In an eighteenth-century sickroom scene Uncle Sam, wearing a liberty cap, a stars-and-stripes dressing gown, and moccasins, slumps in a chair. In his hand is a paper reading 'Failures...' Nicholas Biddle arrives, with a trunk of 'Post Notes' and 'Bonds,' and is greeted by Brother Jonathan. Jonathan: 'Oh Docr. Biddle I'm so glad you're come. Uncle Sam's in a darned bad way.' Biddle: 'I'll try what I can do & I've sent to Dr. John Bull for his assistance.'

"The print is dated 1834 by Weitenkampf, but it must have appeared after Van Buren's victory in the 1836 presidential election, given Uncle Sam's remark, 'You are to nurse me now Aunt Matty.' Nancy Davison's date of 1837 is more credible. Most likely it was issued during the spring of that year, after the collapse of the cotton market and several banks in New Orleans and the subsequent failure of many New York banks in March. In April Nicholas Biddle's Pennsylvania state bank came to the aid of the ailing banking community by buying up considerable numbers of bonds and notes."

Weitenkampf 36. Library of Congress PC/US - 1837.C619, no. 7 (B size) [P&P]. AAS Polit. Cart. U58. Not in Reilly. Not located on OCLC as of February 2021. \$2,500.00





Item No. 80

80. [Jefferson, Thomas]: JEFFERSON PAPERS. MEMORIAL OF THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, OF VIRGINIA, IN REGARD TO THE PURCHASE AND PUBLICATION BY CONGRESS OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MR. JEFFERSON. 30th Cong., 1st Sess. HMD7. 1847. 3pp, disbound, light wear and fox. Very Good.

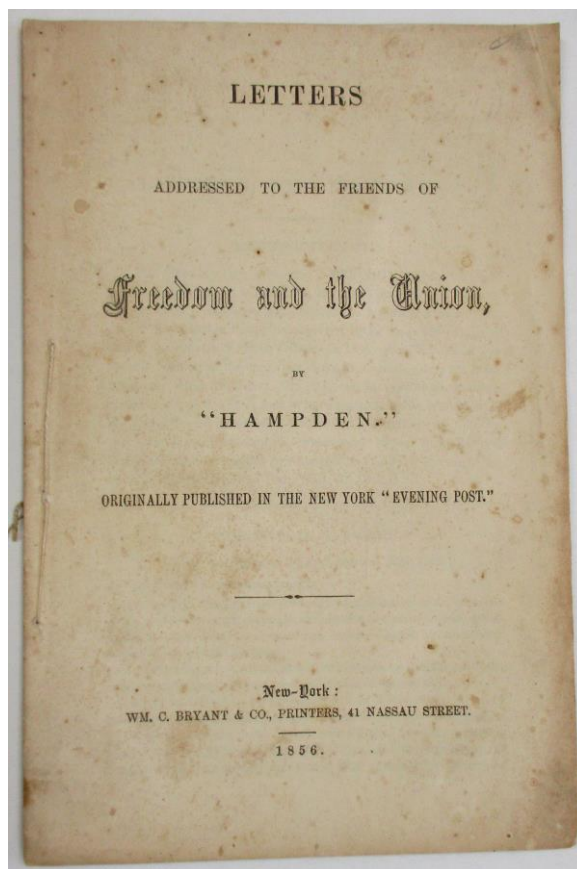
Randolph was the devisee of Jefferson's manuscript papers. Lacking the funds to publish them himself, he offers them here to the Congress "for a consideration they may deem adequate." The Joint Committee on the Library recommends purchasing them, and presents a draft statute to do so for \$25,000. \$50.00

**“Slaveholders are now the Basis of an Aristocracy,  
Already Bold and Exacting”**

81. [Jervis, J.B.]: LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND THE UNION, BY "HAMPDEN." ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEW YORK 'EVENING POST'. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Printers, 1856. 20pp, stitched. Title page lightly foxed, else Very Good.

Jervis, "well known to the whole country for his important achievements as a Civil Engineer," was a Democrat until the 1856 elections. He concludes that "slavery and freedom are antagonistic." Indeed, "the slaveholders are now the basis of an aristocracy, already bold and exacting, that must, if not checked, subvert the long cherished principles of individual freedom." In Kansas the "Buchanan democrats" have "spoiled the ballot-box, destroyed the presses of free State men, burned their habitations, plundered the property, imprisoned and murdered them, and all for the crime of espousing the cause of freedom." He urges his fellow anti-slavery Democrats to vote for Fremont.

The pamphlet was also printed in a 12-page edition by the Fremont campaign.  
FIRST EDITION. LCP 5302 [12pp]. Sabin 36072. Not in Dumond. \$275.00



Item No. 81

### Two Letters from Our Most Interesting Vice President

82. **Johnson, Richard Mentor:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS A KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN, TO THE FIRM OF JANUARY HUSTON & COMPANY OF MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, CONCERNING A LOST SHIPMENT OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PAIRS OF PANTALOONS FOR THE WINTER USE OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL. Georgetown, Kentucky: 17 October 1831. Autograph letter signed ("R.M. Johnson"), as congressman from Kentucky. Folded folio sheet. 2pp. [accompanied by, at pages 3-4] Autograph Letter Signed from A.S. Shotwell, urging immediate attention to the matter. Folded for mailing, free frank stamp, Georgetown Kentucky postal stamp "Oct 18," addressed to Messrs January Huston Co., Maysville Keny. Remnant of red was seal. Light extremity wear, Very Good.

The Kentuckian Johnson was the only Vice President elected by the Senate pursuant to the Twelfth Constitutional Amendment, which kicked in when, as in the 1836 elections, no vice presidential candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. He achieved fame for having allegedly killed Tecumseh during the War of 1812. But he also gained notoriety for his open relationship with Julia Chinn, a slave [she was seven-eighths white, according to the mathematics of the time, rendering her an "octoroon"], with whom he had two children. The Democrats dumped him from their ticket when Van Buren ran unsuccessfully for a second term. At the time of this letter he was serving in Congress



Johnson's Letter concerns a lost shipment of "upwards of 100 pairs of Pantaloons for the Indian School for the winter, which must be given out by the 19th of November if possible." If they can't be found, "Let me know that I may without delay contract at this place to supply them." With an additional ALS from A.S. Shotwell urging immediate attention to the matter. The integral address leaf is in Johnson's hand, and is free franked by him at the upper right. \$350.00

17th Janry 1842  
 Gents Capt. Shotwell is very anxious about his Box he thinks it is lost & intends ascertaining the value, and if not found, will expect you to attend to the adjustment of the matter. He is not aware of the extent a Court should ~~order~~ goes to adjust business when mismanaged. By the Capt of Steam Boats, the Capt should be held responsible for detection & detection is proportioned to the loss. It subjects the owner of the goods to this however will be attended to by you. I have some cotton at Waverly Milling which I am very desirous to get to you. You had better attend to the forwarding of the program can be had for

given out by the 19th of November or if possible and if you have not rec'd the Box let me know that I may without delay contract at this place to supply them - please inform me likewise what place in shipping delivered the Boxes to the Steam Boat that I may open a correspondence with them I wish particularly to know the name of the Boat, the Capt & where a letter will reach him your prompt compliance will oblige you  
 26. Sept. R. M. Johnson

17th Janry 1842  
 George A. Town  
 Gentlemen,  
 It appears from your favour to Mr Shotwell that a Steam Boat was not able to find my 3<sup>d</sup> Box of Goods but was expected to return in a few days when it was expected that they would deposit it with you. Please inform me without delay whether you have ever heard from the Boat, whether you have rec'd the Box - this information is very important. The Box contained upwards of 100 pair of Pantaloon for the Indian School for the winter which must be

this place send them to land the letter Lexington, I have an order for your goods for grandstand please be that the war comes, in the same way - I send me 1 Box 8 by 10 Glap 110/12 to be given to Capt. Shotwell

FREE  
 R. M. Johnson  
 17th Janry 1842  
 Lexington

Rec'd R. M. Johnson  
 17th Oct 1841  
 19th Oct 1841

Item No. 82

83. **Johnson, Richard Mentor:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO GENERAL SAMUEL MILROY, CONCERNING THE TYLER ADMINISTRATION AND THE POSSIBILITY OF TYLER'S APPOINTMENT OF MILROY TO A POLITICAL OFFICE White Sulphur, Kentucky: 17 December 1842. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 10." Johnson's Letter



is written in ink on the first two pages; the third page is blank; and the final page us addressed for mailing to General Milroy in Delphi, Indiana. Later explanatory writing on the envelope. Old mailing folds, with a couple of closed tears along the folds of the final leaf [no loss], remnants of red seal. Very Good.

Mr White Sulphur, December 17<sup>th</sup> 1842  
 my Dear Genl,  
 Shall old acquaintances be forgot.  
 I am anxious to know what you are doing, how  
 you are managing, in the world - I was lately  
 at the City of Washington, and I was recd with great  
 kindnes by the President & heads of Departments  
 the most of them are old personal acquaintances  
 of 25 years standing & most of them  
 within that time worked side by side with  
 me in the ranks of Democracy - I had a  
 hint that after the 4<sup>th</sup> March many appoint-  
 ments would be made. I did not fail to  
 speak of you to the President. I have  
 always thought that you were treated with  
 great unkindness & injustice by being su-  
 perseded in your office. I want you to  
 let me know candidly the merits & demerits  
 of the person who occupies your place, whether  
 he is Whig, Democrat or Tyler man, if he  
 is obnoxious to Tyler & I think I can get  
 you reinstated as I have no doubt Tyler  
 inclines to appoint Democrats to office  
 where he has no partizan of his own  
 to appoint. at all events I would use  
 my influence if you desire it as I think

many of the Whigs will be superseded. Do  
 not wish to urge others to be turned out, but  
 as I think that will be done I should like  
 to have justice done to you & I would like  
 the information you can give me if  
 that you have a State convention in  
 January. are you a member? who  
 will likely run as Governor & and  
 what will probably be done on the  
 presidential subject. I find we are very  
 rich in candidates, that is all Democrats  
 the people should select the most popular  
 the most available can? date, I proceed  
 with pleasure you goe off I will  
 when we talk side by side for the good  
 cause which Jesus now to triumph  
 give my respects to your son - I wish him  
 well - How many Missions remain?  
 How many all removed. please direct  
 your answers under cover to I  
 Vanderlice P.M. or write direct to  
 him. he is in my employ & is true -  
 most sincerely your friend  
 Genl Samuel Milroy, R. Johnson

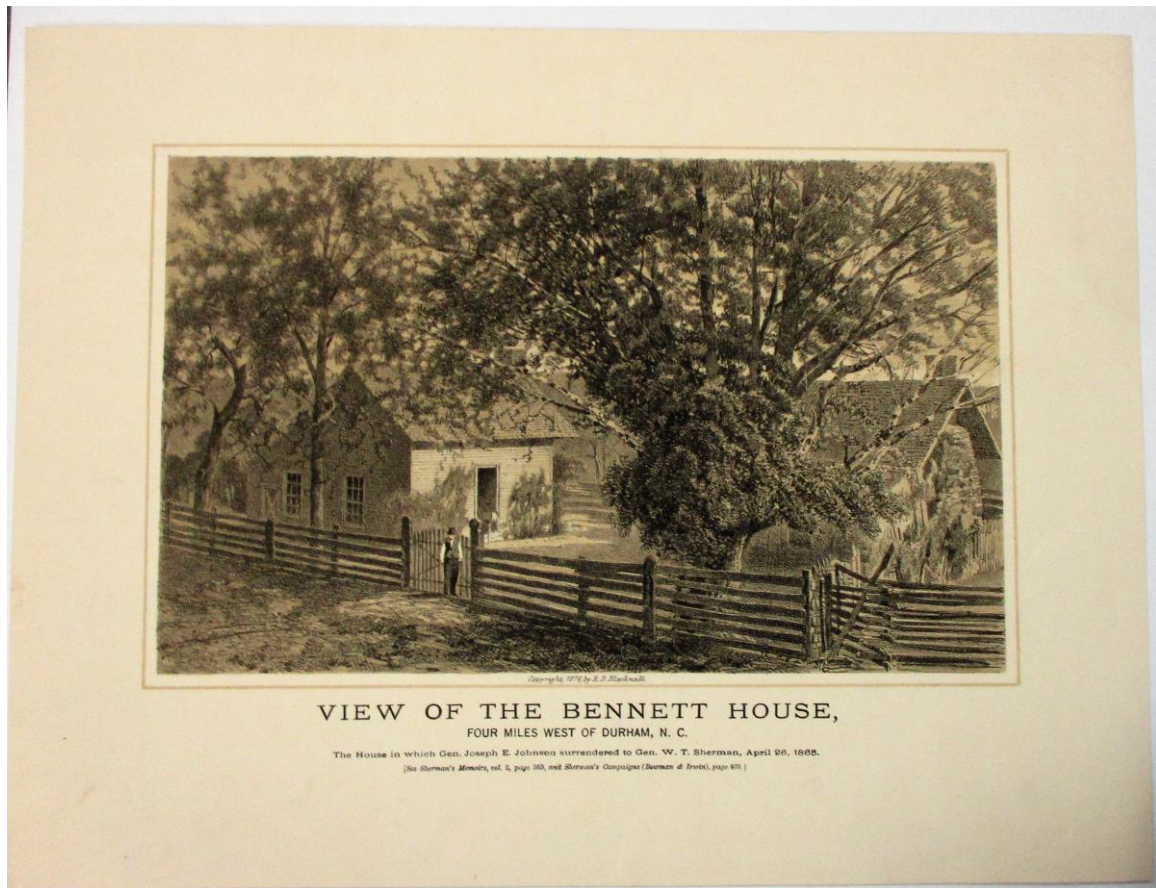
Item No. 83

The Kentuckian Johnson was the only Vice President elected by the Senate pursuant to the Twelfth Constitutional Amendment, which kicked in when, as in the 1836 elections, no vice presidential candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. He achieved fame for having allegedly killed Tecumseh during the War of 1812. But he also gained notoriety for his open relationship with Julia Chinn, a slave [she was seven-eighths white, according to the mathematics of the time, rendering her an "octoroon"] with whom he had two children. The Democrats dumped him from their ticket when Van Buren ran unsuccessfully for a second term but, from this Letter, maintained amicable relations with his erstwhile colleagues.

In 1839 General Milroy, who resided in Delphi Indiana, was appointed agent for the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians. He was replaced in June 1841, under the Administration of John Tyler. Johnson opines that he may be able to persuade President Tyler to reappoint him. Johnson's Letter is of additional interest for his comments on the administration of Tyler who, as Vice President became President as a Whig after the death of William Henry Harrison, who headed the 1840 Whig ticket. Despite Tyler's Whig affiliation, Johnson has "no doubt Tyler inclines to appoint democrats to office." In other matters as well, Tyler was a great disappointment to the Whig Party.

Johnson explains [words in capital letters are underlined in the original], "I was lately at the City of Washington, and I was recd with great kindness by the President & heads of departments. The most of them are old personal acquaintances of 25 years standing & most of them WITHIN that time worked side by side with me in the ranks of democracy. I had a hint that after the 4<sup>th</sup> March many appointments would be made & I did not fail to speak of you to the President. I have always thought that you were treated with great unkindness & injustice by being superseded in your office. I want you to let me know candidly the merits & demerits of

the person who occupies your place; whether he is whig, democrat or Tyler man. If he is obnoxious to Tyler I think I can get you reinstated as I have no doubt Tyler inclines to appoint democrats to office where he has no partizan of his own to appoint. At all events I would use my influence if you desire it as I think many of the whigs will be superseded. I do not wish to urge others to be turned out, but as I think that will be done I should like to have justice done to you, & I wish all the information you can give me. I find that you have a state convention in January. Are you a member? Who will likely rein [sic] as governor & what will probably be done on the presidential subject. I find we are very rich in candidates. That is all democratic & the people should select the most popular, the most available candidate..." \$500.00



Item No. 84

84. **[Johnston, General Joseph E.; and William Tecumseh Sherman]:** VIEW OF THE BENNETT HOUSE, FOUR MILES WEST OF DURHAM, N.C. THE HOUSE IN WHICH GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON [sic] SURRENDERED TO GEN. W.T. SHERMAN, APRIL 26, 1865. [Durham NC?]: R.D. Blacknall, [1876]. Tinted lithograph, oblong 10" x 13-3/8." Image measures 6-3/8" x 10-1/4." Blank verso shows trivial wear. Very Good+. Signed in lower left corner, "RB."

The lithograph depicts two houses, large trees, a man standing beside a fence in the foreground; and the house where Johnston surrendered to Sherman, a couple of weeks after Appomattox. .

Richard Doak Blacknall [1846 -1900] was a pharmacist for over 25 years in Durham, North Carolina. He was the son of Dr. Richard Blacknall [1809-1891] and related to several Blacknalls from state who served during the Revolutionary War. In 1864, he enlisted with Moseley's Battery of Light Artillery and served at Fort Caswell, defended Fort Anderson, and



participated in the Battle of Town Creek. After the war, he took over his father's drug business and also served as alderman, acting mayor, member of the Board of Commissioners, Captain of the Durham Chemical Fire Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Durham Street Railway Company. ["CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY, Atlanta: 1899, pp. 386-389; "Durham In Mourning," The Raleigh Post, Jan. 25, 1900, p.13].

Library of Congress Control Number 90708172. OCLC 51118257 [2- Boston Public, Lib. Congress], 950920284 [1- AAS] as of January 2021. \$450.00

Item No. 85

**Perceptive, Informative Report on the Battle of the Wilderness  
And Other 1864 Virginia Engagements**

85. **Keifer, J. Warren:** MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED, 1 NOVEMBER 1864, REPORTING THE OPERATIONS OF GENERAL KEIFER'S COMMAND BEGINNING 4 MAY 1864, WRITTEN AT "HEAD QUARTERS 2D BRIG 3D. DIV 6TH. A.C., CAMP NEAR CEDAR CREEK VA NOVEMBER 1, 1864." Cedar Creek: 1864. 8" x 12-1/2." 7pp in neat ink manuscript, written on rectos only. Bound with ribbon at top margin. Signed on page [6], "Warren Keifer" as Colonel of the 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Docketed on verso of



final blank, "Reports movements and operations of Brigade commencing May 4 A.D. 1864."  
Closed tear on final blank, Very Good plus.

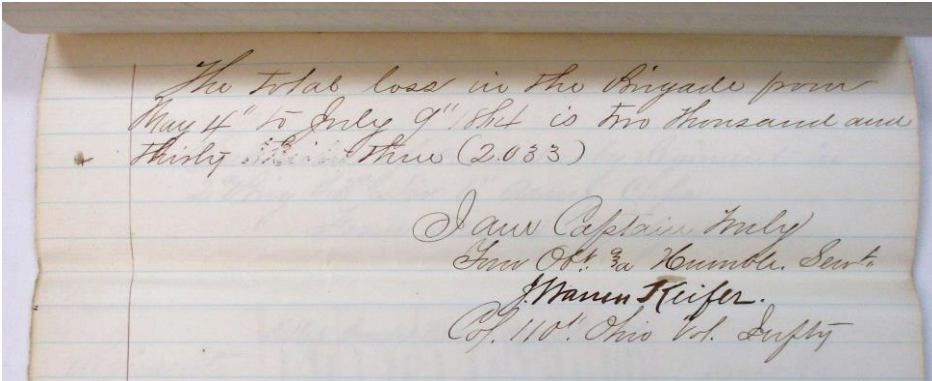
J. Warren Keifer (1836-1932) survived the War and had a successful career as Republican Congressman from Ohio. He was Speaker of the House from 1881-1883. Wikipedia traces his life.

Keifer's Brigade was composed of the 110th, 122nd, and 126th Ohio, 6th Maryland, and 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments. His Report includes a chart of casualties by regiment on the final page. Colonel Keifer was brevetted brigadier general of Volunteers on October 19, 1864. Excerpts from this well-written, informative Report include dramatic commentary on the Battle of the Wilderness and other Virginia engagements during 1864.

"I received orders from Genl. Seymour to assume a general charge of the first line and to press the enemy and if possible outflank him upon his left. The troops charged forward in gallant style pressing the enemy back by 6 p.m. about one half mile when we came upon him upon the slope of a hill, entrenched behind logs which had been hurriedly thrown together. During the advance the troops were twice halted and a fire opened killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy...

"The attack was made about 7 p.m. The troops were in a thick and dense wilderness. The line was advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemys [sic] works under a most terrible fire from the front and flanks. It was impossible to succeed, but the two Regiments, notwithstanding, maintained their ground and kept up a rapid fire for nearly three hours and then retired under orders for a very short distance only. I was wounded about 2 p.m. by a rifle ball passing through both bones of the left forearm but did not relinquish command until 9 p.m. The troops were required to maintain this unequal contest under the belief that other troops were to attack the enemy upon his flank. In this attack the 6th Md. lost in killed two officers and sixteen men and eight officers and one hundred and thirty two men wounded, and the 110th Ohio lost one officer and thirteen men killed and six (6) officers and ninety three (93) men wounded... All displayed the greatest bravery, and deserve the thanks of the Country...

"From reports of this night attack, published in the Richmond papers, it is known that the rebel Brig Genl. J.M. Jones, (commanding the Stonewall Brigade) and many others were killed in the attack. This Brigade took part in the several operations of the campaign; from the crossing of the Rapid Ann [sic], May 4th 1864, to the 6th of July, 1864 including the Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal [sic] Harbor and around Petersburg, and suffered heavy losses." \$1,750.00



The total loss in the brigade from  
May 4 to July 9 is two thousand and  
thirty three (2033)

I am Captain Truly  
Surg. M. W. Humble, Secy.  
J. Warren Keifer  
Col. 110th Ohio Vol. Inftry

Item No. 85

## Opposing Suspension of Habeas Corpus

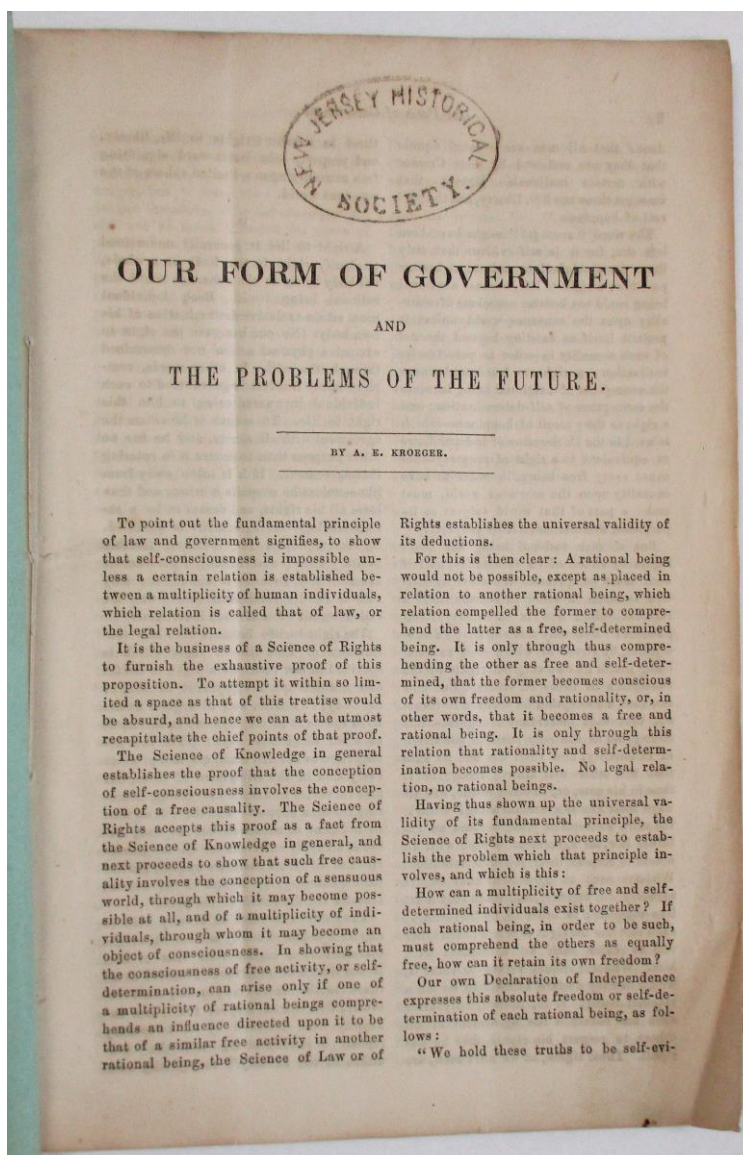
86. **Kroeger, A[dolph Ernst]: OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.** [St. Louis? 1862?]. 30, [1 blank] pp. Original printed wrappers [some extremity chipping]. Stitched. Printed in double columns, running title. Very Good.

For a biography of this St. Louis German-American, see DAB. Kroeger spent time as a Lieutenant on General Fremont's staff in the Missouri theater. His pamphlet, a scarce philosophic justification of the American Union, discusses the nature of individual freedom, federalism, separation of powers, and checks and balances.

Kroeger criticizes the suspension of habeas corpus: "No individual becomes a citizen of a State to have his rights guaranteed to him when there is no danger, but to have them secured when danger threatens."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 38320.

\$275.00



Item No. 86

## “The Shocking Moment”

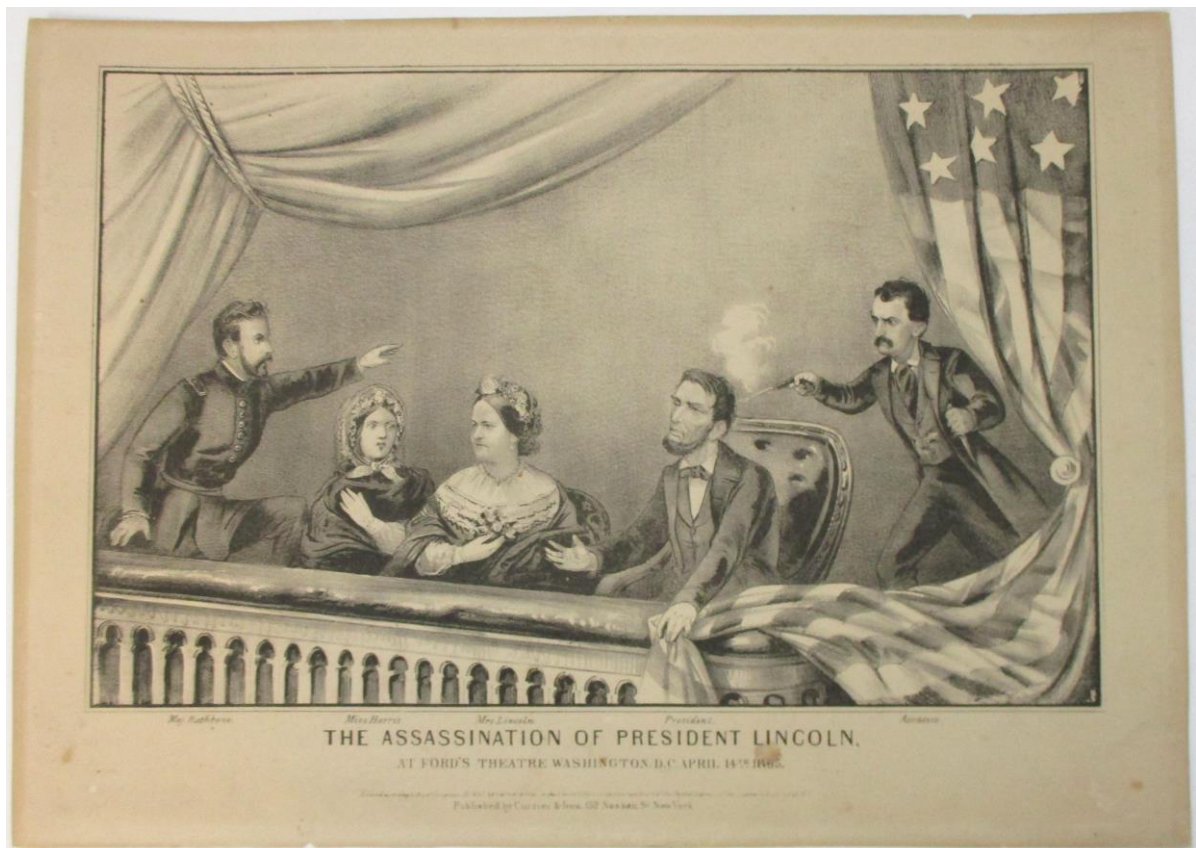
87. [Lincoln, Abraham: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON D.C. APRIL 14TH, 1865. New York: Currier & Ives. 152 Nassau Street, 1865. Lithograph print, oblong 10-1/4" x 14-1/4." Uncolored, depicting Booth shooting Lincoln in the back of the head; with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathbone sharing the theater box with him. Very Good plus, with a single light fox spot below 'LINCOLN' in the title beneath the image.

"The occupants of the box are named, but not Booth, who is called “Assassin” [Eberstadt]. A related print by Currier & Ives does not name the occupants.

“This lithograph records the shocking moment when Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. As a famous actor, Booth had free access to Ford’s Theatre and had gone there to collect his mail on April 14, when he learned of the president’s intention to attend a play that evening. Booth was the leader of a group of pro-Confederate conspirators determined to prevent the South’s defeat and, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, they decided to kill Lincoln and other key Union leaders, hoping to destabilize the war effort and allow Confederate armies still in the field to rally. Major Henry Rathbone, who rises at left to restrain Booth, was subsequently stabbed but survived. Lincoln died the next morning” [The MET online].

165 Eberstadt 460. Currier & Ives Gallery C0291. Not in Reilly.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 87



Franklin County July 26<sup>th</sup> 1844

Dear Sir

I received your letter in due time and was pleased to give you a short account of my journey home which was not a very pleasant one Anderson was at sometimes very noisy and at other times troublesome and had to confine him at different times although for the first part he was at liberty and a good deal as such when the boat was pleasant when we came in sight of Pennsylvania he was so sick and when the stage passed had several people get up to him and then to get the moment he was in the boat he became very much excited that day and the day following but we made it very unpleasant our boat being crowded from the boat still beyond here so we had changed boats and things passengers getting on almost at every stopping place the Captain who was not a very accommodating man began to mention putting us off at Huntington and at first I thought I was in that night I then thought was the chance to be taken probably got up at Meigs in Mexico I think that I would not go, when the time Mr. Gracy came on board passed a very pleasant night he became more quiet the next day and slept several hours he took Mr. Gracy's father having had married Mr. Kelso's Gray thought it best for them to get off with Anderson which they did and stated that Anderson could not get a carriage and crossed the mountain on Saturday and arrived at home this evening I continued in the boat to Lewisburg and arrived late home on Saturday he was very noisy on Saturday and Sunday Mr. Kelso's Gray took him in the carriage on Monday to Philadelphia Mr. Kelso has had two letters which gives him very good encouragement of his being a good deal better and think he will be perfectly restored Mr. Kelso's father and Mr. Kelso have both been at the city and both called to see him but they were told that they were called that it would be better for them to go to the boat and on Sunday they were both told that he was a good deal better Mr. Anna Macken called to see him last week he was permitted to go to his room but he had had his bed Mr. Kelso is the young man -

that was in company with went in search of but did not find him Mr. Kelso's Mary remained with Mr. Kelso's Mr. Kelso's on the way to the city on the 20th and on the 21st I could not take it present I told her to write when she wanted some and I would go and get her her is almost been finished putting up the 25th of the day it will be 25th of the month the 26th of the month was not so good as the 25th of the month there is a good deal of wheat which will not till which will be very good in the market we have had a very heavy rain and the corn crop was getting very fast but this day it rains constant which I think will make a great many thousand bushels of corn in Franklin County which is much greater crop than the great Whig Meeting that is to take place in Chambersburg to day for my part I cannot see why Henry Clay at the head of the nation and look for a blessing of prosperity on that nation

James Ewing

June 26<sup>th</sup> 1844

Dear Sir

I received your letter in due time and was pleased to give you a short account of my journey home which was not a very pleasant one Anderson was at sometimes very noisy and at other times troublesome and had to confine him at different times although for the first part he was at liberty and a good deal as such when the boat was pleasant when we came in sight of Pennsylvania he was so sick and when the stage passed had several people get up to him and then to get the moment he was in the boat he became very much excited that day and the day following but we made it very unpleasant our boat being crowded from the boat still beyond here so we had changed boats and things passengers getting on almost at every stopping place the Captain who was not a very accommodating man began to mention putting us off at Huntington and at first I thought I was in that night I then thought was the chance to be taken probably got up at Meigs in Mexico I think that I would not go, when the time Mr. Gracy came on board passed a very pleasant night he became more quiet the next day and slept several hours he took Mr. Gracy's father having had married Mr. Kelso's Gray thought it best for them to get off with Anderson which they did and stated that Anderson could not get a carriage and crossed the mountain on Saturday and arrived at home this evening I continued in the boat to Lewisburg and arrived late home on Saturday he was very noisy on Saturday and Sunday Mr. Kelso's Gray took him in the carriage on Monday to Philadelphia Mr. Kelso has had two letters which gives him very good encouragement of his being a good deal better and think he will be perfectly restored Mr. Kelso's father and Mr. Kelso have both been at the city and both called to see him but they were told that they were called that it would be better for them to go to the boat and on Sunday they were both told that he was a good deal better Mr. Anna Macken called to see him last week he was permitted to go to his room but he had had his bed Mr. Kelso is the young man -

Wm. Linn

Item No. 88

88. **Linn, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 26, 1844, TO JAMES EWING, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DISCUSSING HIS RECENT EXPERIENCES TRAVELING AND MENTIONING THE UPCOMING WHIG MEETING.

"WE HAVE HAD A DRY SEASON SINCE I RETURNED HOME THE CORN CROP IS FAILING VERY FAST BUT THIS DAY IT RAINS CONSTANT WHICH I THINK WILL MAKE A GREAT MANY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN. I THINK A MUCH GREATER BLESSING THAN THE GREAT CLAY WHIG MEETING THAT IS TO TAKE PLACE IN CHAMBERSBURG TODAY. FOR MY PART I CANNOT SEE WHY ANY MORAL, GOOD MAN COULD WISH TO PLACE HENRY CLAY AT THE HEAD OF THE NATION AND LOOK FOR A BLESSING OF PROSPERITY ON THAT NATION. . . [signed] YOUR DEAR FRIEND AND WELLWISHER, WM. LINN." Franklin County, PA: 1844. Large sheet, folded to folio 8" x 12-1/4". [2], [2 blank] pp. Entirely in blue ink manuscript. Folded for mailing, integral blank leaf addressed to Mr. James Ewing, Burgettstown, Washington, County, Pa., with Shippensburg postal cancel. Wax seal remnants, minimal wear, light toning. Very Good.

Other than his mention of the Whig gathering, Linn discusses the conditions of "my journey home," apparently from Mexico, traveling with some acquaintances of the Gracy and Kelso families. "One Anderson" was "sometimes very noisy and at other times troublesome," causing him to be confined at different times. Linn and his fellow travelers changed boats due to overcrowding, but on the next boat they experienced "several strange passengers getting on almost at every stopping place" and a captain who was not very accommodating.

The author may have been William Linn [1787-1873] who was a prominent attorney of Franklin County and also served as one of the directors of the Franklin County Poor House

from 1837-1839. Genealogy records at Ancestry show marriages between the Linn, Gracey and Kelso families. James Ewing may have been James [born c.1811], a cooper in Burgettstown. [M'Cauley: HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1878; Linn's Obituary, Pittsburgh Daily Post, August 5, 1873, p.1.] \$125.00



Item No. 89

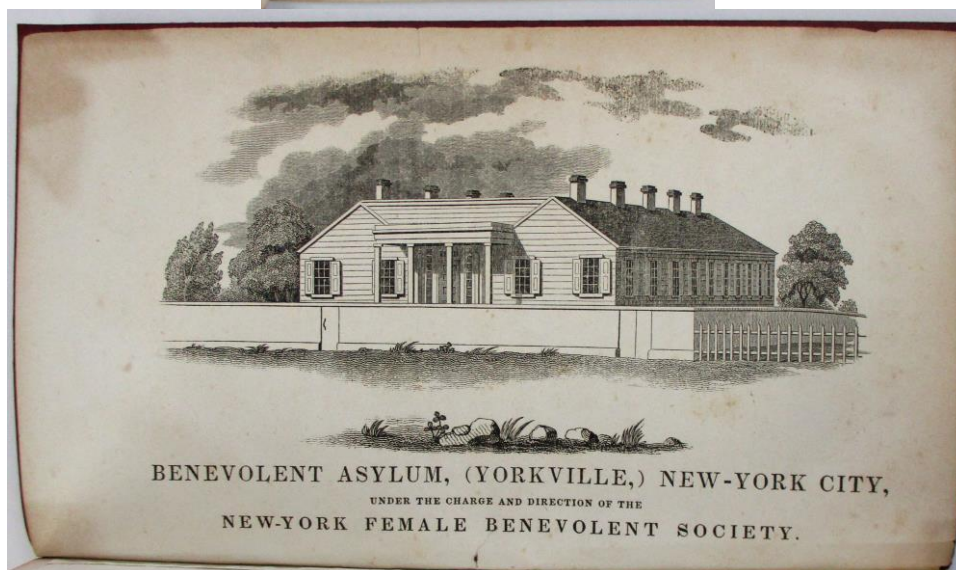
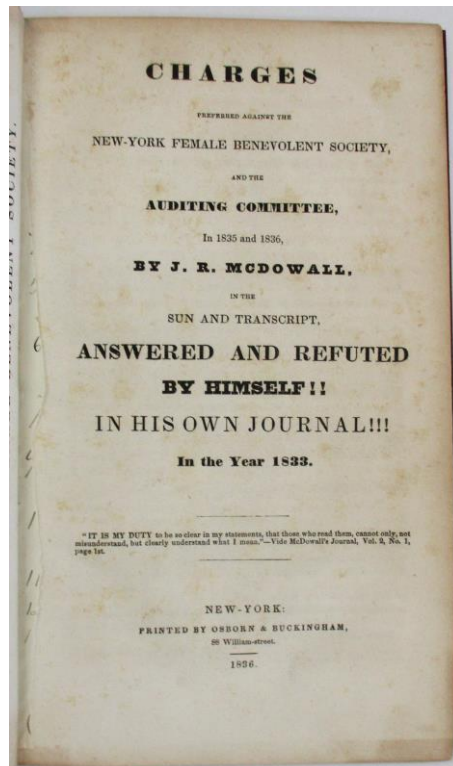
**Buy Loyalists' Confiscated Lands with Depreciated Notes!**

89. [Massachusetts in the Revolution]: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 3, 1781. ON THE PETITION OF COLS. PUTNAM, JACKSON, AND BROOKS, A COMMITTEE FROM THE ARMY... RESOLVED, THAT IF ANY OFFICER OR SOLDIER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY ... SHALL PURCHASE AT PUBLIC VENDUE ANY CONFISCATED ESTATES IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, ON HIS PAYING ... THE DEBTS DUE FROM SAID ESTATE, HE SHALL HAVE LIBERTY TO PAY THE REMAINDER IN DEPRECIATION NOTES. [Boston: Benjamin Edes, 1781]. Printed Broadside, March 3, 1781, 8.5" x 7.5" as issued in two columns Old folds, uniformly toned.



"For Col. M. Jackson," is written in ink in an unknown hand down the center blank area between columns. Docketed in ink on verso, "Resolves of the Genl Court." Very Good.

A rare broadside, authorizing army personnel to purchase Loyalists' confiscated estates in depreciated currency rather than specie. ESTC references discussions in the Massachusetts Senate explaining that the resolve permits army personnel to "make up the depreciation of their wages." The document is signed in type by Caleb Davis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House; Jeremiah Powell, President of its Senate; and Governor John Hancock. Not in Evans or Ford. Bristol B5306. Shipton & Mooney 43994. ESTC W34331 [2- AAS, MA Hist.] \$2,500.00

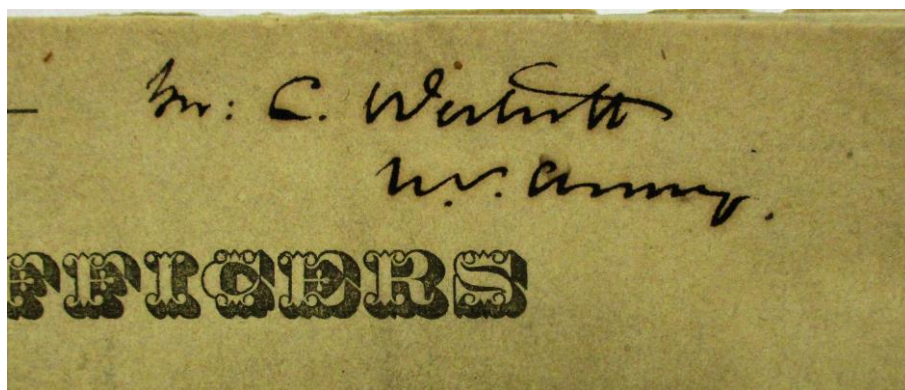
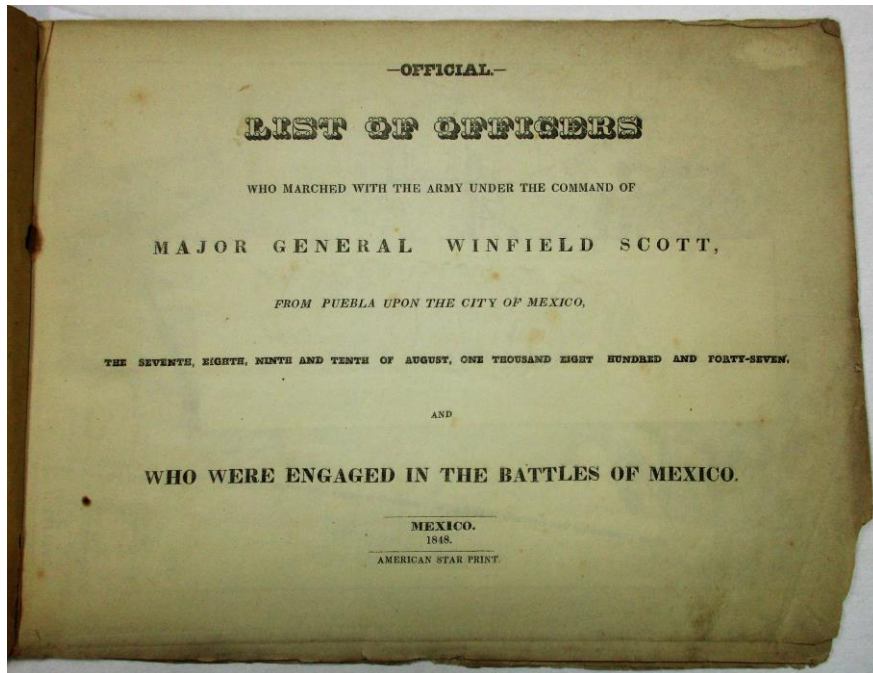


Item No. 90



90. **McDowell, J[ohn] R[obert]:** CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, AND THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, IN 1835 AND 1836, BY... IN THE SUN AND TRANSCRIPT, ANSWERED AND REFUTED BY HIMSELF!! IN HIS OWN JOURNAL!!! IN THE YEAR 1833. New York: Osborn & Buckingham, 1836. 76pp, attractive new plain wrappers. Frontis engraving of the 'Benevolent Asylum under the Charge and Direction' of the Society. Light foxing. Good+.

McDowell defends himself against charges that he misappropriated Society funds.  
 FIRST EDITION. AI 38644 [5]. \$175.00



Item No. 91

**The Copy of an Army Captain Brevetted at Chapultepec  
 "For His Gallant and Distinguished Conduct"**

91. **[Mexican War] Winfield Scott:** OFFICIAL LIST OF OFFICERS WHO MARCHED WITH THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, FROM PUEBLA UPON THE CITY OF MEXICO, THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH OF AUGUST, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND

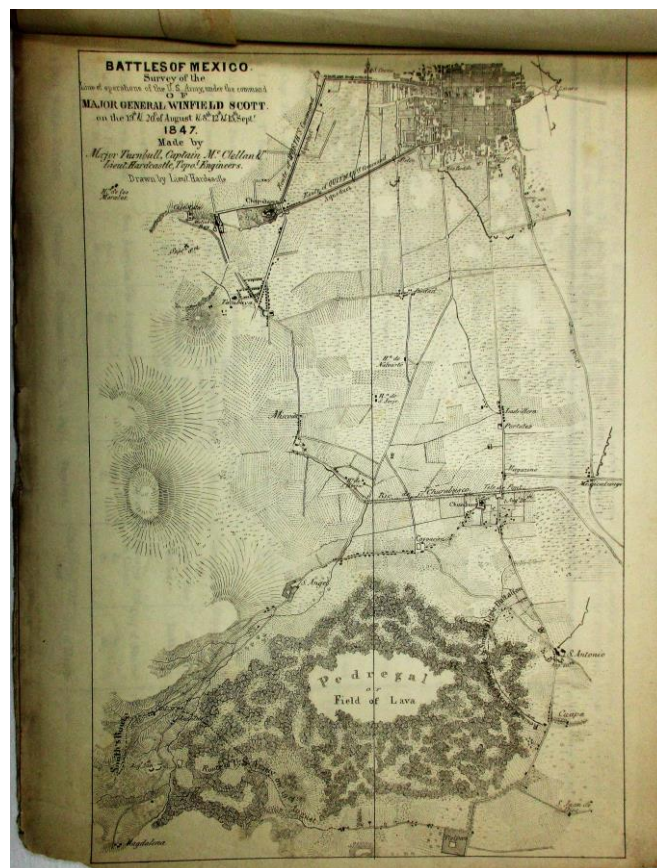
FORTY-SEVEN, AND WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE BATTLES OF MEXICO. Mexico: American Star Print., 1848. Oblong 4to. [24]pp. Errata slip pasted to verso of title page, listing "Names Accidentally Omitted," including that of 2d Lt. G.B. McClellan. Map, entitled 'Battles of Mexico... Made by Major Turnbull, Captain McClellan...' Slip laid in concerning "1st Lieut. Andrew I. Williamson, 3d Infantry." Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Persistent chip at blank lower corner of all leaves, but text unaffected. Very Good. Contemporary ownership inscription, "Geo. C. Westcott | U.S. Army" on front wrapper.

"Printed on the occupying army's own press" [Howes]. The text consists of a list, in tabular format, of officers' "names and corps," dates "when and where employed," and a column of "Remarks," with information on the officer's fate: sick, "mortally wounded," "seriously wounded" during August and September [1847]. Many officers are listed who later served in the Civil War, such as Robt. E. Lee ("wounded at Chapultepec"), Grant, Beauregard, Gordon, Ewell, Pemberton, Buckner, Longstreet, Winder, Magruder, Pillow, future President Franklin Pierce, and others. The inside back cover has an "extract" of Scott's report summarizing his losses, and the extent of his victory over the opposing Mexican army.

This copy belonged to Brevet Captain George Clinton Westcott, who "joined his regiment at Vera Cruz, under the command of General Scott. He remained with that division of the army and participated in the subsequent battles occurring on the march to Mexico; and at Chapultepec, although then belonging to the staff, he volunteered as one of the forlorn hope in the attack on that citadel, and was brevetted a captain for his gallant and distinguished conduct." [CHARLOTTE S. WESTCOTT, 33d Cong., 1st Sess. HR Rep. 162. 1854]. His entry in this book is with his comrades of the 2d Infantry, remarking, "With stormers on the 13th Sept. Wounded at Contreras."

Howes S243'aa'. 106 Eberstadt 212. Sabin 56771.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 91



Civilian Arrest By Union

Belair July 15, 1863.

Dear Mother, Brothers & Sisters,

This is a gloomy Sabbath morning, to me I can assure you; it will be a week tomorrow morning, since Mr. Newman was taken prisoner, with another gentleman of this village, and confined in the county jail; no charge was preferred against them; they were arrested by a detachment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Delaware regi-  
ment, the officer who arrested them, said he was acting under orders from a Superior officer, from the War department, they were kept in jail from Monday till Thursday, the officer told me they must go before the provost marshal

Item No. 92

### Held Without Charges in Maryland!

92. [Military Arrest in a Border State]: MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED BY "MARY," DESCRIBING THE MILITARY ARREST AND DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL OF PROFESSOR ROBERT W. NEWMAN OF BELAIR, MARYLAND, FOR ALLEGED CONFEDERATE SYMPATHIES. Belair, Maryland: July 15, 1863. Neat ink manuscript. 4pp on a sheet folded to 6-78" x 8." Very Good.

Maryland -- like her sister Border States of Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky-- was a Slave State whose government remained loyal to the Union during the War. But each of those States contained many Confederate sympathizers. President Lincoln's policy was to suspend Habeas Corpus and subject such persons to military arrest and imprisonment, generally without charging them or granting them access to the normal incidents of due process. One such unfortunate, Robert W. Newman, is the subject of this letter from an associate known only as "Mary." Newman was Principal of Maryland's Harford Academy. "His arrest took place at Belair, near Baltimore, in the latter part of June, 1863, and was made by Lieutenant Offley, at the head of a detachment of Delaware cavalry, stationed in Baltimore, and commanded by the notorious Colonel Fish, then acting as Provost Marshal of the City." [Marshall, AMERICAN BASTILLE. A HISTORY OF THE ILLEGAL ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS DURING THE LATE CIVIL 621-623. Philadelphia: 1870.] After about a month's imprisonment he was released without charges. We have been unable



definitively to identify Mary. From context, she was a close associate-- a relative, close friend, possibly even his wife. Her Letter reads, in full [capitalizations are underlined in the original]:

"Belair July 15 /63. | Dear Mother, Brothers & Sisters,

"This is a gloomy Sabbath morning to me I can assure you; it will be a week tomorrow morning since Mr. Newman was taken PRISONER, with another gentleman of this village, and CONFINED in the COUNTY JAIL; no charge was preferred against them; they were arrested by a detachment of the 1st Delaware regiment. The officer who arrested them said he was acting under orders from a superior officer from the war department. They were kept in jail from Monday till Thursday. The officer told me they must go before the provost marshal and have a hearing. Then we would know why they were arrested. I have anxiously looked every day since they were taken from here, for an account of their appearance before the provost marshal, but have heard no tidings of them. I shall probably know something of their whereabouts before long, but I thought it not best to delay writing you any longer, as you must be anxious to hear from me surrounded as I am with such commotion. For the last four days we have heard the roar of cannon, on the battle field. Our little village is desolate. Many of the men have fled since the arrests fearing a like fate. This whole country is in a state of the WILDEST EXCITEMENT.

"There is no Service in any of the churches in Belair today. The FUNERAL PALL has settled upon our very homes. Who can describe the SADNESS that broods over our land TODAY.

"I have about two thousand dollars worth of property here to take care of, so I cannot leave NOW, under any circumstances. Mr. Newman's friends will never let me suffer. Mr. Newman MAY BE released in a short time, but I think it MORE PROBABLE he will be sent South, or to a distant fort. If Mr. Newman is taken from us by death, or imprisonment, for a long period, or is sent South, and goes into the army you all know I shall never settle myself here. I shall endeavor to wait patiently for the future to be revealed, and at the same time thank my Heavenly father that he has given me strength of body and mind to endure my trials. I have felt stronger since Mr. Newman's imprisonment than I have before for several months. It is of course nervous excitement. I am taking medicine, under the doctor's instruction. I take a glass of wine every day at dinner.

"I read Phebe's letter-- glad you are all getting along so well. Write as soon as you get this, that I may hear from you Saturday. You dont know how DESOLATE I am- dont fail to write.

"Yours in affliction-- Mary"

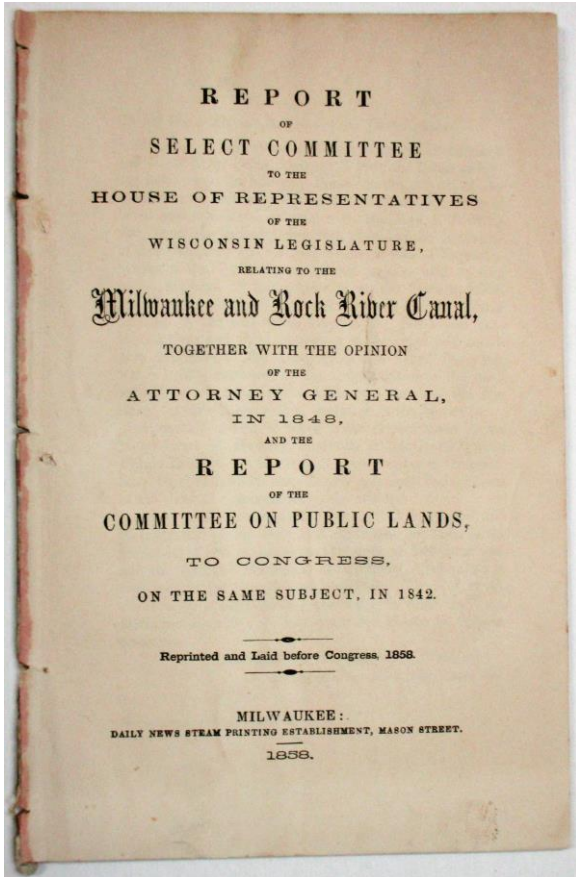
\$750.00

93. **[Milwaukee and Rock River Canal]:** REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, RELATING TO THE MILWAUKEE AND ROCK RIVER CANAL, TOGETHER WITH THE OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1848, AND THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, TO CONGRESS, ON THE SAME SUBJECT, IN 1842. REPRINTED AND LAID BEFORE CONGRESS, 1858. Milwaukee: 1858. 29pp, disbound, minor scattered soil. Very Good.

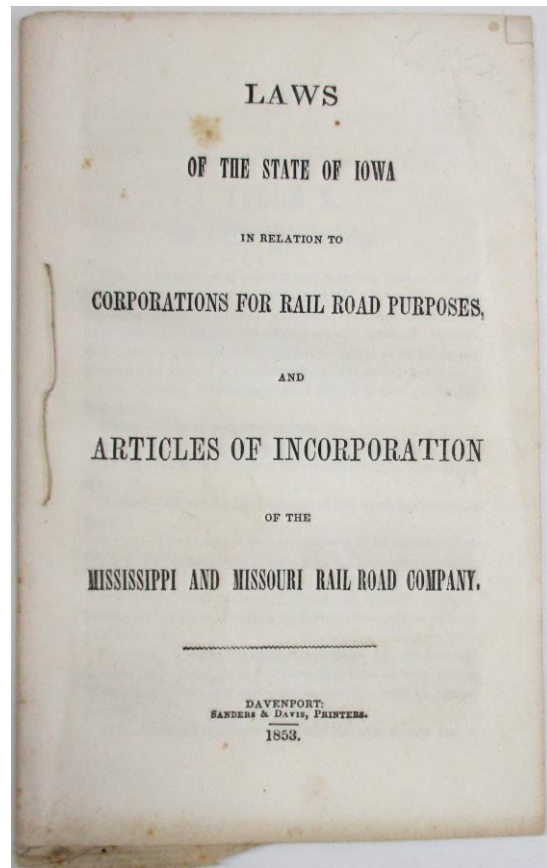
On the construction of the Canal, its legal history, and that of the Canal Company, with legislative recommendation to extinguish the rights of the Company by appropriating funds for payment to it.

AII WI 621 [2] [recording only 20pp]. 113 Eberstadt 458. OCLC 45146373 [5] as of February 2021. Not in Sabin.

\$375.00



Item No. 93



Item No. 94

94. **Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company:** LAWS OF THE STATE OF IOWA IN RELATION TO CORPORATIONS FOR RAIL ROAD PURPOSES, AND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY. Davenport: Sanders & Davis, 1853. 24pp. Stitched, lightly foxed. Very Good.

This pamphlet provides "elaborate details of the projected road across the State from Davenport to Council Bluffs" [130 Eberstadt 311]. The incorporators included the well known civil engineer, John Jervis of New York.

130 Eberstadt 312. Graff 2828. OCLC 11478920 [10] as of January 2021. Not in Sabin, Moffit, Decker, or BRE. \$450.00

**“Thousands of Acres of Rich Agricultural Land”**

95. **Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain Railroad:** SOUTHWESTERN ARKANSAS. St. Louis: Sam'l F. Myerson Printing Co., [1912]. Original staples and printed red title wrappers, with photo illustration of contented hogs. [20] pp, plus wrappers. Vertical fold [folded for mailing, as issued]. Map of Iron Mountain Lines in Arkansas, "the pioneer railroad in Arkansas," on verso of front wrapper. Double page map of the United States depicting how "The State of Arkansas is net-worked by the lines of the Missouri-Pacific Iron Mountain System, affording the very best of shipping facilities." Many photo illustrations. About Fine

The pamphlet trumpets the many advantages of southwest Arkansas, and the availability of "thousands of acres of rich agricultural land, that need only the hand of intelligent farmers to

bring about their rapid development. These lands can now be bought at very low prices and on most reasonable terms, either in large or small tracts.

The Railroad, in order "to be of greatest possible assistance to those who are looking for new locations," has organized an Immigration Department, an Agricultural Department, and an Industrial Department, are located in St. Louis.

OCLC 7994288 [3- Yale, U AR, AR State Archives] as of February 2021. \$350.00

**Southwestern  
Arkansas**

C. L. Stone  
Passenger Traffic  
Manager

**MISSOURI  
PACIFIC  
IRON  
MOUNTAIN**

J. G. Hollenbeck  
Gen'l. Passenger  
Agent

J. N. Anderson  
Immigration Agent  
St. Louis

**IRON MOUNTAIN  
LINES IN ARKANSAS**

**Low Round  
Trip Fares**

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month there are special homeseekers' excursions to all parts of the Southwest, which afford a splendid opportunity for the man who is looking for a location to visit Arkansas at a very low cost.

The Iron Mountain, as the pioneer railroad in Arkansas, is interested in the success of every farmer who tills the soil of this great commonwealth. You will be safe in selecting Arkansas for your future home, and you will be safe in going there via the Iron Mountain Route.



The 1912 Peach Crop Was Largest in History of the State.





Item No. 96

### Union Miners in Nevada

96. [Nevada Mining] : THREE NEVADA MINERS' UNION DOCUMENTS, TWO FROM THE VIRGINIA CITY MINERS' UNION, ONE FROM VIRGINIA CITY ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN:

[1] AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, BY FRANK NORTON, VIRGINIA [CITY, NEVADA] 13 JULY 1877, CERTIFYING ELECTED TRUSTEES TO THE VIRGINIA MINERS UNION: "THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS FOR THE VIRGINIA MINER UNION FOR THE ENSUING TERM THAT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WERE ELECTED TRUSTEES FOR TWELVE MONTHS. M. NORTON, A.L. DAY, A. MAIL, BART COLGAN, A. COOK. [SIGNED] FRANK NORTON, SEC."

[attached to] PREPRINTED FORM SIGNED BY TRUSTEES NORTON, COOK, AND DAY SWEARING TO "SUPPORT, PROTECT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF

THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF NEVADA, AGAINST ALL ENEMIES. . . I HAVE NOT FOUGHT A DUEL, NOR SENT OR ACCEPTED A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL. . . I WILL WELL AND FAITHFULLY PERFORM ALL THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE VIRGINIA MINERS UNION. . ." [Virginia City, NV]: 1877-1886. Two documents pasted end to end to make 8" x 13".

Autograph manuscript document signed by Frank Norton as secretary; preprinted form signed in manuscript by J. McFarland as Clerk and H.C. Thompson as Deputy Clerk, 18 July 1877 attached at bottom with strip of glue. Docketed on verso. Very Good.

**[offered with]** AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED, VIRGINIA CITY, 10 JULY 1880, NAMING M. ABRAHAMS, MARK FEENEY, ROBERT WELCH, JAMES ORE, AND MALACHI NORTON AS TRUSTEES OF THE VIRGINIA CITY MINERS UNION ASSOCIATION. SIGNED BY F.A.G. GEARING AS RECORDING SECRETARY. ATTACHED TO PRINTED DOCUMENT, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, NAMING THE NEW TRUSTEES, PROMISING TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION, ETC. AS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY ALL FIVE TRUSTEES AND HENRY R[?] AS DEPUTY CLERK. Letter is folio sheet folded to 8" x 11"; form is 7" x 8-1/2"; ink manuscript. The letter has a blindstamp of the union near the signature; the form is attached to the front of the letter with a stick pin at the top left corner. Docketed on back. Old folds, minimal toning. Very Good.

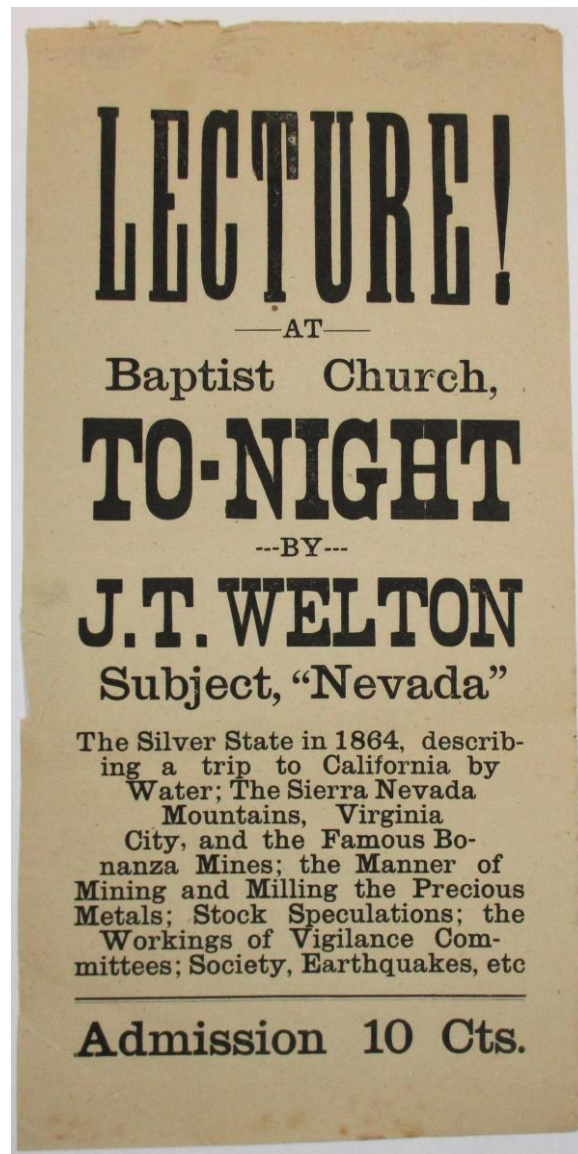
**[offered with]** RECORDS OF THE DUES PAID BY M. DESMOND, MEMBER OF STOREY LODGE, NO. 3, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, FOR THE YEAR 1896: "VIRGINIA, NEV. JANU 21, 1896. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT M. DESMOND IS A MEMBER OF STOREY LODGE, NO. 3, A.O.U.W. [signed ] W. FORD, FINANCIER." [Virginia, NV: D.L. Brown, Printer] Preprinted form on blue card stock, 6" x 6", certification at top, columns for listing dues and assessments below. Completed in legible ink manuscript. Lists Desmond's dues paid each month, dates paid, assessment dates, assessment amounts, with signatures of Ford and others who received the payments. Old folds, minor wear and tiny hole near the center [no text loss]. Good+.

Franklin A.G. Gearing [1840-1920] served with Co. L, 1st Texas Infantry, C.S.A., enlisting as a private in 1861 and achieving the rank of Major by 1865. He moved to Virginia City after the war as a businessman and stock broker. He was a member of the Virginia Miners Union and local Masons. M. Desmond [born c.1840] was an immigrant from Ireland who was at one time a miner in Storey County, Nevada. \$375.00

### **"The Famous Bonanza Mines"**

97. **[Nevada] Welton, J.T.:** LECTURE! AT BAPTIST CHURCH, TO-NIGHT BY J.T. WELTON. SUBJECT, "NEVADA," THE SILVER STATE IN 1864, DESCRIBING A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA BY WATER; THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS, VIRGINIA CITY, AND THE FAMOUS BONANZA MINES; THE MANNER OF MINING AND MILLING THE PRECIOUS METALS; STOCK SPECULATIONS; THE WORKINGS OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEES; SOCIETY, EARTHQUAKES, ETC. ADMISSION 10 CTS. [np: 1864]. Broadside, 5-3/8" x 11." Printed in black on light tan stock in a variety of fonts, bold and regular, large and small. Very Good.

A scarce broadside, demonstrating the attention on Nevada stimulated by discovery of the Comstock Lode and the strikes at Reese River and Eureka County. The broadside, quoted in full above, focuses on the mining opportunities in "The Silver State." OCLC 51547059 [1- SMU], 54157640 [1- Yale] as of January 2021. \$450.00



Item No. 97

**Convention of "Citizens of the Slave States Who are in Favor of Complete Deliverance from Slavery"**

98. **New England Loyal Publication Society:** [NO. 131.] NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. OFFICE, NO. 8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON. OCTOBER 22, 1863. AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT- A SLAVE STATE CONVENTION... FREEDOM CONVENTION OF SLAVE STATES. Boston: 1863. Folio broadside, 9-1/4" x 13-1/2". Printed beneath the caption in three columns, each column separated by a rule. Blank lower right corner slightly chipped. Very Good.

The Society, founded in 1863, published numerous articles to promote support for the Union, emancipation, and victory. Its folio broadsides are far scarcer than the octavo imprints of the Loyal Publication Society in Philadelphia.

The first two articles report on a Convention at Louisville, comprising "citizens of the Slave States who are in favor of the complete deliverance of those States from slavery." An Address "To the Friends of Freedom in the Slaveholding States," signed by B. Gratz Brown



and other Missouri men, calls for a Convention at Louisville on January 8, 1864. Other articles explain the antagonism between Slavery and Free Labor, and call on all workmen to support the Union and abolition. "A Veteran Observer" describes the attractions of East Tennessee for immigrants, especially after overthrow of the "slave aristocracy." Sabin 52696 [reference]. \$650.00



Item No. 98

“Sudden Development of Radical Emancipation Sentiment in Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia”

99. **New England Loyal Publication Society:** [NO. 141.] NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. OFFICE, NO. 8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON. NOVEMBER 25, 1863... ENGLISH OPINION... MARYLAND FOR EMANCIPATION... REBEL TERMS OF PEACE. Boston: 1863. Folio broadside, printed in three columns, 9-1/2" x 16-1/2". Printed in three columns beneath the caption, Very Good.





In the Richmond Enquirer, of the 24th and 25th Instants, appear two long and carefully prepared articles, the chief aims of which are to defend the people of New Orleans from the charge, which it is asserted was made by Gen. Lovell, at the abandonment of their city was made at the urgent solicitation both of citizens and authorities, and to attack that officer for pursuing the course which he is alleged to have done in misrepresenting to the public the real causes for the evacuation. It is not our purpose to participate in this controversy, but since the subject has been thus resorted to public attention, we by before our readers some hitherto unpublished facts embraced in the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Lovell, relating to the defense of New Orleans, from which each reader will form his own conclusions. It appears from this correspondence that Gen. Lovell assumed command of the defenses of New Orleans late in October, 1861. The city at that time had been "cleared of arms, ammunition, medical stores, clothing and supplies, which had been sent to other points," and the defenses were in a thoroughly incomplete condition. The troops raised in Louisiana had been principally sent to Virginia and Pensacola, and those that remained were necessarily inadequate to the end desired, and required organization. Several vessels were in course of construction by the Navy Department, but according to the express orders of the President, "the fleet maintained at the port of New Orleans and vicinity" formed the first step taken by that officer to secure ammunition, of which there were not more than 100 pounds per gun, the second was to complete the "wall between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, so as to make a complete obstruction under the eye of the works." On the 8th November, Gen. Lovell wrote to the Department that he had increased the armament of Forts Pike and Macomb, and thought he would be able to make a complete obstruction of the river, so that the enemy's ships should be stopped, they would be hammered to pieces. This obstruction was calculated to delay a fleet under the close fire of more than 100 heavy guns. Measures were also taken to obstruct the passage at Forts Pike and Macomb and the river above the city, the Commanding General "feeling unaided that ships under steam can pass forts in an open channel."

As early as November 15, 1861, Gen. Pillow telegraphed Gen. Lovell to send him 5,000 troops to Columbus. This he declined to do, as he "had no more than was necessary for the defense of New Orleans and its approaches."

On the 5th December, a statement was made to the War Department of the existing condition of affairs, in which it was shown that the city was defended by two lines of works, for which there had 8,000 men, besides the militia of the city. Two powder mills were in running order, and the armament was sufficient to last for an indefinite length of time. "The city was then strong enough to withstand any attack likely to be made, and Gen. Lovell stated that the enemy, who were at that time landing troops at Ship Island in large numbers, "could not take New Orleans by a land attack with any force they could bring to bear."

In the beginning of January, the attention of the Department was directed to the necessity of giving to the Commanding General the control of at least so much of the Navy Department as would enable him, by means of light draught armed vessels, to prevent the navigable channels along the coast, adding that "the blame of want of protection will rest upon me in any event, and I should, therefore, have some power to say what should be done." No answer to this request appears.

The Secretary of War, about this time, furnished Gen. Lovell with the plan and details of the river defense fleet, under Montgomery, for service in the upper Mississippi, which was to be prepared at New Orleans, by Captains Montgomery and Towse, and the General was directed "merely to exercise such general supervision as he should see proper to exercise."

On the 13th January, General L. writes that "considering New Orleans to be in a condition to resist an attack, I am turning my attention to the coast of Mississippi." The obstructions in the river at this time were complete, and the fleet well manned.

On the 5th of February, the Secretary of War wrote as follows: "The President desires that as soon as possible, on receipt of this letter, you dispatch 5,000 men to Columbus to reinforce that point, already invested by largely superior forces. New Orleans is to be defended from above, by defeating the enemy at Columbus." In Gen. L's reply, he says: "I regret the necessity of sending away by only 5,000 men a great point here, but will try my best to secure confidence by a show of strength."

On 27th February, Gen. L. notified the Secretary of War that he had sent:

"Eight regiments and two batteries from his department, besides five hundred militia," and that "people are beginning to complain that I had stripped the department so completely; but I have stripped the department against such troops as the enemy can send to attack them."

In the same letter he adverted to the fact that he had "furnished General Johnson and Fort large supplies. In the latter of March 5th he states:

"This department is being completely depleted of everything. We have filled requisitions for arms, men, and munitions, until New Orleans is almost defenceless. In return we get nothing. Mobile and Pensacola, even Galveston, are defended by 10 inch columbads, while this city is nothing above an 8 inch, and but few of them. The fortified line along the city is complete, but I have taken ten of the guns for the navy, and sixteen for the vessels that we are fitting up for the river expedition. My reliance to defend these lines will be with militia with double-barrelled guns, and 32 pound carronades. If now you take the powder from me, we shall be in a condition of crisis. The only thing to provide is a sufficiency of powder to enable us to resist a prolonged attack of ships and mortar boats upon two points, Forts Pike and Macomb, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip. If the fleet are passed, we still have a land force to make, if the fleet, a fleet can proceed at once to the city." In the same letter General L. adds: "The Calhoun, (an enemy's vessel,) runs up the river below New Orleans, and we have nothing to keep her back. I hope the Secretary of the Navy will keep at least one vessel here, to prevent the enemy from making reconnaissance under our very guns."

On the 6th, he again writes, after enumerating the troops sent away:

"You will thus perceive that this department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops so that the city may fall in every way for once. All requisitions for ammunition have been filled, until I have none left, except what is in the hands of troops. Neither here I found placed at my disposal to create supplies in place of those sent off. If the enemy intends an attack here, he will make it soon, and I hope no further calls will be made until we are placed in a defensible condition."

On the 10th of March, General Lovell announced the fact of the destruction of the principal means on which he had relied to prevent the passage of the enemy's fleet up the river. He says:

"Since the river expedition (MONTGOMERY) was set on foot, circumstances have so materially changed as to require, in my judgment, at least, a temporary change in the programme. The evacuation of Columbus puts us at any attack on the enemy's fleet at New Orleans. Still I should have sent the whole number (15) up as soon as they were ready, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy had ordered every gun shot out of the river, and the heavy drift and current broken up, in a great measure, the river obstructions at Fort Jackson. Under these circumstances, with the enemy's fleet collecting, and beginning to enter the mouths of the river with boldness, and having an open passage to New Orleans, if the batteries here are passed, I have written to General Pick that I could put no guns on the base of the obstructions, and that until I could replace some obstructions in the river I should feel compelled to keep here six of the steamers. The fleet threatening at below is much more formidable than that above, and I object strongly to sending every armed vessel away from New Orleans at this time. This city has been already too much weakened by sending out all kinds. Loud complaints are made on all hands; and until we are placed in a secure position, I think it advisable to draw anything further from this point, except the eight ships strengthened and prepared for their guns, which can be furnished above as well as here."

On the 22d of March, the Secretary of War writes:

"In view of the great extent to which you have weakened by sending out up the river, you are right in retaining some of the steamboat fleet below. I hope, however, that the iron clad boats (Mississippi and Louisiana) will soon be under way, and relieve you from all fear of a river attack."

On the 7th of March, General Lovell had telegraphed to the Secretary of War: "In case of the evacuation of points now fortified, please order 10 inch guns and mortars here." And on the 22d of March again: "Please order Gen. Jones at Mobile, to send me some 10-inch columbads and sea-coast mortars promptly," which telegram was repeated subsequently on the 25th of March. On the same day, the Secretary replies: "When guns do you mean—guns in batteries or guns on land?"

Gen. L. answers: "A part of the 10 inch columbads and sea-coast mortars which were at Pensacola. New Orleans has only one of the former and none of the latter." In a letter of the 23d of March, from Gen. L. we find the following:

"The people of New Orleans thought it strange that all the vessels of the navy should be sent up the river, and were disposed to find fault with sending, in addition, fourteen steamers, leaving the city without a single ship for protection against the enemy, who is collecting heavy fleets near the mouth of the river. Within the past few days, they have had thirteen ships sent for protection against the enemy, in towing inside several large steamers, which, in my opinion, only would the arrival of the mortar fleet to attempt to come up the river to New Orleans, and operate as a diversion for the column descending from Cairo."

On the 11th of April, we find the following telegram from Gen. L. to the Secretary of War:

"With forty vessels in the river, please protest, in my name, against sending the Louisiana up the river. If she must go, let her leave her two 7 inch rifles, now at Fort Jackson. She has one on board, besides other heavy guns—all she can use in the upper river to advantage. We have not now as many guns of heavy calibre as at Mobile."

To this the Secretary replies:

"Louisiana was ordered up the river to meet three iron clad boats which have succeeded in passing Island 10, and her presence there is deemed very important to the defense of New Orleans. The guns were intended expressly for her, and the Secretary of the Navy is unwilling to give them up."

The last letter from which we shall quote is from Gen. L. to the Secretary of War, dated April 15, in which he writes according to the expense of getting up the river defense fleet, he says:

"I very much fear, too, that their power of anticipation will prove much less than has been anticipated. In short, unless some competent person of education, system and brains is put over such a portion of this fleet, it will, in my judgment, prove an utter failure. There is little or no discipline or subordination to men, 'steamboats' and the little of the man of war to be very effective. I trust that the men on the river will be better than the men on the coast, but unless some good head is put in charge of it, I fear such will not be the case."

In the same letter, he says:

"I telegraphed Gen. Beauregard some time since about fortifying at Vicksburg, although we have no guns to put up there, but in case we fall back from the Corinth and Memphis line, we might make a fair stand on a line running from Vicksburg through Jackson and Meridian. I have no officers of engineers to send there, but think the subject of importance. The enemy has forty vessels just below Fort Jackson, and has been firing occasionally for two days past. I think they will locate their mortar ships, shell the forts for several days or weeks, and then try to dash by with their steamers. They have four ships of the class of the Hartford and twelve or fifteen gun boats, besides twenty-one mortar schooners. If we can manage to obstruct the river so as to retain them thirty minutes under our fire, I think we can cripple the fleet."

In concluding this article, we may embody its salient points in a single sentence: The Government deprived New Orleans of nearly all the available organized means of defence, under the mistaken notion that the main attack upon this city was to come from above. Nature destroyed the obstructions in the lower river, and the enemy's fleet passed the forts, and in the words of Gen. Lovell, had "an open passage to the city."

We have not had access to other official records, except the verdict of the Court of Inquiry, which, together with these letters, in our opinion, fully exonerate Gen. Lovell from all the charges which malice may have originated in reference to the defence of New Orleans. From the opinion of that court we extract the two following paragraphs:

"Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by Gen. Lovell, with any means under his control, and the forts being passed, the fall of New Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity."

"Gen. Lovell displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the virtues and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he evinces a high capacity for command and the greatest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans."

It is a fact worthy of record that, notwithstanding the evidence to his favor, notwithstanding his ability at the outset to clear himself from the unjust imputations upon his conduct, Gen. Lovell refused to make any public statement in his own defence, and he refused to give any public evidence of his own innocence, which ignorance has given rise to, and in his own person received the blame which properly belongs elsewhere. Justice may be tardy, but it is certain, and we feel assured that a people so proud and so confident as yet refuse to see our people unfortunately are, will be equally prompt in recalling a prejudice that has not had the shadow of a foundation.

Item No. 100

## Rare Confederate Broadside Exonerating General Lovell from Blame for the Loss of New Orleans

100. [New Orleans]: IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, OF THE 24TH AND 25TH INSTANTS, APPEAR TWO LONG AND CAREFULLY PREPARED ARTICLES, THE CHIEF AIMS OF WHICH ARE TO DEFEND THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS FROM THE CHARGE, WHICH IT ASSERTED WAS MADE BY GEN. LOWELL, THAT THE ABANDONMENT OF THEIR CITY WAS MADE AT THE URGENT SOLICITATION BOTH OF CITIZENS AND AUTHORITIES, AND TO ATTACK THAT OFFICER FOR PURSUING THE COURSE WHICH HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DONE IN MISREPRESENTING TO THE PEOPLE THE REAL CAUSES FOR THE EVACUATION... [Richmond? New Orleans? 1864?]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 12-3/8", printed without caption title [as issued] in three columns.

This rare broadside begins with the sentence quoted above. It defends General Lovell, who had been tasked with the defense of New Orleans, from charges that his poor leadership caused the City's capture. Quoting liberally from official documents reviewing the battle, the

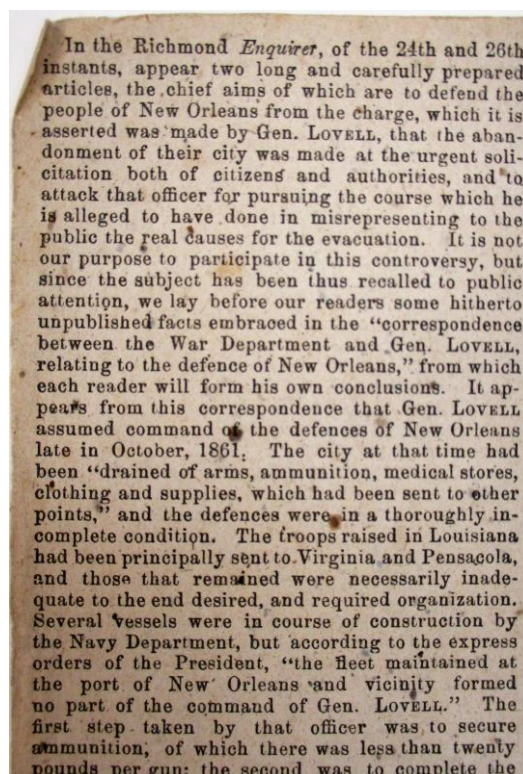


broadside explains that "The Government deprived New Orleans of nearly all its available organized means of defence, under the mistaken notion that the main attack upon that city was to come from above."

The official report, issued two years after the fall of New Orleans, exonerates Lovell and praises his "great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties." Lovell "has, for two years, kept these documents from the public eye, borne patiently with the contumely to which ignorance has given rise, and in his own person received the blame which properly belongs elsewhere."

We have looked high and low for other copies of this broadside and have found only one: at the Huntington Library.

OCLC 84924472 [1- Huntington] as of February 2021. Not identified at any normally consulted online or printed bibliographic source. \$2,500.00



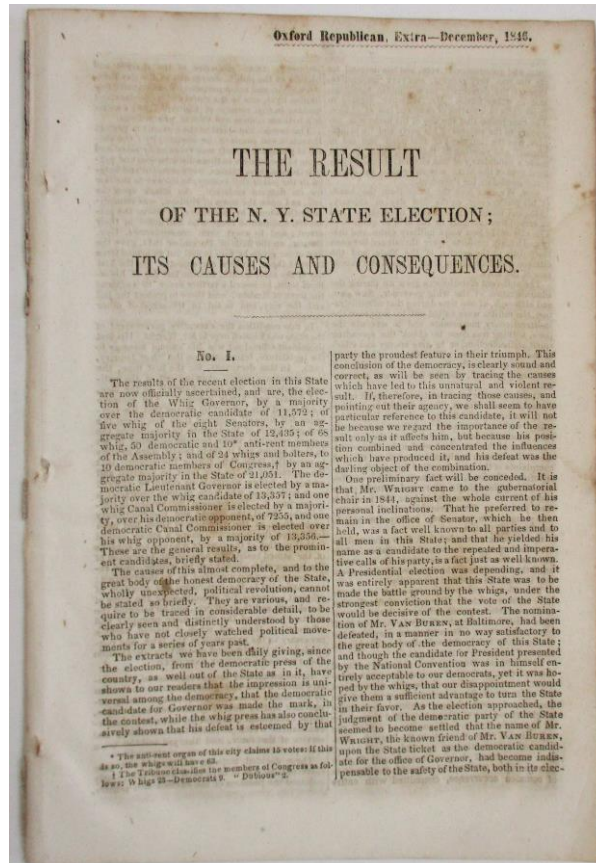
Item No. 100

### Anti-Rent Mobs Take Down Governor Silas Wright

101. [New York]: THE RESULT OF THE N. Y. STATE ELECTION; ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. OXFORD REPUBLICAN. EXTRA- DECEMBER, 1846. [Albany? 1846?]. 22, [1], [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Printed in double columns, disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

An examination of the surprising Whig triumph in the just-concluded New York State elections, in five Letters. The author attributes the Whig sweep to a concerted effort by the Anti-Renters against Democratic Governor Silas Wright, who had vigorously suppressed mobs who had engaged in "organized and armed resistance against the collection of rents" from leasehold estates in the Albany area.

"Riotous and insurrectionary assemblages of armed men were almost daily witnessed, and flagrant outrages upon persons and property, were matters of common occurrence, committed with entire impunity." Wright became their target in the 1846 elections. AI 46-6014 [5]. Sabin 70118 [Albany Atlas Extra, dated December 1846; printed, says Sabin, in 1847]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker. \$250.00



Item No. 101

### Detailed, Informative Muster Roll for New York Engineers In the Thick of Battle

102. [New York Engineers Muster Roll, Petersburg 1864]: PRINTED MUSTER ROLL FOR COMPANY B, 50TH NEW YORK ENGINEERS, "NEAR PETERSBURG, VA," COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT AND SIGNED BY CAPTAIN DAVID F. SCHENCK, COMMANDING, AND MAJOR WESLEY BRAINERD AS INSPECTING AND MUSTERING OFFICER, FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 30 - JUNE 30, 1864. Petersburg: 1864. Elephant folio broadsheet, 30-1/2" x 30-1/2." Folded multiple times. Several splits at fold intersections, as expected, else Very Good

This unusually detailed muster roll lists names of about 150 officers and men, with detailed manuscript "Remarks" in appropriate printed columns. It includes an interesting manuscript narrative of the Company's movements and assignments from May 3 to June 30, 1864, including Spottsylvania Court House, Massaponax Church, North Anna River and Cold Harbor. Four officers, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 60 artificers and 67 privates are listed. The account of events begins on May 3, with the regiment marching to the Rapidan River in Virginia, stopping at "Widow Tyler's." Action is described at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, and

ends at "B. Jones' House in Jerusalem Plank Road, where we now are. On 22nd [June] was assigned to Genl. Barlow's command in Miles Brigade in the action on this day. The greater part of labour performed during the campaign has been on roads and bridges."

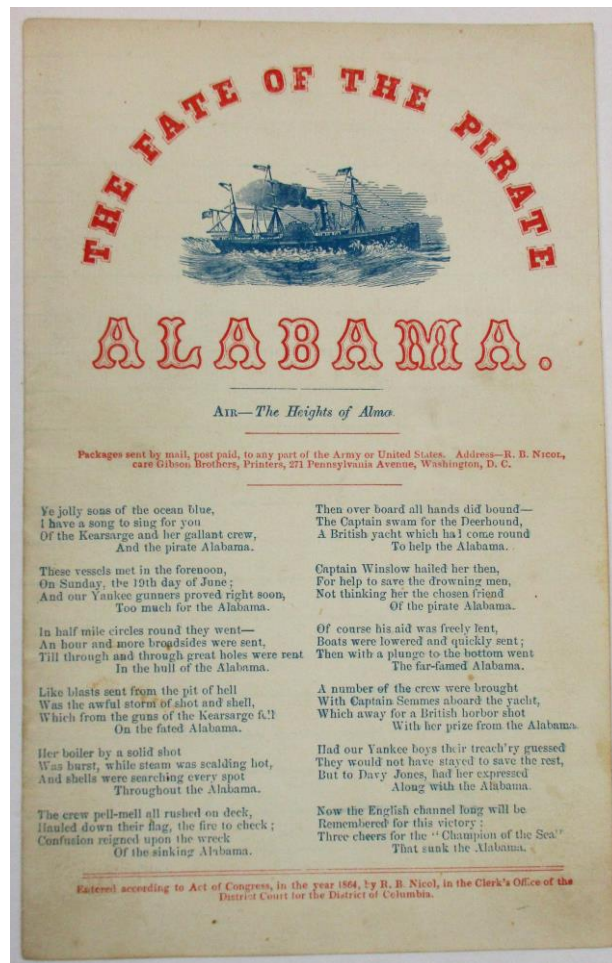
The 50th New York Engineers was a celebrated Union Civil War regiment. It fought in the Peninsula Campaign, the Seven Days Battles, and at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Grant's Overland campaign including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Court House, North Anna, and Cold Harbor before being engaged in the siege of Petersburg. \$350.00

Item No. 102

103. [Nicol, R.B.]: THE FATE OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA. AIR- THE HEIGHTS OF ALMA. Washington, D.C.: R.B. Nicol, care Gibson Brothers, Printers, 271 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., 1864. Octavo sheet folded to 5" x 8", [4] pp. Caption title, as issued, printed on first page only. Blank pages on lined paper. Light dusting, Very Good.

An engraving of the Kearsarge adorns the title. The text is printed in red and blue. The song consists of twelve verses of four lines each; six in each column, separated by a rule. It begins: "Ye jolly sons of the ocean blue, / I have a song to sing for you / Of the Kearsarge and her gallant crew, / And the pirate Alabama."





Item No. 103

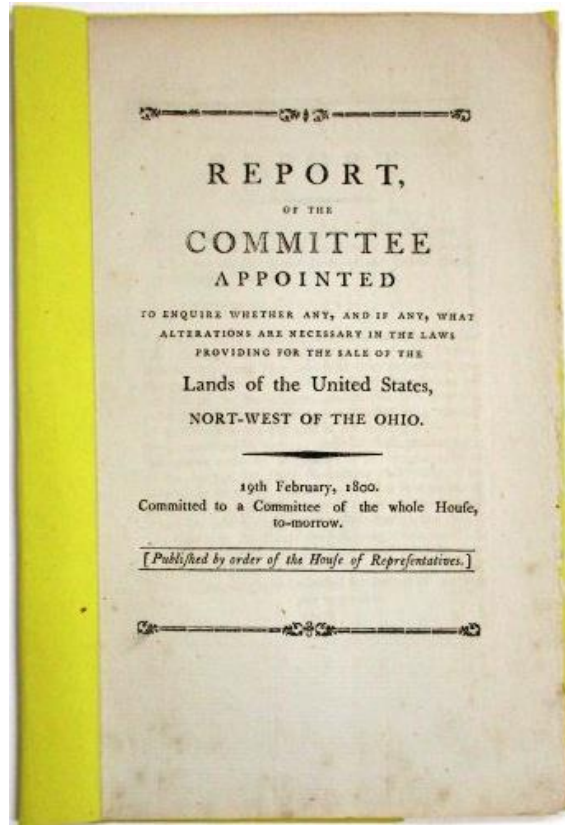
### Early Northwest Territory Items

104. **Northwest Territory: REPORT, OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE WHETHER ANY, AND IF ANY, WHAT ALTERATIONS ARE NECESSARY IN THE LAWS PROVIDING FOR THE SALE OF THE LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO. 19TH FEBRUARY, 1800.** [Philadelphia: 1800]. 4pp, printed on rectos only. Bound in modern, hand-lettered wrappers. Very Good.

Two states of the title page exist: the other with the first 'of' misspelled 'fo'.

The Committee advises that salt springs and licks, owned by the U.S., near the Muskingum and Miami Rivers, are used by squatters "who are engaged in the making of salt to a very considerable extent" and thus diminishing the value of those lands. The Committee recommends leasing the lands for periods of years.

Evans 38825. ESTC W21651. NAIP w021651 [recording the title page with typographical error, and questioning whether our second state exists]. \$450.00



Item No. 104

105. [Northwest Territory] Tiffin, Edward: NORTHWEST TERRITORY SUMMONS, PARTLY PRINTED, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT, AND SIGNED BY EDWARD TIFFIN, FUTURE GOVERNOR OF OHIO, AS PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT CHILlicoTHA, ROSS COUNTY, IN THE CASE OF PHILIP WOOLF V. JOHN COLLETT, FOR THE JUNE TERM 1799:

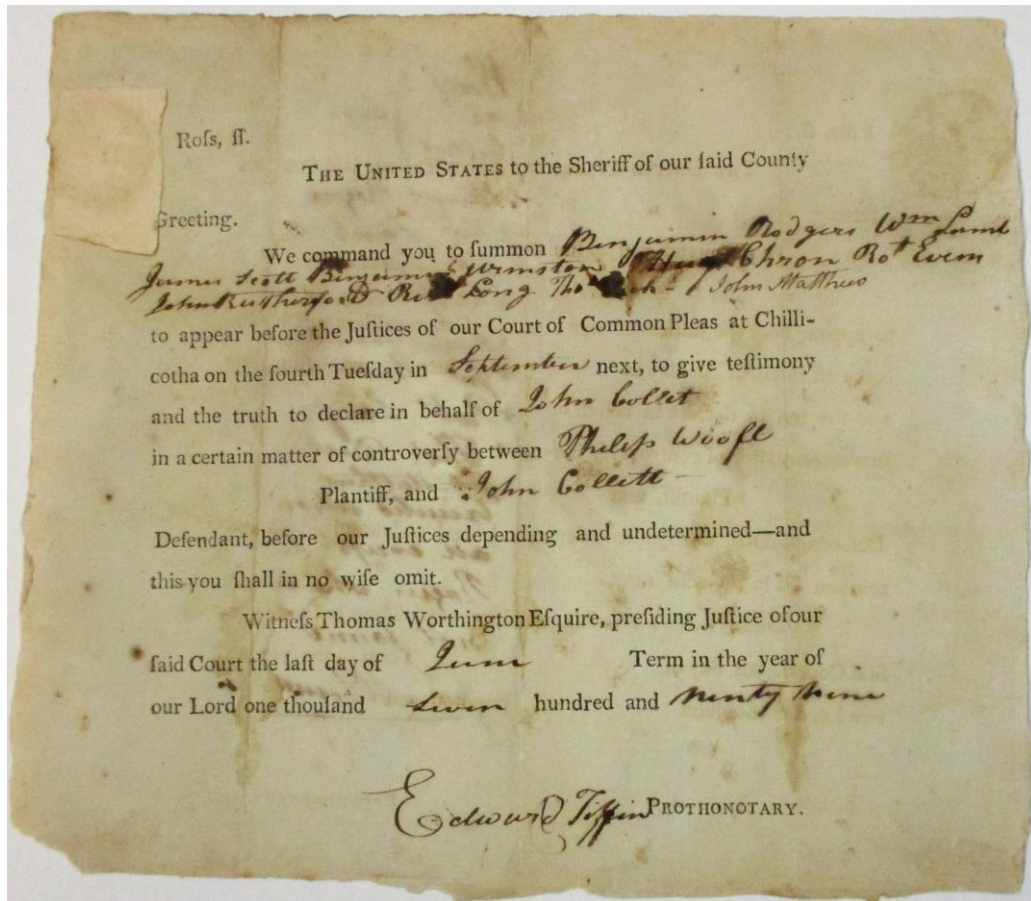
"THE UNITED STATES TO THE SHERIFF OF OUR SAID COUNTY GREETING.

"WE COMMAND YOU TO SUMMON BENJAMIN RODGERS, WM. LAMB, JAMES SCOTT, BENJAMIN URMSTON, HUGH COCHRAN, ROBT EVERN, JOHN RUTHERFORD, ROBT LONG, THOS. DECK, JOHN MATTHEWS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF OUR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT CHILlicoTHA ON THE FOURTH TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, TO GIVE TESTIMONY AND THE TRUTH TO DECLARE IN BEHALF OF JOHN COLLETT IN A CERTAIN MATTER OF CONTROVERSY BETWEEN PHILIP WOOLF PLAINTIFF, AND JOHN COLLETT DEFENDANT. . . WITNESS THOMAS WORTHINGTON ESQUIRE, PRESIDING JUSTICE OF OUR SAID COURT THE LAST DAY OF JUNE TERM IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY NINE. / [signed] EDWARD TIFFIN, PROTHONOTARY." Ross County, OH: 1799. 7-1/2" x 7". Partly printed form completed in ink manuscript, untrimmed, small wax and paper seal at top corner. Signature of Edward Tiffin at bottom of summons. Docketed on verso, signature of Jer. W. Linn confirming that all have been served except B. Rodgers. Light tanning, some foxing and smudging of ink [affecting several letters]. Overall, Very Good.

Edward Tiffin [1766-1829], born in England and trained as a physician, immigrated to Charles Town Virginia, and established a medical practice in Charles Town, Virginia. In 1798 he settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, part of the Northwest Territory. Governor St. Clair appointed him Prothonotary, or Chief Clerk, of the Northwest Territory's Court of Common Pleas at

Chillicothe. He was also the first Governor of the State of Ohio from 1803-1807; US Senator from 1807-1809; Chief Commissioner of the U.S. General Land Office from 1812-1814; and Surveyor General Northwest Territory from 1815-1829.

John Collett, the defendant, was an Overseer of the Poor in Ross County. Of the witnesses, Capt. William Lamb owned a tavern in Chillicothe; Benjamin Rodgers, a native of Virginia, moved to Chillicothe about 1794 where he held some township offices, and served in the War of 1812; Benjamin Urmston later ran the ferry across the Scioto River at Chillicothe which was situated along the frontier road known as Zane's Trace; James Scott was a Justice of the Peace in Cumberland County and Ross County. \$450.00



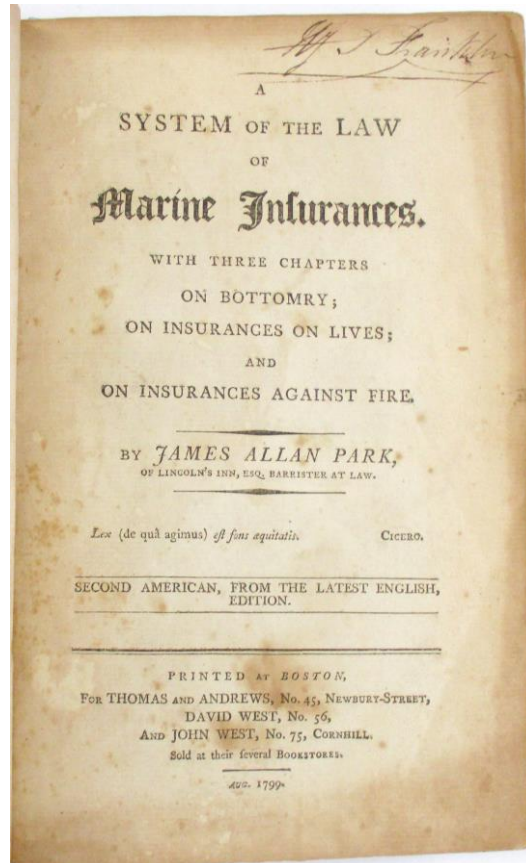
Item No. 105

106. **Park, James Allan:** A SYSTEM OF THE LAW OF MARINE INSURANCES. WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON BOTTOMRY; ON INSURANCES ON LIVES; AND ON INSURANCES AGAINST FIRES. SECOND AMERICAN, FROM THE LATEST ENGLISH, EDITION. Boston: Thomas and Andrews, August, 1799. Original sheep, rebacked, with original gilt-lettered morocco spine label laid down. Paginated irregularly, text continuous, as issued. xxvii, [1 blank], liv, 516 pp. Foxed moderately, Good+.

The second American printing, "from the latest English edition."  
Evans 36040. Cohen 7072.

\$375.00



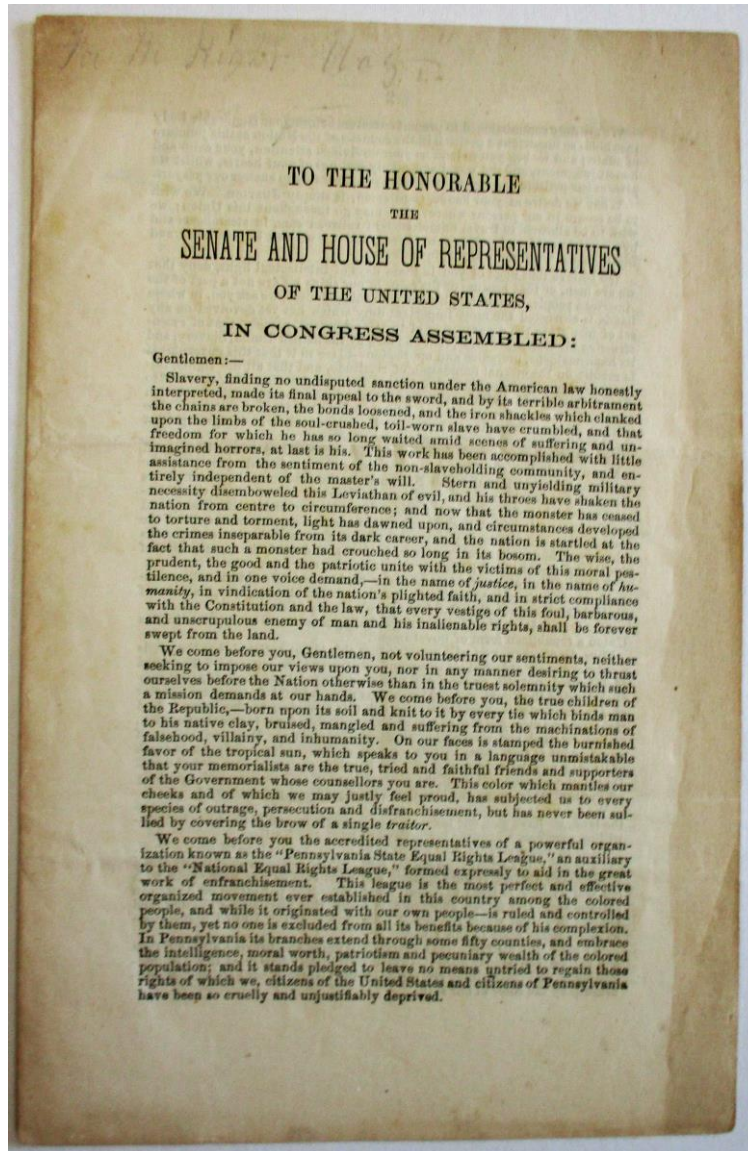


Item No. 106

**Black Pennsylvanians Fight for Their Rights as  
“Citizens of the United States and Citizens of Pennsylvania”**

107. **[Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League: TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. [Philadelphia: 1866].** Caption title, as issued. 7, [1 blank] pp. Signed and dated at the end in type: "William Nesbit, Joseph C. Bustill, William D. Forten, On behalf of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League. Feby. 20th, 1866." Stitched, light margin toning, several contemporary manuscript corrections. **Detailed, unique contemporary pencil essay on the League and its work on bottom of page 7 and the entire final blank.** Very Good.

This pamphlet, scarce in any form, is rendered unique by the interesting pencil essay appearing at the end. Issuing during one of America's most turbulent eras, it is a powerful assertion, by courageous and politically sophisticated black Pennsylvanians, of their entitlement to equal rights in all areas of American life. This Memorial was presented to Congress a month before passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, declaring Negroes citizens, nullifying newly enacted southern Black Codes, and guaranteeing their equal rights. President Johnson vetoed it, but it became law when Congress overrode him. The League "stands pledged to leave no means untried to regain those rights of which we, citizens of the United States and citizens of Pennsylvania have been so cruelly and unjustifiably deprived... This color which mantles our cheeks and of which we may justly feel proud, has subjected us to every species of outrage, persecution and disfranchisement, but has never been sullied by covering the brow of a single TRAITOR."



Item No. 107

The League's representatives-- Nesbit, Bustill, and Forten-- were Pennsylvania black men of determination and accomplishment, long active in the civil rights and anti-slavery movements. Nesbit would vigorously lobby to adopt the Fourteenth Amendment; Bustill, a school teacher, had been a conductor on the Underground Railroad; Forten, a descendant of Philadelphia black activists and leader of the State Equal Rights League, was one of Pennsylvania's most politically influential black Republicans.

The pamphlet emphasizes the Constitution's guarantee of a republican form of government for every State in the Union. Such a government is utterly inconsistent with denial of the suffrage. The League urges Congress to enact the guarantees that became the Civil Rights Act, and the 14th and 15th Constitutional amendments. "We ask that there be incorporated in the Constitution an article which will prevent any legislation... against any portion of the civilized inhabitants on account of race or color; and we ask further, that all such legislation as now exists disfranchising us on that account, be declared VOID, because of its own unconstitutionality -- being anti-republican in character."

An anonymous manuscript essay, written in pencil on the bottom of page 7 and all of the final blank, reports on the "good work" of the League, its members "daily using every effort to bring before the Congress the great necessity of their doing right." The author observes that

"the Republican Party must be incalculably benefitted by extending to the Negro the right of Franchise in every State in this Union." Indeed, "Hon Chas Sumner presented this to the Senate & read some of the strongest points... And in the House it was presented by Hon Thadeous Stevens of Pa."

LCP 7625. OCLC 31434647 [7] as of February 2021.

\$5,000.00

### Secker's Defense of the Episcopal Church in America

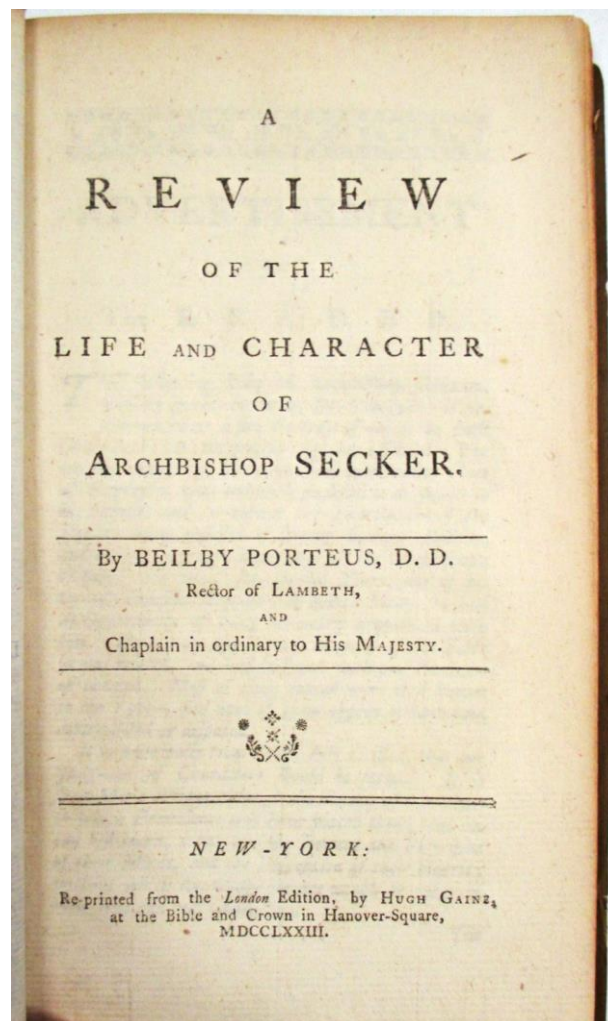
108. **Porteus, Beilby:** A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ARCHBISHOP SECKER. New York: Hugh Gainz, 1773. [4], iii, [1], lxxviii pp. With the half title, bound in later plain brown wrappers. Very Good.

This is the first American edition, reprinted from the 1770 London, of the life and thought of Archbishop Secker, defender of the Episcopal faith in America. Secker was the adversary of Jonathan Mayhew and Charles Chauncy, who resisted his attempts to 'Episcopize' America.

This eulogy scolds them for their "unreasonable and groundless Jealousies of the Church of England." Mayhew's opposition to "the Proposal for appointing Bishops in some of the Colonies" wholly misunderstood Secker's motives for the appointments, there being no intention to render the Church of England the established religion in America.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 12960. NAIP w029061.

\$500.00



Item No. 108

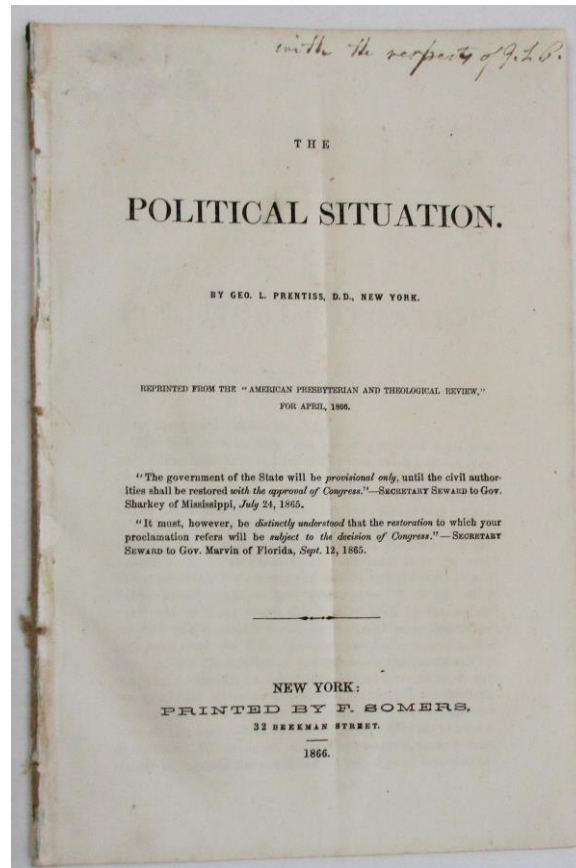




about which there has been much grumbling. He lauds "the spectacle of a great people, including all classes, thus rising cheerfully and harmoniously to meet the demands of a draft."

Potter would serve as a Chaplain. This scarce Civil War broadside unequivocally supports the Administration's course in waging the War.

Not in LCP, Bartlett, Sabin, or at online AAS site. OCLC 61073547 [NYHS, Boston Public, Houghton], 236237548 [1- Harvard] as of February 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 110

**Resurrecting the Post-War South's Former Leaders would be a  
"Monstrous Anomaly"**

110. **Prentiss, Geo. L.:** THE POLITICAL SITUATION. New York: Printed by F. Somers, 1866. Disbound, 39pp + final blank. Signed by Prentiss with his initials on title page; manuscript correction at page 28. Except as noted, Very Good.

Reprinted from the American Presbyterian Review for 1866, this pamphlet is a window on Reconstruction by an intelligent and insightful contemporary, the brother of the renowned Mississippi lawyer Sargent Smith Prentiss.

Before the War "the champions of slavery not only gained complete possession of political power and opinion at the South, but they succeeded in spreading their servile and fatal doctrines broadcast over the North, and engrafting them upon the whole policy of the nation." Congress and "our martyred President" are lauded for "the Great Amendment" barring slavery. President Johnson, after "the painful scene in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th of March"-- when, drunk, he took the oath of office as Vice President-- errs in seeking to reconstruct the fallen States "at once," without the participation of Congress. His policies have suffered from



"the operation of human infirmities and prejudice, which would be here out of place and not in keeping with the conciliatory and pacific aim of this discussion."

Prentiss dissects the "monstrous anomaly" of returning the South to political power without adequate protections for the freedmen from the entrenched elite who caused the War in the first place.

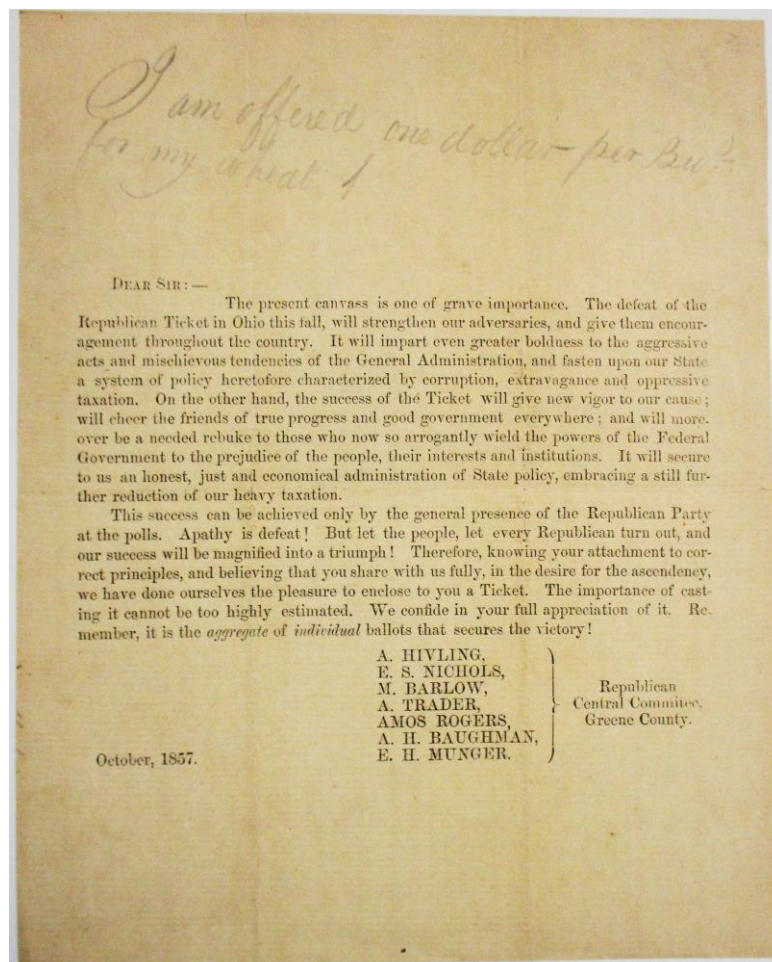
Sabin 65093n. Not in Work, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt, Decker.

\$250.00

111. **Republican Central Committee, Greene County Ohio:** DEAR SIR: - THE PRESENT CANVASS IS ONE OF GRAVE IMPORTANCE. THE DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN OHIO THIS FALL, WILL STRENGTHEN OUR ADVERSARIES, AND GIVE THEM ENCOURAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. IT WILL IMPART EVEN GREATER BOLDNESS TO THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS AND MISCHIEVOUS TENDENCIES OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION... [Xenia? October, 1857. Printed broadside letter, signed in type at the end by the Republican Central Committee of Greene County: A. Hivling, E.S. Nichols, M. Barlow, A. Trader, Amos Rogers, A.H. Baughman, and E.H. Munger. Old folds, light toning, Very Good. Irrelevant pencil note in blank upper portion.

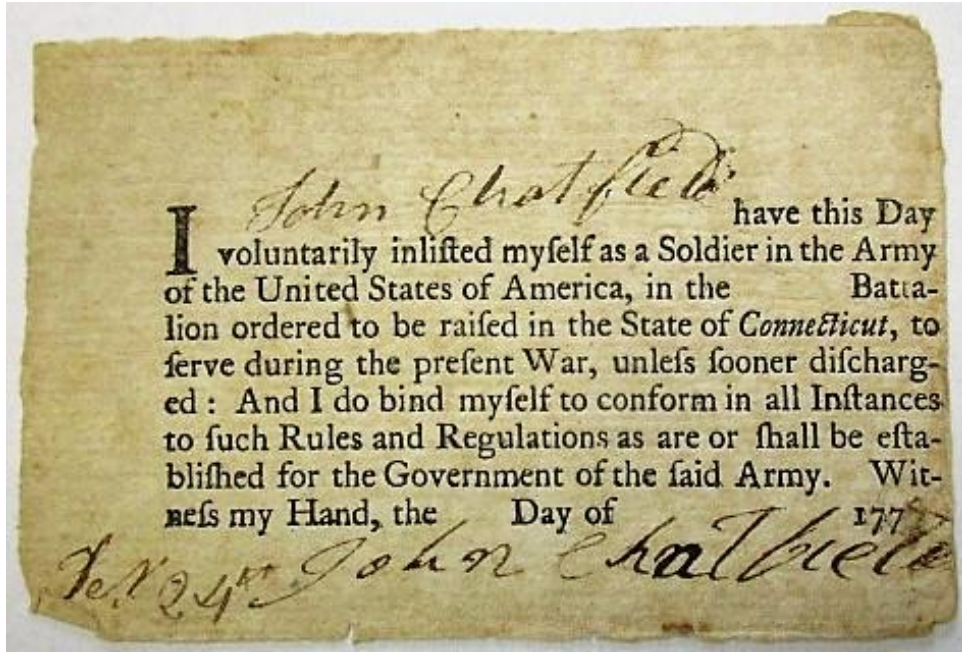
Greene County is in southwest Ohio; its county seat is Xenia, about sixty miles north and slightly east of Cincinnati. The Committee emphasizes, not the ongoing strife in Kansas, but the need for "a still further reduction of our heavy taxation."

\$125.00



Item No. 111





Item No. 112

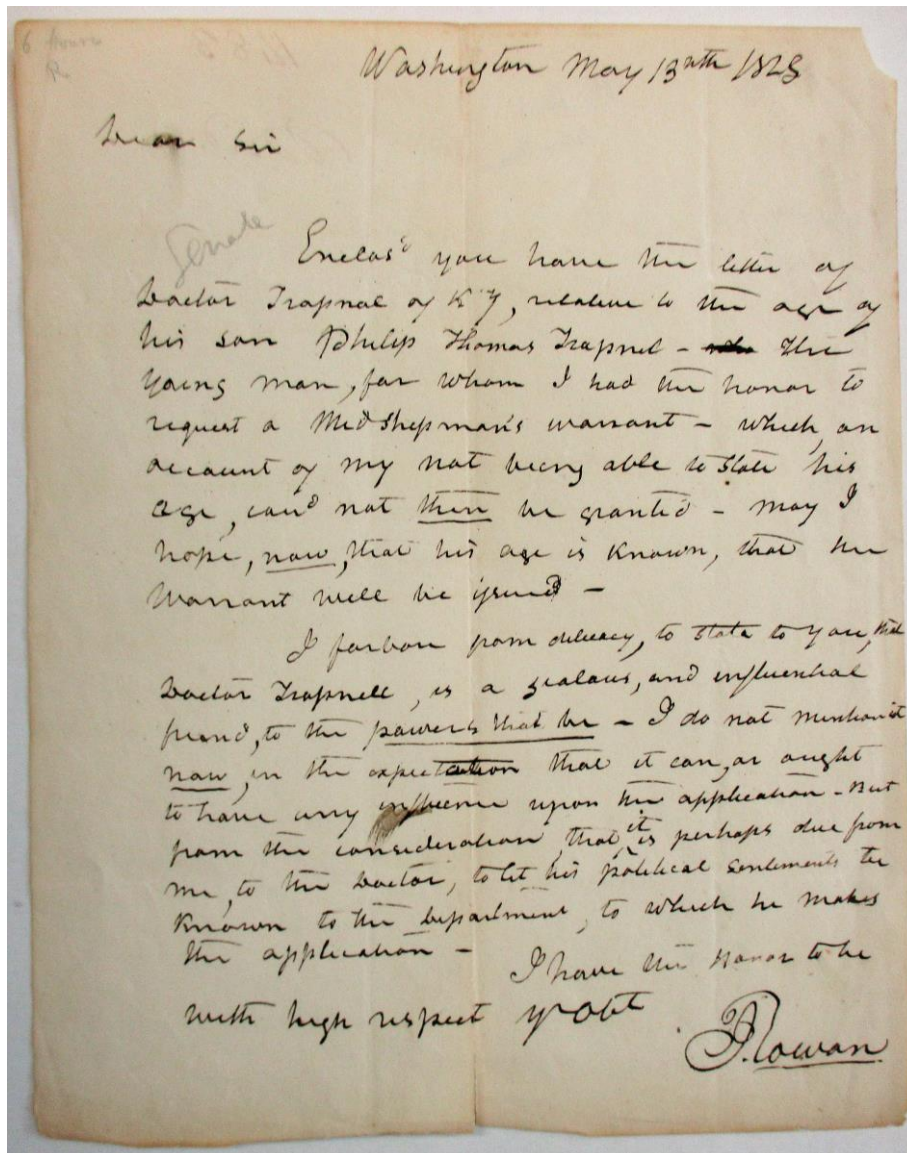
**A Rare Revolutionary War Enlistment in the Army of  
"The United States of America"**

112. **[Revolutionary War Enlistment Certificate]:** I [JOHN CHATFIELD] HAVE THIS DAY VOLUNTARILY INLISTED MYSELF AS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN THE --- BATTALION ORDERED TO BE RAISED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TO SERVE DURING THE PRESENT WAR, UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED: AND I DO BIND MYSELF TO CONFORM IN ALL INSTANCES TO SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS AS ARE OR SHALL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAID ARMY. WITNESS MY HAND, THE --- DAY OF ---177[7]. [Hartford? 1776 or 1777]. Small broadside, oblong 4" x 2-3/4". "John Chatfield" is inserted in manuscript as the name of the volunteer, and so signed at the end, with the date "Feb. 24th" in manuscript. For the year, "177" is in type, and the final "7" in manuscript. Outer margin closely trimmed, but text unaffected. Very Good.

An unrecorded form of Revolutionary War enlistment engagement, significant and exceedingly interesting for its reference to "the United States of America." Recorded enlistment engagements from this era-- all of them rare-- refer to the "United Colonies of America", "America," the "Colony of Massachusetts," or the "Colony of Massachusetts-Bay". We have handled an unrecorded Massachusetts enlistment engagement from this era which refers to the "United States of America." Enlistment engagements from Connecticut referring to the "United States of America" from this era are unrecorded. The Continental Congress renamed the Nation "United States of America" on September 9, 1776, ordering that "In all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered for the future to the 'United States'."

John Chatfield lived in Killingworth, Connecticut. He was probably John Chatfield, III, [1754-1832], son of John Chatfield, Jr. [1729-1786]. Killingworth furnished about 100 men during the Revolution. Chatfield and his fellows "marched from Killingworth for the relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington alarm, April 1775," under Captain Samuel Gale. [HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY... page 424 (New York: 1884)]. John Chatfield received a bounty

before 1780 from Killingworth. [List and Returns of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775-1783, Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford: 1909.] He began receiving a Revolutionary War Pension on April 27, 1821, when he was living in Georgia, for his service as a Private. [The National Archives; Washington, D.C.; Ledgers of Payments, 1818-1872, to U.S. Pensioners Under Acts of 1818 Through 1858 From Records of the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury; Record Group Title: Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury; Record Group Number: 217; Series Number: T718; Roll Number: 2, accessed on Ancestry website.].  
 Not located on NAIP, ESTC, OCLC as of February 2021. \$7,500.00



Item No. 113

**Kentucky Senator Rowan Recommends a Naval Appointment**

113. **Rowan, John:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER ELEGANTLY SIGNED, "J. ROWAN," TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT, RECOMMENDING A NAVAL APPOINTMENT FOR PHILIP THOMAS TRAPNALL. Washington: 13 May 1825. Single leaf, printed on recto only. 7-7/8" x 9-7/8." Short closed tear, expertly repaired without loss on the blank verso. Very Good.



Rowan [1773-1843] was a powerful Kentucky politician who was two months into his term as United States Senator when he wrote this letter of recommendation. Rowan, a lawyer, had been a delegate to Kentucky's Constitutional Convention in 1799. His bright future was blighted, temporarily, when he killed a man in a "duel stemming from a drunken dispute during a game of cards" [Wikipedia]. But, Kentucky being Kentucky, nothing came of it and he later held a variety of State offices, including judge on the Kentucky Court of Appeals. He sided with the Relief Party and, on that platform, was elected to the Senate in 1825.

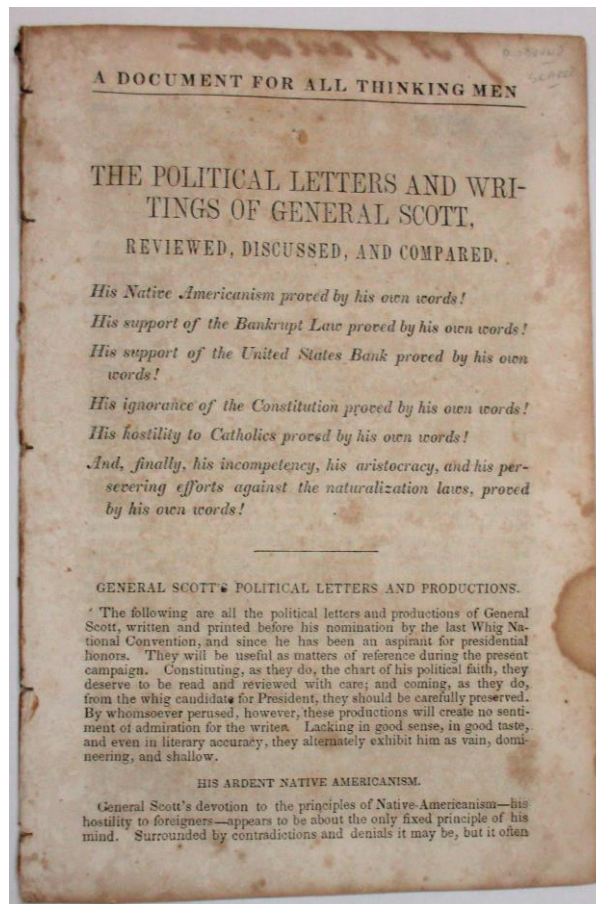
References in this Letter are to Dr. Philip Trapnall, a zealous Whig who had recently retired from the medical profession to become a full-time gentleman farmer and political gadfly. [See, Biographies of Philip Trapnall, M.D. and Dr. John Bemiss, Read Before the State Medical Association of Kentucky, April 18, 1860. Louisville: 1860]. Rowan's Letter, commencing with "Dear Sir," is as follows:

"Enclosed you have the letter of Doctor Trapnall of Ky, relative to the age of his son Philip Thomas Trapnall. The young man, for whom I had the honor to request a Midshipman's warrant, which on account of my not being able to state his age, could not then be granted, may I hope, now, that his age is known, that the warrant will be signed.

"I forbore from delicacy, to state to you, that Doctor Trapnall, is a zealous, and influential friend, to the powers that be. I do not mention it now, in the expectation that it can, or ought to have any influence upon his application. But from the consideration that it is perhaps due from me, to the Doctor, to let his political sentiments be known to the department, to which he makes the application.

"I have the honor to be with high respect yr obt. J. Rowan."

\$450.00



Item No. 114



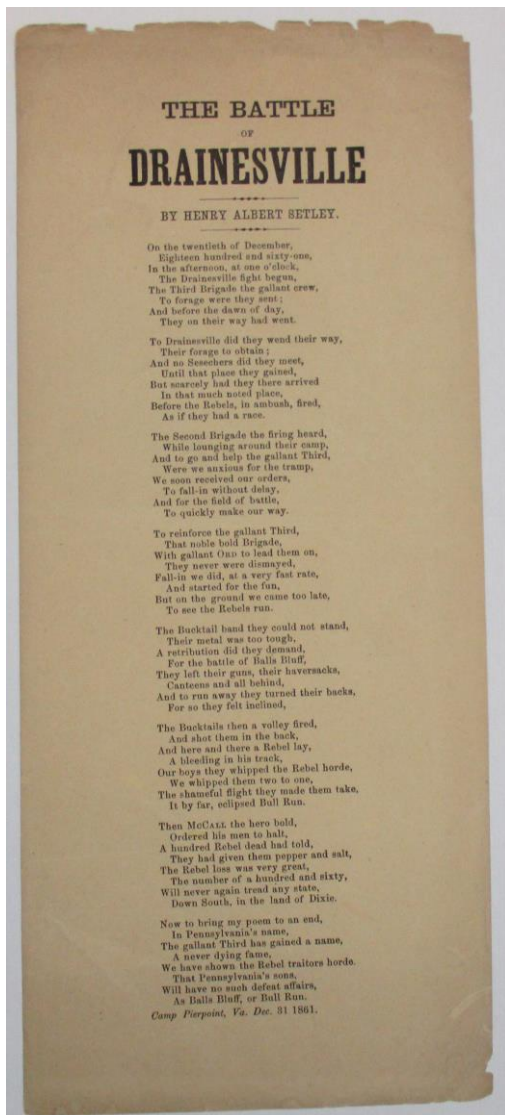
## “Inept and Pompous” Winfield Scott

114. **Scott, Winfield:** A DOCUMENT FOR ALL THINKING MEN! THE POLITICAL LETTERS AND WRITINGS OF GENERAL SCOTT, REVIEWED, DISCUSSED, AND COMPARED. HIS NATIVE AMERICANISM PROVED BY HIS OWN WORDS! ... HIS HOSTILITY TO CATHOLICS PROVED BY HIS OWN WORDS! [np: 1852]. 24pp, disbound, scattered spotting. Good+.

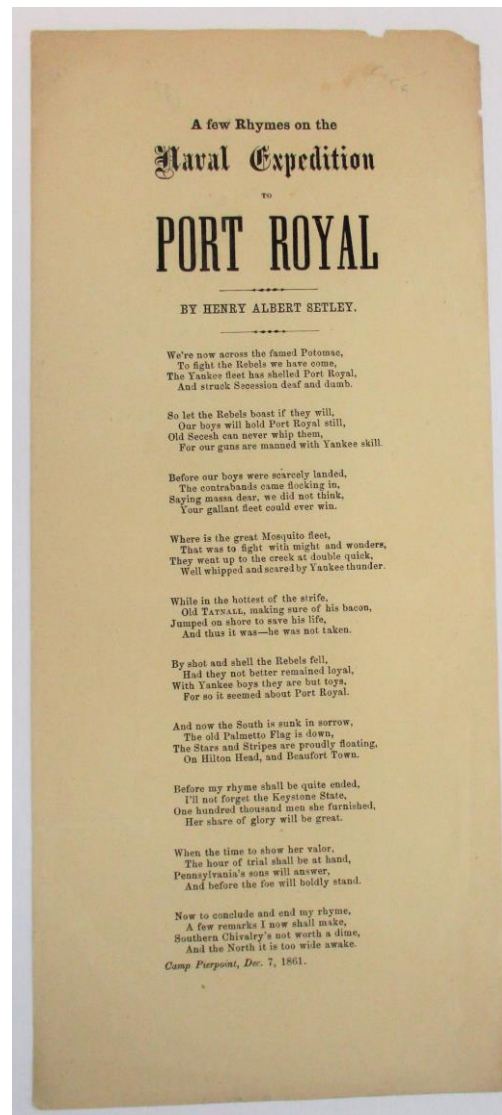
This was the Whigs' third presidential try with a war hero: they won with Harrison and Taylor (and without Platforms), but struck out badly in 1852 against the Democrat Franklin Pierce.

Scott, "inept and pompous" [Potter, Impending Crisis 142], clumsily sought to woo Irish voters, assuring them that he "loved to hear that rich Irish brogue." But the "Irish, one imagines, took one look, saw the British and the Puritans on one side, and knew they must belong on the other. Whatever caused them to do so, they went overwhelmingly with the Democrats" [Id at 244-5]. This item skewers Scott on the anti-Catholic issue.

FIRST EDITION. Not in Miles. Sabin 78419 (incorrectly dating this 1848). OCLC records a number of institutional locations. \$125.00



Item No. 115



Item No. 116

**Civil War Songs by a Pennsylvania Infantryman,  
Killed in Late December 1862**

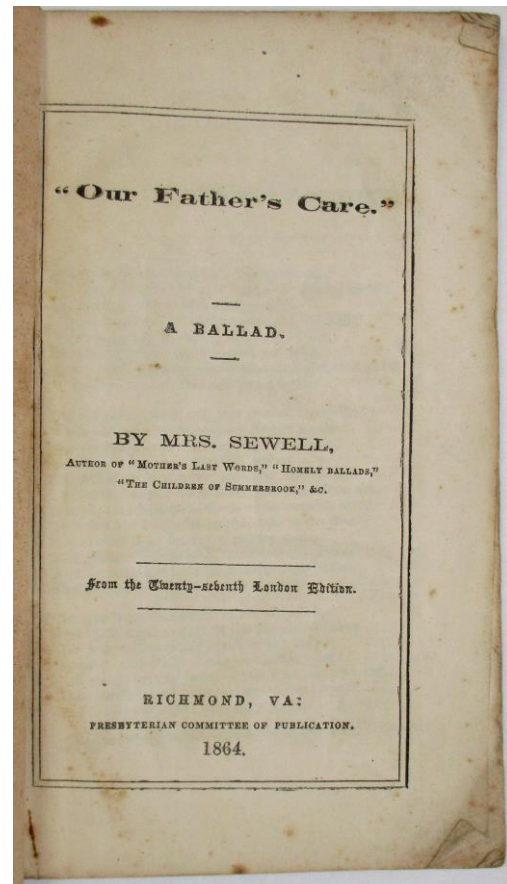
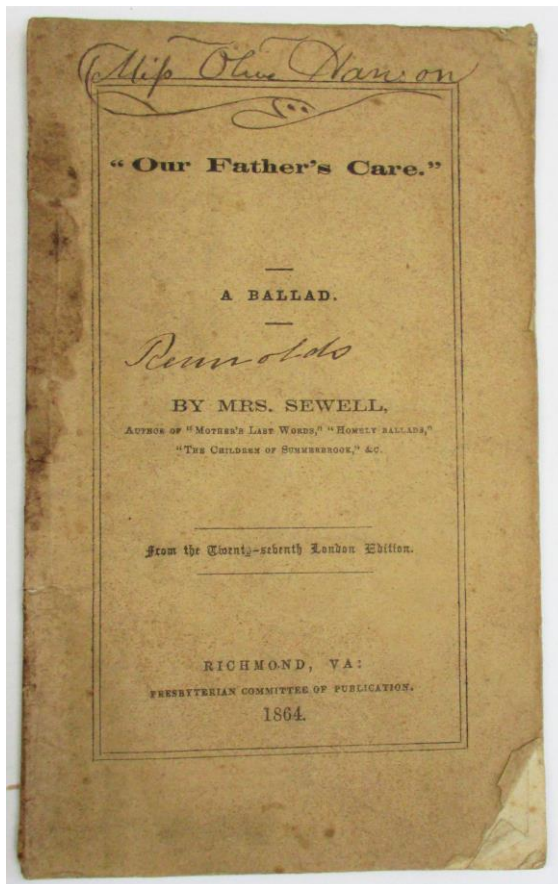
115. **Setley, Henry Albert:** THE BATTLE OF DRAINESVILLE. Camp Pierpoint, Va.: [1862]. Broadside, 4-3/4" x 11-1/4." Eight verses, eight lines to each verse. Uniform light toning, Minor extremity wear, Very Good.

The broadside is dated in type at the end, "Camp PIERPONT, Va. Dec. 31 1861." Sibley served with the 32d Pennsylvania Infantry, and was killed at Fredericksburg in December 1862. "We have shown the Rebel traitors horde / That Pennsylvania's sons, / Will have no such defeat affairs, / At Ball's Bluff, or Bull Run."  
Wolf 99. OCLC 26196819 [6] as of February 2021. \$250.00

116. **Setley, Henry Albert:** A FEW RHYMES ON THE NAVAL EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL. Camp Pierpoint, Va.: [1861. Broadside, 4-3/4" x 11-1/4." Ten verses, four lines to each verse. Uniform light toning, Minor extremity wear, Very Good.

The broadside is dated in type at the end, "Camp Pierpoint, Va. Dec. 7 1861." Setley served with the 32d Pennsylvania Infantry, and was killed at Fredericksburg in December 1862.

His poem begins, "We're now across the famed Potomac, / To fight the Rebels we have come, / The Yankee fleet has shelled Port Royal, / And struck Secession deaf and dumb."  
Wolf 630. OCLC 26185314 [6] as of February 2021. \$250.00



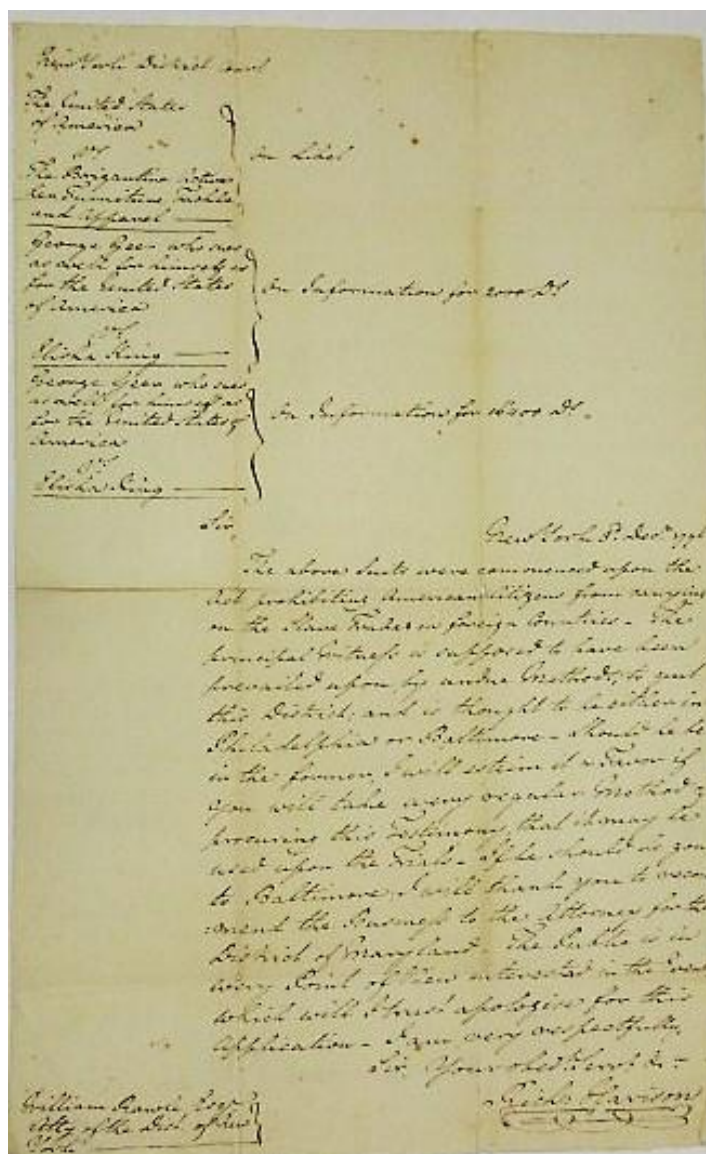
Item No. 117

**Mrs. Sewell's Confederate Ballad**

117. **Sewell, [Mary Wright]: "OUR FATHER'S CARE."** A BALLAD. BY MRS. SEWELL. Richmond, VA: Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1864. Original printed wraps [some soil and extremity tears], stitched. 26, [1], [1- advt. for William D. Cooke, Publishing Agent, Richmond]. Contemporary signatures on front wrapper: 'Miss Olive Hanson,' and 'Rennolds.' Scattered light foxing, Very Good.

Poetry. A Confederate imprint.  
Parrish & Willingham 9289.

\$275.00



Item No. 118

**US Attorney Harison Seeks Help in Prosecuting Violators of the 1794 Slave Trade Act**

118. **[Slave Trade] Richard Harison, United States Attorney for the District of New York:** MANUSCRIPT LETTER, SIGNED BY HARISON TO WILLIAM RAWLE, U.S. ATTORNEY FOR PENNSYLVANIA, SEEKING RAWLE'S AID IN SECURING



TESTIMONY FROM A RELUCTANT WITNESS IN HARISON'S PROSECUTION OF THREE CASES FOR VIOLATION OF THE 1794 SLAVE TRADE ACT. New York: 3 December 1796. Single page, 9-1/2" x 15-3/4", entirely in manuscript. Headed with names of three cases pending in the New York District Court, followed by Harison's letter to Rawle. Old folds with a pinhole at a fold intersection [no text loss]. Short fold split expertly repaired. Very Good.

Harison [1747-1829] was President Washington's appointee in 1789 as the first United States Attorney for the District of New York. He served until 1801, when Edward Livingston succeeded him. His correspondent, William Rawle, was Washington's appointee as U.S. Attorney for Pennsylvania. Rawle was founder and first president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and a highly respected writer on governmental matters.

The Slave Trade Act of 1794, passed by the Third Congress and signed by President Washington, was the first American regulation of the international slave trade. It prohibited Americans from trading in slaves to any foreign country. Harison had brought several cases under the Act, as noted in this Letter: The United States vs. The Brigantine Active; and two by George Geer, for himself and the USA vs. Elisha King. Harison explains, "The above Suits were commenced upon the Act prohibiting American Citizens from carrying on the Slave Trade in foreign Countries."

Harison's problem: "The principal witness is supposed to have been prevailed upon by undue Methods, to quit this District is thought to be either in Philadelphia or Baltimore." If he's in Philadelphia, "I will esteem it a Favor if you will take every regular Method of procuring his Testimony." If he's in Baltimore, please "recommend the Business to the Attorney for the District of Maryland. The Public is in every Point of View interested in the Event."

Diligent research has uncovered no additional information on these cases. \$2,500.00

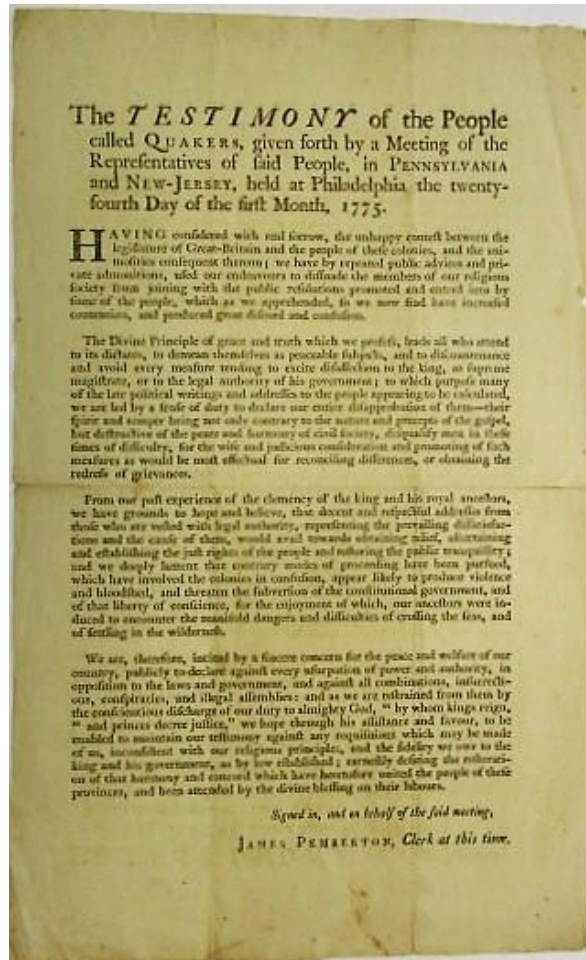
### **A Broadside Defense of Quakers' Inability to Support the American Revolution**

119. **[Society of Friends]: THE TESTIMONY OF THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, GIVEN FORTH BY A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SAID PEOPLE, IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF THE FIRST MONTH, 1775.** [Philadelphia: 1775]. Folio broadside, 8" x 13-1/4". Old folds, several blank margin chips and light wear, else Very Good.

Quakers were subject to public obloquy in Pennsylvania for refusing to support the American Revolution. Signed in type by James Pemberton, Clerk of the Meeting, this broadside explains why Quakers have refrained "from joining with the public resolutions promoted and entred into by some of the people." The reason: Quakers are required to be "peaceable subjects, and to discountenance and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection to the king, as supreme magistrate, or to the legal authority of his government... We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare against every usurpation of power and authority, in opposition to the laws and government, and against all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and illegal assemblies."

II Streeter Sale 766. Evans 14052. Hildeburn 3293. Sabin 94928. ESTC W28039.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 119

### Get Rid of Officeholders "Who for Years Past Have Grown Rich in Occupying Them"

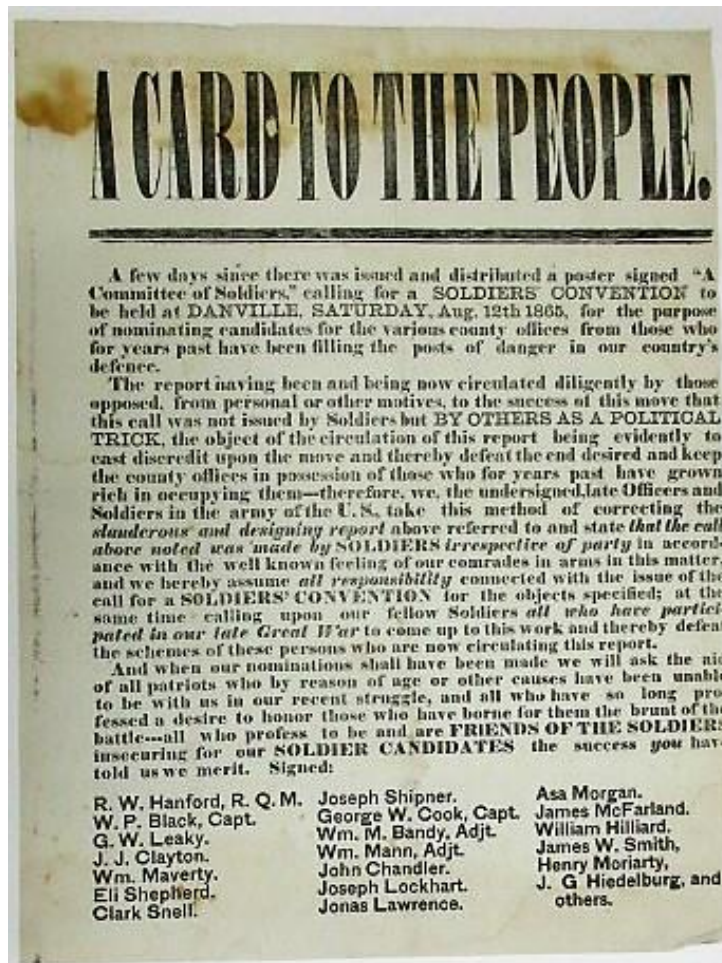
120. [Soldiers' Convention]: A CARD TO THE PEOPLE. [Danville, Illinois? 1865]. Broadside, 11" x 14-5/8". One prominent fox spot in the blank upper margin. Outer margin trimmed close to, but not affecting, text. Good+ or Very Good.

A rare, evidently unrecorded broadside concerning "A Committee of Soldiers" who have called "for a SOLDIERS' CONVENTION to be held at Danville, Saturday, Aug. 12th 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices from those who for years past have been filling the posts of danger in our country's defence." Danville is a town in east central Illinois, about 120 miles south of Chicago.

A "slanderous and designing report" has been issued by opponents of the Soldiers' Convention, seeking to "keep the county offices in possession of those who for years past have grown rich in occupying them." Nineteen "Officers and Soldiers" sign their names in type at the bottom, rebutting the canard: "The call above noted was made by SOLDIERS irrespective of party." They urge voters "to honor those who have borne for them the brunt of the battle."

Many listed soldiers were from the 37th and 125th Illinois Infantries, with a handful from other units. The 37th participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and Battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Sterling's Farm, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluffs, and others. The 125th participated in the Siege of Atlanta and Battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church,

Jonesboro, and others. Among the listed soldiers is William P. Black, who received a Medal of Honor while with Company K, 37 Illinois Infantry, at the Battle of Pea Ridge. He "singlehandedly confronted the enemy, firing a rifle at them and thus checking their advance within 100 yards of the lines." Other soldiers were G.W. Leaky, J.J. Clayton, Wm. Maverty, Eli Shepherd, Clark Snell, Joseph Shipner, Capt. George W. Cook, William M. Bandy, William Mann, John Chandler, Joseph Lockhart, Jonas Lawrence, Asa Morgan, James McFarland, William Hilliard, James W. Smith, Henry Moriarty, and J.G. Hiedelburg. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, LCP, Boston Ath., Harvard, Yale, Newberry, NYPL, Brown. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. \$2,500.00



Item No. 120

**Boston Printing of the Reasons "Our Erring Brethren in the Disaffected States Can Assign for Taking Up Arms Against the Government"**

121. [South Carolina]: EPITAPH. HERE LIE THE MUTILATED AND DISJOINTED REMAINS OF THE NOBLEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT EVER CONTRIVED BY THE WISDOM OF MAN, OR BLESSED BY THE SMILES OF HEAVEN... [Boston: Thayer & Co., 18 Tremont Street, 1861]. Folio broadsheet, 9" x 20". Black mourning border. Two columns of text, printed in several typefaces, with a variety of briefly-stated sentiments lamenting the destruction of the government and the perfidy of Northerners. Some old folds and crimps but text intact. Good+.



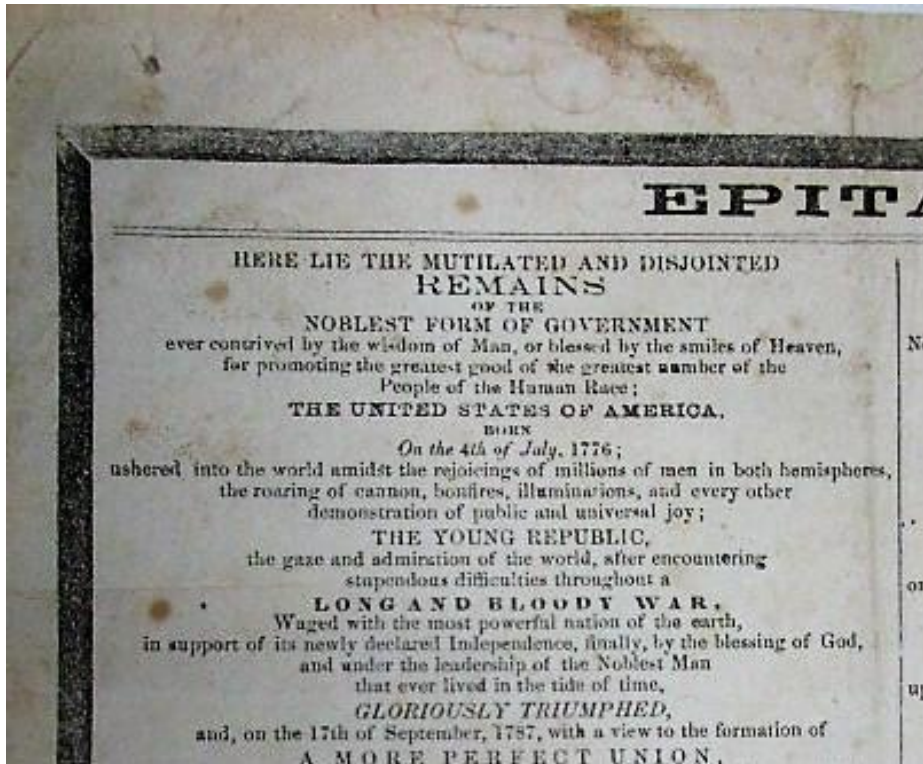
This rare 'Epitaph' issued originally from Charleston as a broadside [Parrish & Willingham 5372], celebrating South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union. The verso of our document prints a paragraph from Thayer & Co., headed 'A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION,' explaining that the document printed on the recto "came into our hands." Thayer reprints it to educate "those who desire to know what reasons our erring brethren in the disaffected States can assign for taking up arms against the government."

Lincoln's election "finally DISSOLVED THE BANDS OF THE CONFEDERACY, And left these honored Remains upon the bank and shoal of Time, the sport of the Whirlwind and the storm." The tragedy is the result of the "Long, Dark Catalogue of Wrongs On the part of the Northern, or non-slaveholding States, against their gallant high-spirited, but unoffending brethren of the South who so largely helped to found the Republic, and contributed so largely to its renown..." The North sought "first to abolish, with piratical and fratricidal hand, the DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH, and then to ELEVATE THE NEGRO RACE to an equality with the FREE WHITE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY."

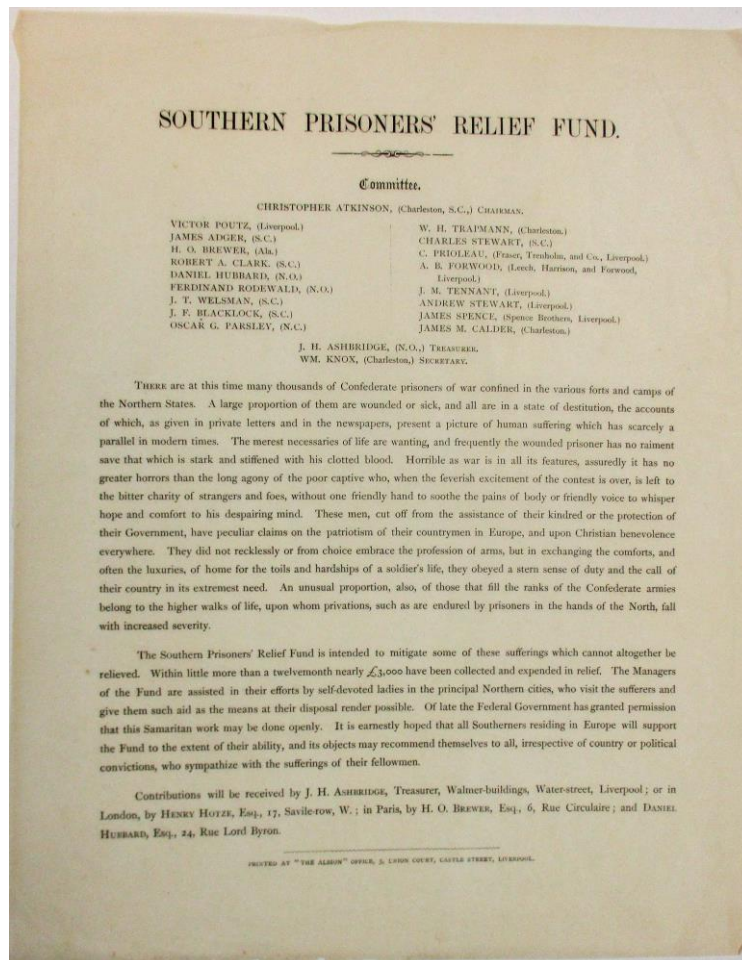
OCLC 191231343 [1- AAS, Boston Athenaeum, U VA], 32243719 [2- Boston Public, Brown] as of February 2021. \$2,500.00



Item No. 121



Item No. 121



Item No. 122



## From Southerners Watching the War from Europe

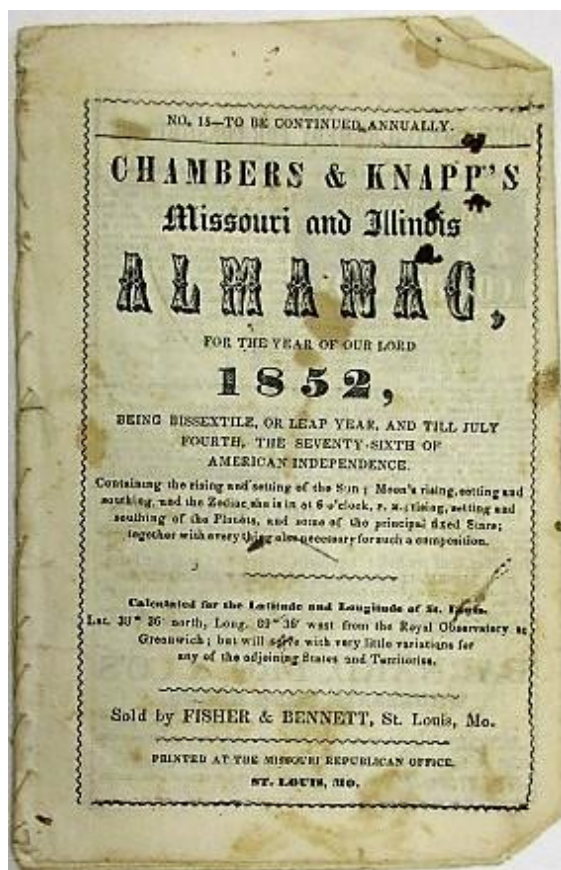
122. **Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund: SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.** Liverpool: Printed at "The Albion" Office, 5, Union Court... [c. 1864]. Broadside, 8-3/4" x 11-1/4." Printed on thin paper, Very Good.

Christopher Atkinson of Charleston SC chaired the Committee. Its other members, "residing in Europe" like Atkinson, are from South Carolina, New Orleans, Alabama, and Liverpool.

In pertinent part the broadside reads: "There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in Europe will support the fund to the extent of their ability."

OCLC 826942135 [1- UCSB], 22941703 [1- Duke] as of February 2021.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 123

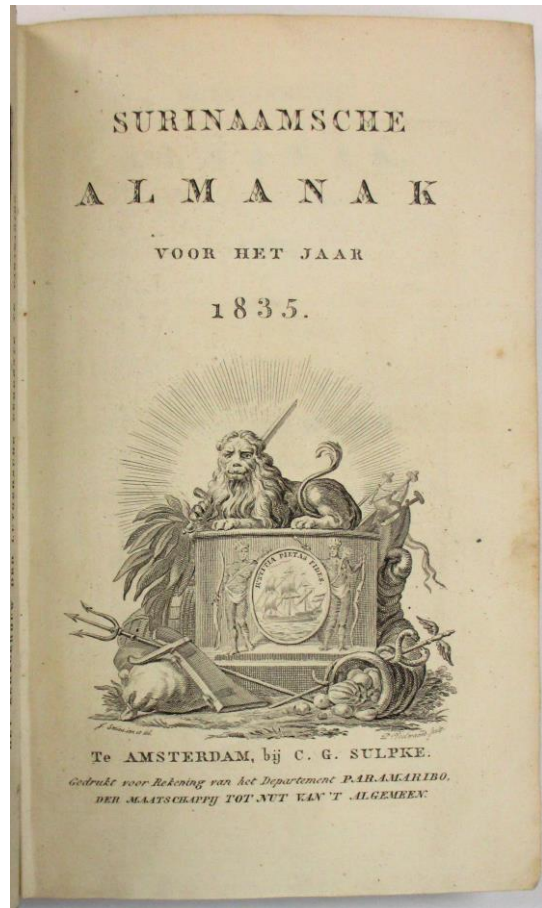
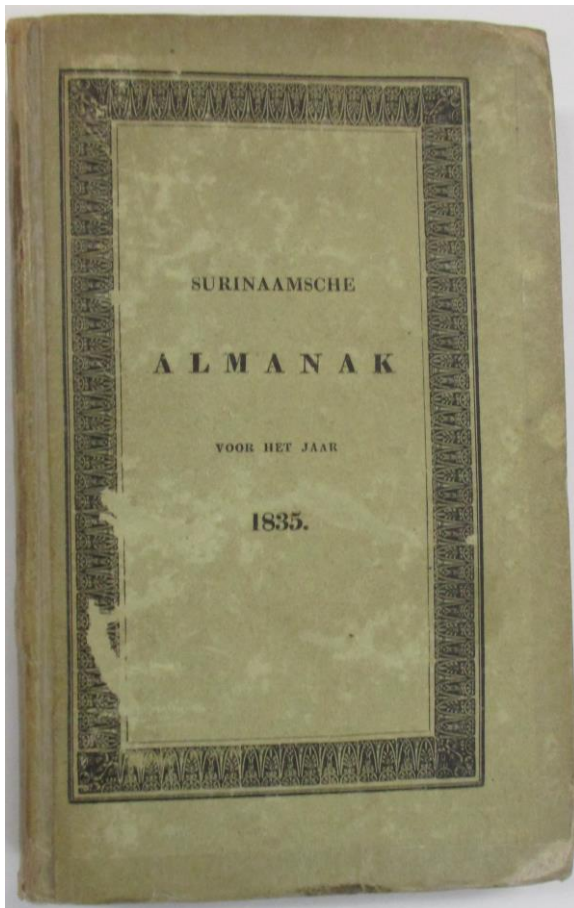
### Rare Missouri Almanac

123. **[St. Louis Almanac]: CHAMBERS & KNAPP'S MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1852...** SOLD BY FISHER & BENNETT, ST. LOUIS, MO. St. Louis, Mo.: Printed at the Missouri Republican Office, [1851]. 4 1/2" x 7". [24] pp. Lightly worn, Very Good.



"No. 15- To Be Continued Annually" printed at the head of the title. Each month of the year has an illustration. There is also an illustrated 'Signs of the Zodiac.' The almanac prints the "times of holding circuit courts in Missouri" and similar information for Illinois, whose Eighth Circuit, frequented by Abraham Lincoln, lists Lincoln's friend and future Supreme Court appointee David Davis as the Judge.

According to Drake, the Chambers & Knapp series of almanacs began in 1846. Not in Byrd, Sabin, or Eberstadt. OCLC 51883901 [3- Yale, UMSL, KS State] as of January 2021. \$500.00



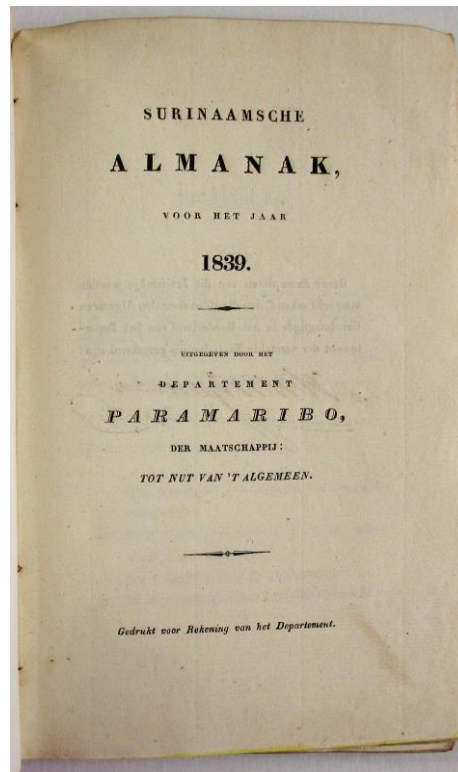
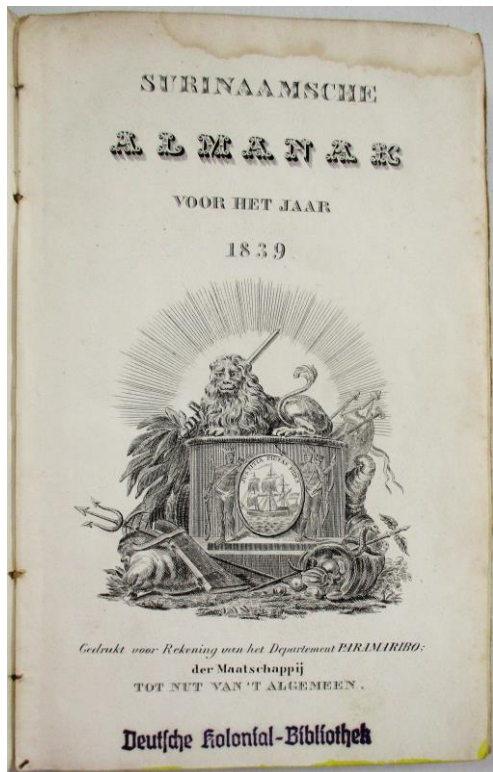
Item No. 124

**Detailed Almanac Descriptions of Slavery in Surinam, and the Life of its  
Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews**

124. **[Surinam]: SURINAAMSCH E ALMANAK VOOR HET JAAR 1835.** Amsterdam: C.G. Sulpke, [1834]. [4], xxxviii, 299, [1 blank], including half title and frontis engraving. Original pale green paper over boards [light wear]. Near Fine.

A rare Almanac, significant for its voluminous information about Slavery, plantations, and the thriving Jewish life in this plantation colony of The Netherlands, located on the north coast of South America. "Until the mid-19th century, slaves, mostly from the west coast of Africa, constituted the majority of the population. The small European population was mainly of Dutch origin but also included others from France, Germany, and Great Britain, as well as a Jewish community, which had arrived largely from Portugal, Spain, and Italy via Brazil" [Encyclopedia Britannica]. The Dutch abolished slavery there on July 1, 1863.

The Almanac reports detailed information on trade, local government, Sugar Plantations including those owned by Jews, and other aspects of Jewish life in this remote locale. Prominent Jewish families of Surinam are noted: de Pina, de Meza, de Mesquita, de Vries, de la Parra, da Costa, del Castilho, Nassy, Cotin, Delmonte, Emden, Fernandez, de Leon, Juda, etc. Ashkenazi family names also appear (Keyser, Heilbron, Soesman, etc). The almanac provides extensive detail concerning the running of every Jewish-owned plantation in Surinam. This includes information concerning location and size of each plantation, type of crop, slave-holdings, landowners, administrators, directors, officers, etc. Much detail is also provided on civil and religious life, including synagogue affairs of both the Portuguese and Ashkanazic Jewish communities. \$3,500.00



Item No. 125

125. **[Surinam Almanac]: SURINAAMSCH E ALMANAK VOOR HET JAAR 1839. UITGEGEVEN VOOR HET DEPARTEMENT PARAMARIBO, DER MAATSCHAPPIJ;**



TOT NUT VAN 'T ALGEMEEN. [Amsterdam: 1838]. [4], xxxiv, 203, [2], [1 blank], with half title and engraved frontispiece. Bound in original paper-covered boards [spine shorn, some loosening]. Occasional mild spotting. Old rubberstamp at lower margin of title page. Very Good.

The Almanac reports detailed information on trade, local government, Sugar Plantations including those owned by Jews, and other aspects of Jewish life in this remote locale. Prominent Jewish families of Surinam are noted: de Pina, de Meza, de Mesquita, de Vries, de la Parra, da Costa, del Castilho, Nassy, Cotin, Delmonte, Emden, Fernandez, de Leon, Juda, etc. Ashkenazi family names also appear (Keyser, Heilbron, Soesman, etc). The almanac provides extensive detail concerning the running of every Jewish-owned plantation in Surinam. This includes information concerning location and size of each plantation, type of crop, slave-holdings, landowners, administrators, directors, officers, etc. Much detail is also provided on civil and religious life, including synagogue affairs of both the Portuguese and Ashkanazic Jewish communities. \$3,500.00



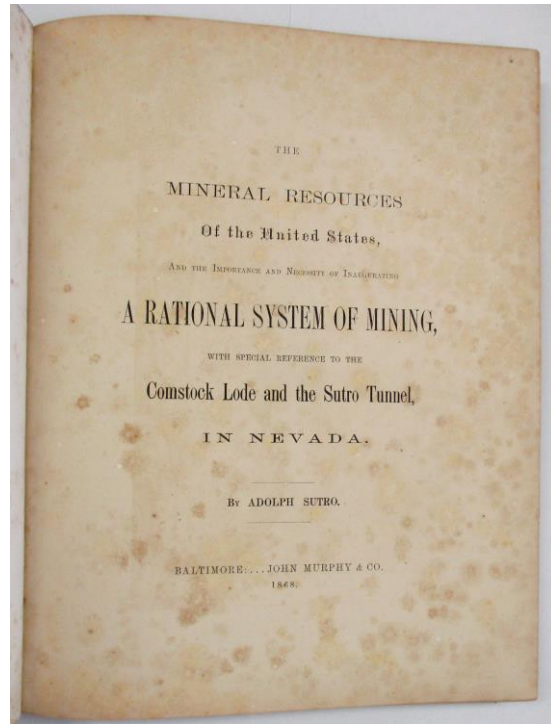
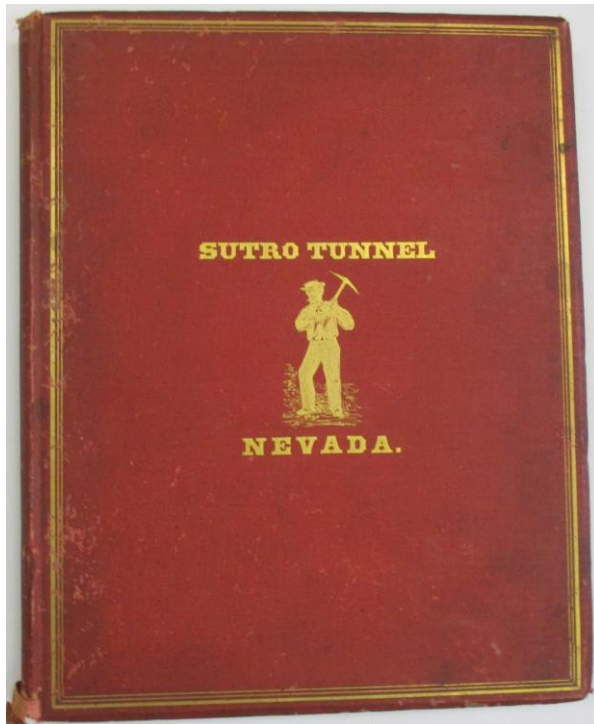
Item No. 125

### Adolph Sutro, His Tunnel, and the Comstock Lode

126. **Sutro, Adolph:** THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF INAUGURATING A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF MINING, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE COMSTOCK LODGE AND THE SUTRO TUNNEL IN NEVADA. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1868. 4to, 11-1/2" x 9-1/4." xiv, [11]-232 pp. Inserted lithographic facsimile of holograph letter; lithographic frontispiece view of Virginia City; lithographic facsimile of Resolution of Nevada Senate; folding lithographic map of the area of the Comstock Lode hand-colored in outline; and folding tinted lithographic sectional view of the Sutro Tunnel & the Comstock Lode. Title and frontis with light to moderate foxing. Else clean and Very Good. Bound in original red cloth [some wear to corners and spine head and foot], covers gilt ruled with central gilt stamped image of pickaxe miner, all edges gilt.

"Perhaps the rarest and among the most important of Sutro's works" [Paher].  
 Paher 1925. \$375.00





Item No. 126

127. [Sutro, Adolph]: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN REGARD TO THE SUTRO

TUNNEL, TOGETHER WITH THE ARGUMENTS AND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING A LOAN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN AID OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SAID WORK. Washington, D.C.: M'Gill & Witherow, 1872. [8], 66, 988 pp. Light foxing. Bound in red pebbled cloth, with gilt-decorated title and decoration on front cover, gilt-lettered spine title. All edges gilt. Minor wear, Very Good.

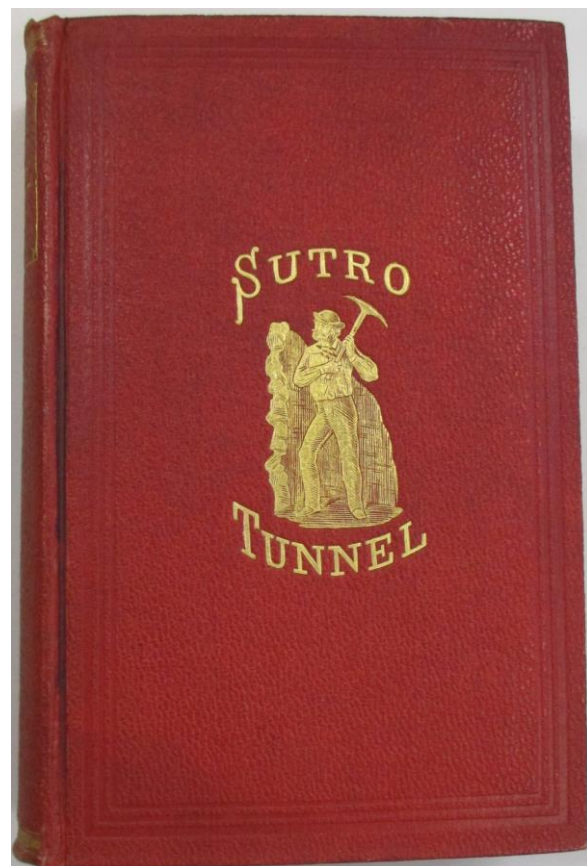
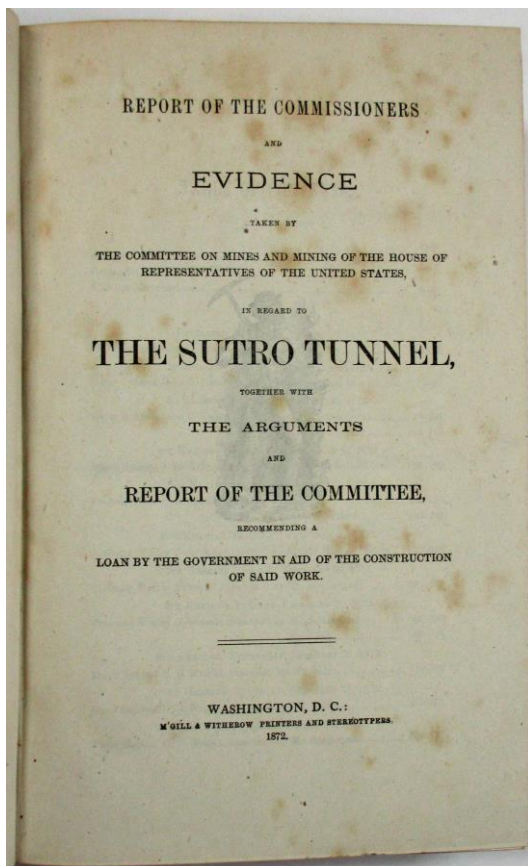
Sutro, a mining engineer, became fabulously wealthy by accomplishing the difficult task of building a tunnel through the Nevada mountains. He moved to San Francisco, ran for Mayor in 1894 on the Populist Ticket, and served as such from 1895-1897, the second Jew to hold that office. His battle with the Railroad Barons over Congressional support of Sutro's tunnel led to his anti-monopoly antagonism against Huntington and the other Pacific Railroad magnates. "This voluminous tome includes Sutro's famous Piper's Opera House speech, made in 1869, in which he gives the details of his fight to build the Sutro Tunnel. Adolph Sutro [1830-1898] was one of the most talented, fascinating, and prominent figures in California Jewish history" [Stern].

The book is a special edition of Executive Document 15, 42nd Congress, 2nd Session, probably intended for presentation to interested parties and investors. In addition to recommending the federal loan, the work gives a discussion of its feasibility, cost, construction time, benefits to the mines, etc. Paher describes this as "prime source material."

The Sutro Tunnel begins at Virginia City, Nevada and empties approximately 6 miles southeast near the town of Dayton, Nevada. On October 19, 1869, work began near Dayton. On September 1, 1878, the tunnel connected with the Savage Mine.

Paher 2028. Stern 232.

\$600.00



Item No. 127





Item No. 128

**This Virginia "Poet, Author and Artist" was Imprisoned at Fort McHenry during the War**

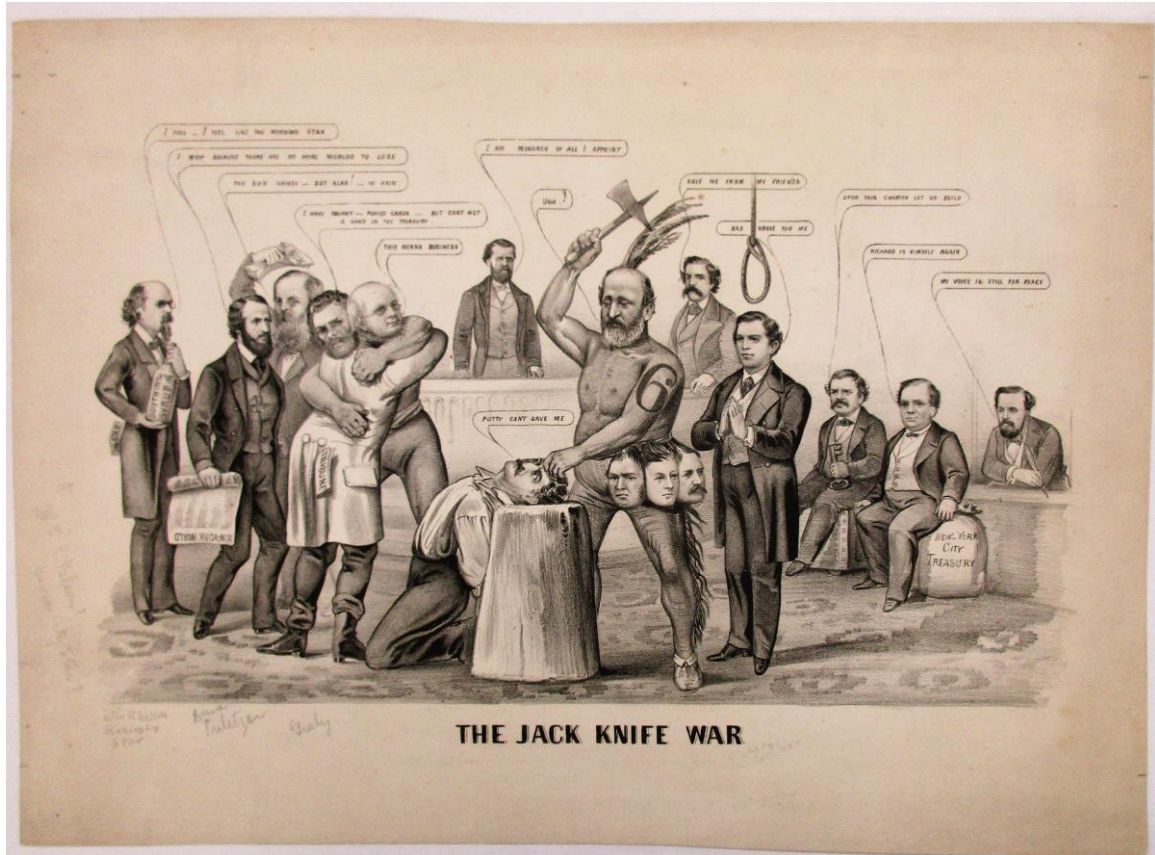
128. **Talley, Susan Archer:** THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS. Richmond: Aug. 3, 1861. 4to broadside, printed on pink paper in three columns, each column separated by a rule. 9-1/4" x 12-1/2." Title in gothic fonts. At the two upper corners, on either side of the title, "P." is printed. Several fox spots, a few shallow blank edge chips. A horizontal tear across an entire fold has been crudely repaired on the verso: the text is retained but several words are bisected. Otherwise, Good+.

"Now proudly lift, oh, sunny South, / Your glad, triumphal strains, / From fair Virginia's verdant hills, / To Texas' sandy plains... Long live our gallant Davis! / And honored ever be / Our Johnston and our Jackson, / Our Beauregard and Lee!"

Susan Archer Talley, a Virginian, was imprisoned at Fort McHenry during portions of the War. She made an unwise marriage to a German named Colonel von Weiss of the Union Army. Wikipedia says she "was an American poet, author and artist. Losing her hearing as a child, she rarely mingled in society beyond a select circle of friends, finding her happiness in her home. Her life was essentially that of a poet, though she also painted. In September 1859, a collection of her poems was issued by Rudd & Carlton, of New York City. Her name was included among



those of young writers in 'American Female Poets,' Sarah Josepha Hale's 'Woman's Record,' and other similar works. Weiss was a friend of Edgar Allan Poe." Hummel 4648 [2- NcD, ViRC]. Parrish & Willingham 6570. OCLC 35158257 [4-Duke, Wake Forest, NYHS, VA Hist. Soc], 32277811 [4- NYHS, NYU, Wake Forest, Brown] as of February 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 129

**Tammany and Boss Tweed Have “Carte Blanche To Deplete the City’s Treasury”**

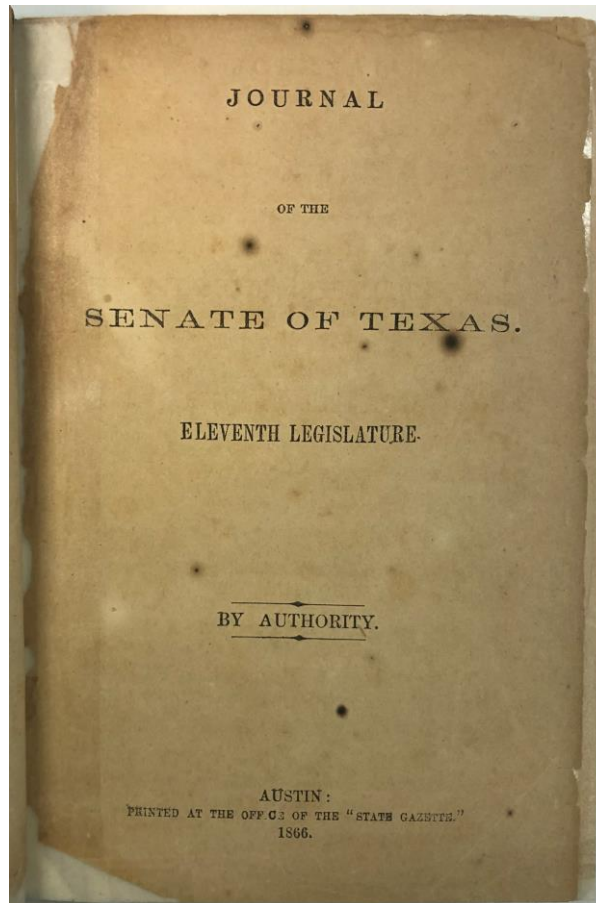
129. [Tammany Hall; Tweed Ring]: THE JACK KNIFE WAR. [New York: Currier & Ives, 1871]. Lithograph, oblong 16-1/2" x 12". Light dusting, Very Good.

This rare illustration is an extremely negative take-- complete with severed heads-- on Boss Tweed's hijacking of New York City's finances. "The 1870 New York City charter, written by Tammany Hall political boss William Marcy Tweed and his associates, gave the 'Tweed Ring' carte blanche to deplete the city's treasury. This cartoon, probably issued shortly after the charter's passage, is critical of the leeway given Tweed by some of New York's leading political figures. Tweed, as an Indian Tammany, raises his tomahawk to decapitate an unidentified man whose head lies on a stump. On his arm is tattooed a large '6,' a reference to the Americus or 'Big Six' Fire Company, which Tweed led in his earlier days. The victim moans, 'Putty can't save me.' Three severed heads already hang from Tweed's belt. Beside him an unidentified man standing beneath a hangman's rope remarks, 'Bad noose for me.'" [Reilly]

Depicted around Tweed are Mayor A. Oakey Hall; Governor John Hoffman, who cries, "Save me from my friends"; New York's City Chamberlain, its City Comptroller, several New

York journalists, including Horace Greeley. "On the basis of style the work can be attributed to the Currier & Ives shop" [Reilly].

Reilly 1871-2. Weitenkampf 162 [2- NYHS, NYPL]. OCLC 299947235 [1- Lib. Cong.], 1004241521 [1- AAS] as of February 2021. \$1,500.00



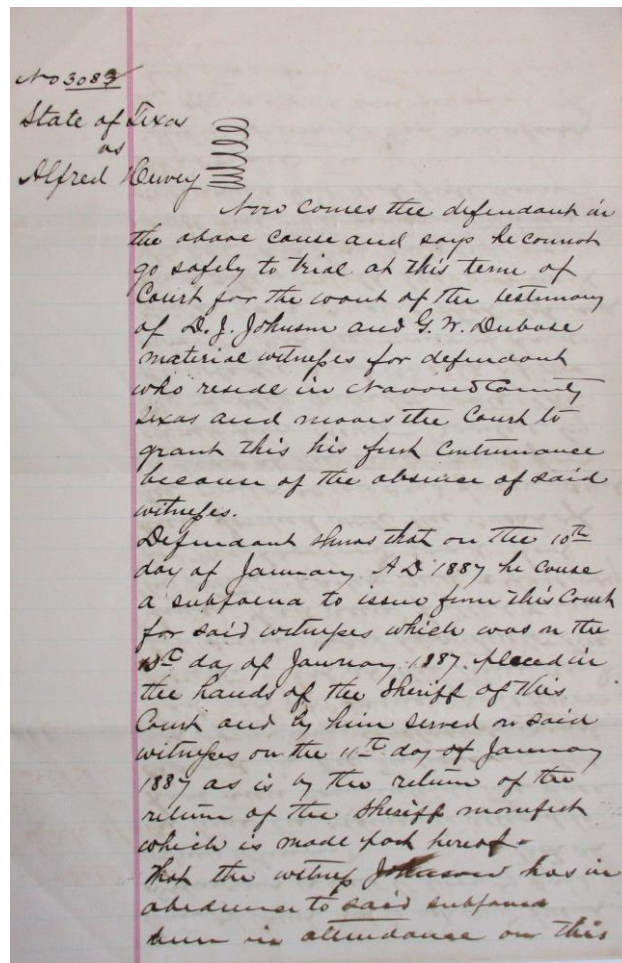
Item No. 130

### **The Burning of Brenham, Texas**

130. **Texas:** JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF TEXAS. ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE. [with] REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FACTS IN REGARD TO THE BURNING OF BRENHAM. Austin: Office of the "State Gazette.", 1866. 645, 11, XXIX, [1 errata], [2 blanks], [2], 54 pp. Toned, occasional light foxing, blank edges of first few leaves archivally reinforced. Good+, in modern cloth with gilt-lettered morocco spine label. The Brenham report was printed in Austin, by Jo. Walker at the "State Gazette" Office, also in 1856.

"At the end of the Civil War, over 200 federal troops descended on Brenham, making the atmosphere even more hostile. The soldiers and their martial law were not welcomed. Making matters worse, they were rowdy and belligerent to citizens. The streets became even more violent, and a series of events led to disaster. On the night of September 7, 1866, there was a large gunfight on Main Street involving at least ten citizens and soldiers. The citizens were faster on the draw and only soldiers were wounded, one seriously. In retaliation, Union officers arrested the citizens and then ordered their men to ransack and loot downtown businesses. Drunk on whiskey they had stolen, the soldiers ultimately burned an entire block - a very large part of Brenham in those days" [web site of Bullock Museum].

"The men who committed these outrages, were armed, equipped and dressed as U.S. soldiers." The Session, which commenced on August 6, 1866, treats a variety of matters, particularly concerning Reconstruction and relations with the federal government  
OCLC 26226871 [1- U TX], 792796992 [1- British Library] as of January 2021. \$750.00



No 3083  
State of Texas  
vs  
Alfred Henry

How comes the defendant in the above cause and says he cannot go safely to trial at this time of Court for the want of the testimony of D. J. Johnson and G. W. Dubose material witnesses for defendant who reside in Navarro County Texas and prays the Court to grant this his first continuance because of the absence of said witnesses.

Defendant says that on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D. 1887 he caused a subpoena to issue from this Court for said witnesses which was on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of January 1887, placed in the hands of the Sheriff of this Court and by him served on said witnesses on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 1887 as is by the return of the Sheriff manifest which is made good hereof.

That the witness Johnson has in absence to said subpoena been in attendance on this

Item No. 131

### Law in Navarro County, Texas

131. **Texas:** MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE FILED BY DEFENDANT, IN STATE OF TEXAS V. ALFRED HENRY, NO. 3083, NAVARRO COUNTY, DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF D.J. JOHNSON AND G.W. DUBOSE, MATERIAL WITNESSES FOR DEFENDANT WHO ARE EXPECTED TO SUPPORT DEFENDANT'S CLAIM OF INNOCENCE. Texas: January 24, 1887. Folio, 3, [1-docketed] pp, completely in manuscript on lined paper. Old folds [a few short fold splits repaired with archival tape, no loss], minor toning, a few tiny edge chips. Signature of H.K. Farrar as clerk, signed by Henry with his mark and sworn to before Clerk Farrar. Very Good.

The absent witnesses are expected to testify, in this case charging either trespass or destroying a fence, that "the fence charged in the indictment did not form any enclosure and had not for some years prior thereto, that the fence had been pulled down by other parties and a pass way of neighborhood road had been formed with the consent of the owner across said fence... That the owner of said fence gave consent that defendant and others might pass over said fence... That this defendant did not pull down said fence."



The court clerk was probably Henry King Farrar [1846-1892], a surveyor. He began surveying in his home state of Mississippi, and continued to do so at the Confederate settlements in British Honduras in 1868. He moved to Navarro County and became Parish Surveyor. In 1884, he is listed as a Notary Public. His father was Alexander K. Farrar [1814-1878], a wealthy planter and Mississippi state senator.

Our research located the witnesses Johnson and Dubose, both born in Alabama and working as farmers in Navarro County; but we did not uncover any information about the defendant. \$175.00

-

The State of Texas  
 vs No-2343  
 Ed McCall

In the County Court  
 Navarro County Texas  
 August Term 1895

Defendants of the Jury this day did  
 McCall stands charged by information  
 with the offense of Aggravated Assault  
 and Battery alleged to have been com-  
 mitted in the County of Navarro and  
 State of Texas on or about the 12<sup>th</sup>  
 day of February A.D. 1895 to  
 which charge the defendant has  
 pleaded "not guilty"

Our ~~statute~~ statute provides that the  
 use of any ~~violent~~ unlawful vio-  
 lence upon the person of another  
 with the intent to injure him  
 whatever be the means or degree of  
 violence used is an assault and  
 battery.

Assault and battery becomes Aggra-  
 vated when a serious bodily injury  
 is inflicted upon the person assaulted  
 or when committed with deadly  
 weapons under circumstances not  
 amounting to an intent to murder  
 or main

A deadly weapon is one which in  
 the ordinary use is likely to produce  
 death or serious bodily injury.

Violence used to the person does not  
 amount to an <sup>aggravated</sup> assault and battery  
 when such violence is used to protect

\*\*Not Guilty.\*\*

You are the exclusive judges of the facts proved, of the  
 credibility of the witnesses and of the weight to be given to the  
 testimony, but you are bound to receive the law from the Court,  
 Reason- which is herein given you, and be governed thereby.  
 able Doubt

W. S. Shelton  
 County Judge  
 Navarro County Texas

Item No. 132

132. [Texas] **McCann, Ed**: JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS VS. ED McCANN, CASE NO. 2343, NAVARRO COUNTY, AUGUST TERM 1895, ACCUSED OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT UPON JIM SHAUGHNER WITH A KNIFE AND CUTTING HIM IN A MANNER TO INFLICT "SERIOUS BODILY INJURY."

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY THIS DEFT. ED McCANN STANDS CHARGED BY INFORMATION WITH THE OFFENSE OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED IN THE COUNTY OF NAVARRO AND STATE OF TEXAS ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY A.D. 1895. TO WHICH CHARGE THE DEFENDANT HAS PLEADED 'NOT GUILTY.' ... THE USE OF ANY UNLAWFUL VIOLENCE UPON THE PERSON OF ANOTHER WITH THE INTENT TO INJURE HIM WHATEVER BE THE MEANS OR DEGREE OF VIOLENCE USED IS AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY. ASSAULT AND BATTERY BECOMES AGGRAVATED WHEN A SERIOUS BODILY INJURY IS INFLICTED UPON THE PERSON ASSAULTED OR WHEN COMMITTED WITH DEADLY WEAPONS UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES NOT AMOUNTING TO AN INTENT TO MURDER OR MAIM. A DEADLY WEAPON IS ONE WHICH IN THE MANNER USED IS LIKELY TO PRODUCE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY. . . "

SIGNED AT END "M.L. SHELTON, COUNTY JUDGE OF NAVARRO" AND DOCKETED ON FINAL PAGE "WE JUROR [SIC] FIND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY ASSESS HIS FINE \$25. R.A. FIFE, FOREMAN." Navarro County, TX: 1895. Folio, 8-1/4" x 14". Five leaves bound with stick pin in top blank margin, lined paper with red margins. [4], [1-docket] pp. The first three leaves are manuscript on recto only, the fourth is a printed form, its recto defining the presumption of innocence and reasonable doubt. The directions to the jury have been signed M.L. Shelton, County Judge Navarro County, Texas. Lightly wear, Very Good.

McCann allegedly cut Jim Shaughner with a knife. The Court's instructions explain the different types of assault, distinguishing them from self-defense. If McCann had cut Shaughner in self-defense, the jury would have been required to acquit him. The jury found McCann guilty and he was fined \$25. Our research found one young man by the name Edward McCann in Navarro County in the U.S. Federal Census records, listed as a mulatto male born about 1874.

"Martin L. Shelton, Nov. 1894 - Oct. 1896, a member of the law firm of Grantham & Shelton, was County Judge for two years, holding office when the new oil field was brought in. Personal information is lacking, but records indicate he was a bachelor and resided on North Nineteenth Street." [Judges of Navarro County, Texas, Originally published in "The Navarro County Scroll", Vol. XX, 1975.] Our research found him sitting as a judge in Navarro as early as 1892 when he suggested a new systems for working roads and advocating a special tax to work the county convicts more extensively. [TRANSACTION OS THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, VOL. I, NO. I, Nov. 1892, p. 87.] \$275.00

### **Greatest Example of Confederate Romantic Nationalism**

133. **Timrod, H[enry]**: ODE ON THE MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. [Charleston?: 1861]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 10-1/2". Verse printed in two columns, separated by a double rule. Four stanzas. Blank corners with light spotting suggest suggest prior matting on verso. Very Good.

BAL's photograph depicts this broadside poem in poor condition, with much chipping, and thus does not do it justice. Timrod's poetic efforts lauding the southern Confederacy earned him the title, 'Poet Laureate of the South.' Here he waxes rhapsodic on the birth of the new

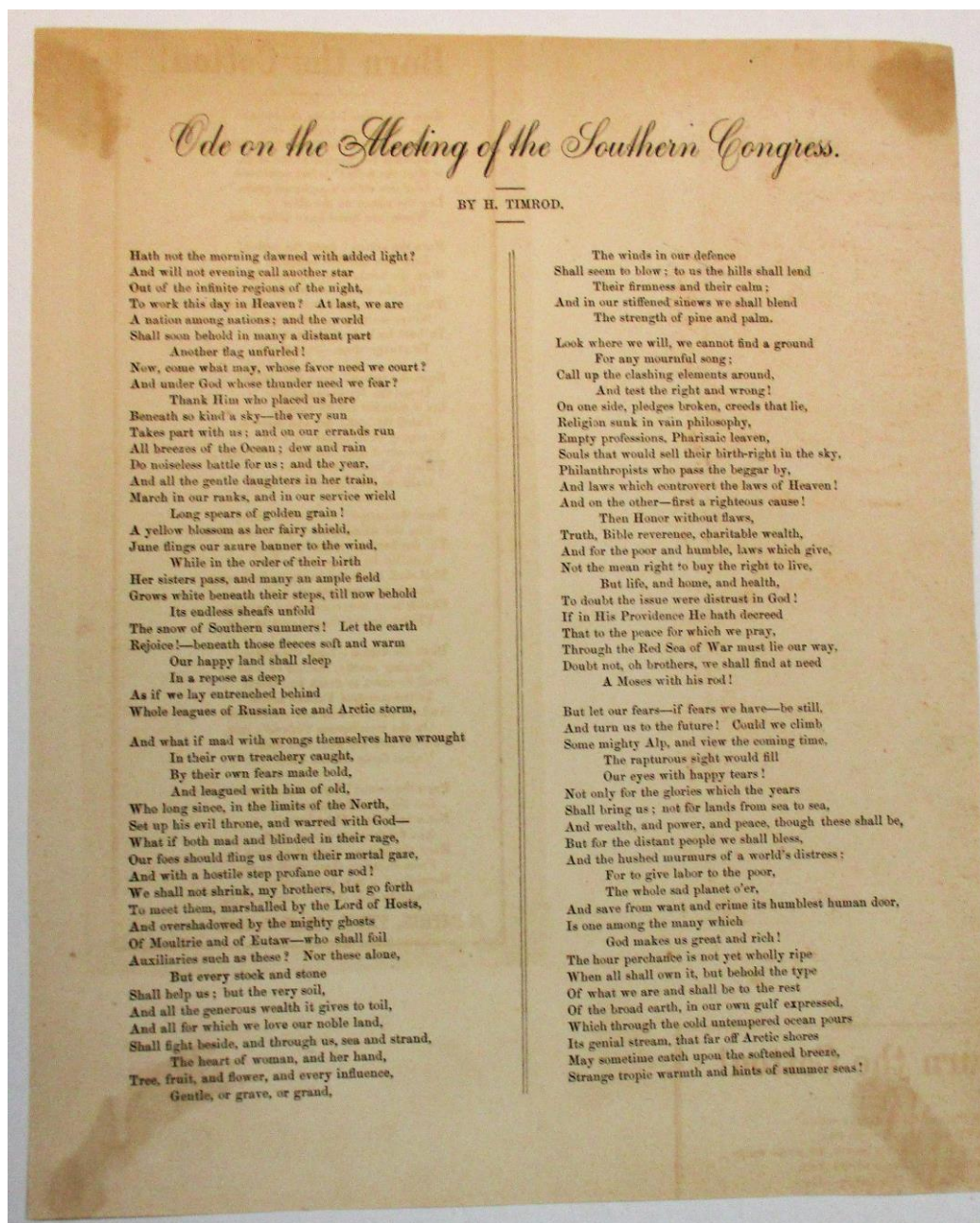
nation. "...At last, we are / A nation among nations; and the world / Shall soon behold in many a distant part / Another flag unfurled!" The poem was reprinted throughout the War in southern newspapers, magazines, and anthologies. This, its first separate printing, is the paradigmatic example of Confederate romantic nationalism. The poem celebrates the convening of the Confederate Congress in Montgomery, Alabama, in early February 1861.

"In early 1861, Henry Timrod was a promising young poet and critic from South Carolina. He had just published his first collection of poems after gaining acclaim as a regular contributor to 'Russell's Magazine', the Charleston-based literary journal edited by Paul Hamilton Hayne. With the secession of the southern states, Timrod's romantic and formal poems would take on a decidedly Confederate nationalistic cast" [Hutchison, 'Apples and Ashes: Literature, Nationalism, and the Confederate States of America' page 4 et seq].

FIRST EDITION. BAL 20321. Parrish & Willingham 6577. Hummel 2468. Rudolph 189.

OCLC 191233672 [8] [as of January 2021].

\$3,500.00



Item No. 133



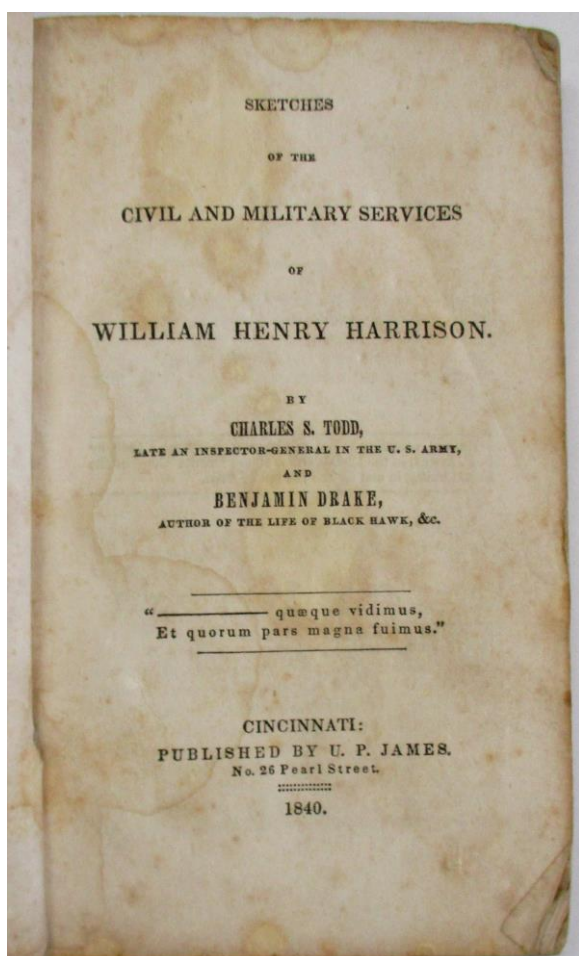
## In Wrappers

134. **Todd, Charles S. and Benjamin Drake:** SKETCHES OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Cincinnati: U.P. James, 1840. 16mo. Original printed wrappers [spotted, spine worn], some corners turned. Stitched. Scattered light spotting, light wear. 165pp. Good+.

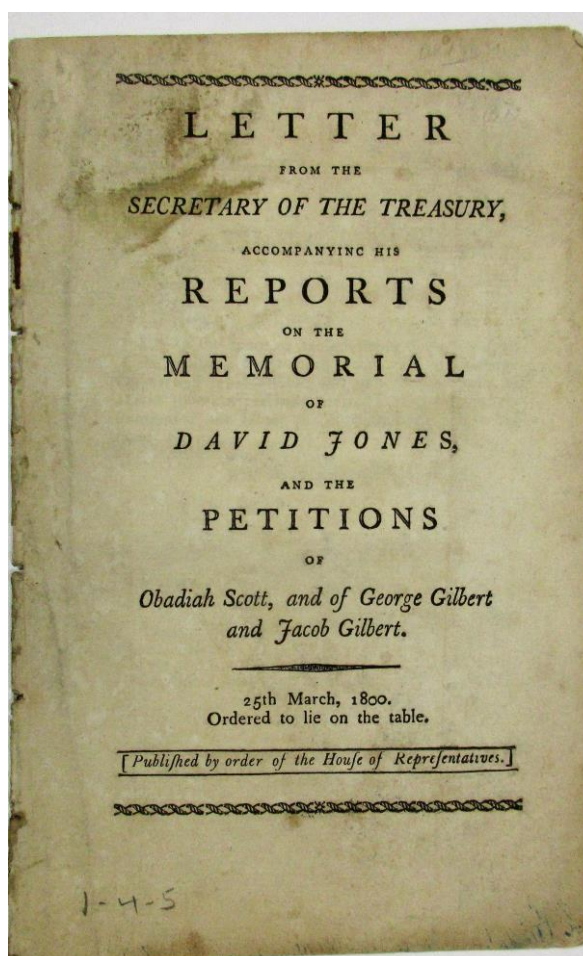
The first edition. The book was commissioned by the Harrison Committees of Cincinnati and Louisville. Thirteen chapters treat his life. The book is quite scarce in wrappers. Miles wrote that all copies which he examined had been rebound.

Howes T283. Miles 145. Thomson 152. 107 Eberstadt 162.

\$250.00



Item No. 134



Item No. 135

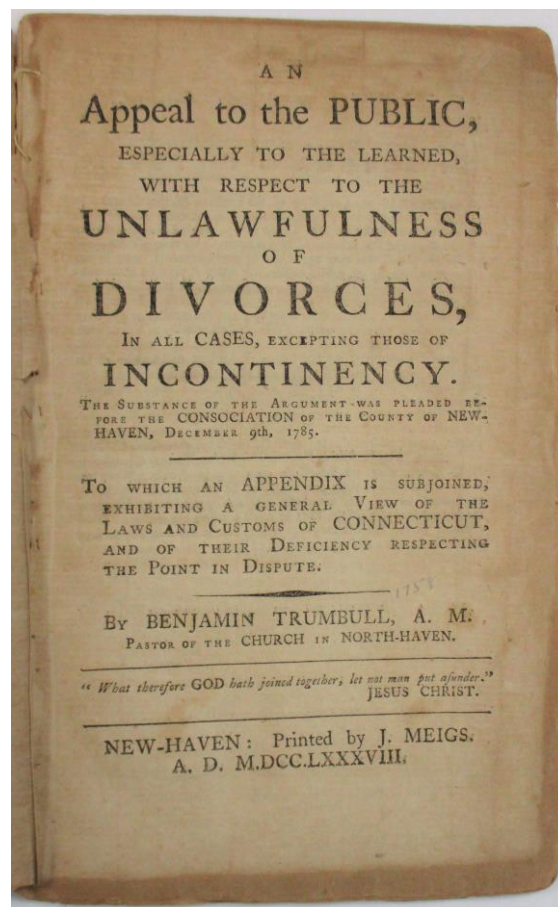
### The Petitioners Must Perform Their Contract With Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton

135. **[Treasury Department]:** LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ACCOMPANYING HIS REPORTS ON THE MEMORIAL OF DAVID JONES, AND THE PETITIONS OF OBADIAH SCOTT, AND OF GEORGE GILBERT AND JACOB GILBERT. 25TH MARCH, 1800. ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia: 1800]. 13, [3 blanks] pp. Disbound, scattered soil. Light blindstamp on title page. Else Very Good.

Jones's Memorial prompts Secretary Wolcott to recommend leasing the Salt Springs in the Northwest Territory, to prevent "irregular conduct of unauthorized individuals" which threaten the abutting woods and which may result in "a future unnecessary increase of the price of salt in the western country."

The Gilberts sought relief from their 1794 contract with then-Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, for supplying clothing and uniforms to the army. The contract, with Hamilton's signature in type, is printed at pages 8-10. Although the Gilberts "suffered considerable losses in consequence of the increased price of cloth during the year 1794," Wolcott holds them to their bargain.

Obadiah Scott fares no better in his effort to avoid paying duties of \$57.00 on his distillery, which had broken by reason of "the high state of the water in the river Ohio." Evans 38763. ESTC W13470. \$375.00



Item No. 136

### Divorces are "Opposed to the Authority of Jesus Christ"

136. **Trumbull, Benjamin:** AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY TO THE LEARNED, WITH RESPECT TO THE UNLAWFULNESS OF DIVORCES, IN ALL CASES, EXCEPTING THOSE OF INCONTINENCY... New Haven: J. Meigs, 1788. 53, [1 errata] pp. Stitched, with the half title, untrimmed. Some browning to half title and edges of title page, tanned, light scattered foxing. Good+.

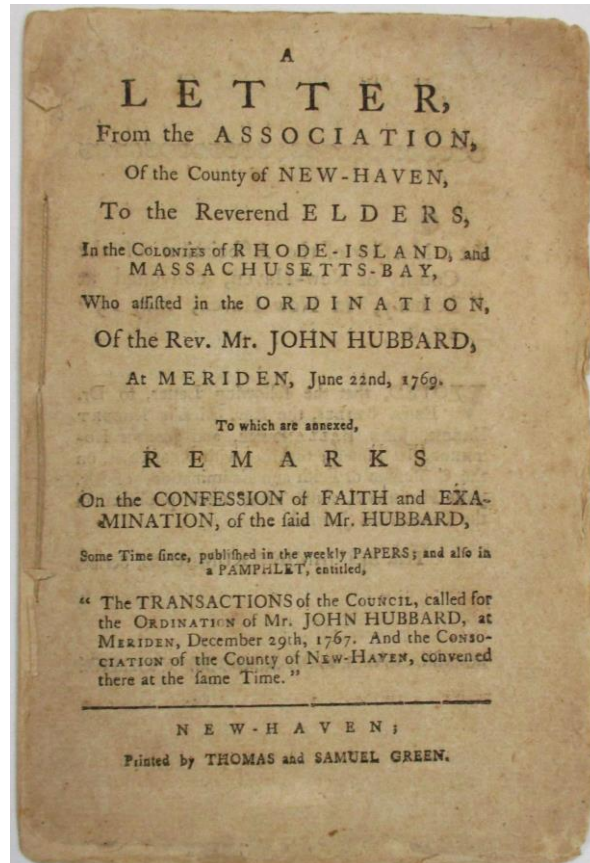
DAB calls this pamphlet "worthy of special mention" among Trumbull's many writings. His closely reasoned biblical analysis contends that divorces are "opposed to the authority of Jesus Christ." He thus urges reformation of Connecticut's divorce laws, which he analyzes in an

'Appendix' demonstrating "their deficiency... Also a comparative view of Connecticut... with New England, with itself, the Jewish and Christian Church, in their purest ages; with other States and Kingdoms, and with Rome pagan for several centuries."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 21506. 132 Eberstadt 706. II Harv. Law Cat. 773. Sabin 97177.

Trumbull 1517.

\$600.00



Item No. 137

### Reverend Hubbard is "Unsound." Keep Him Out of Connecticut

137. [Trumbull, Benjamin]: A LETTER, FROM THE ASSOCIATION, OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-HAVEN, TO THE REVEREND ELDERS, IN THE COLONIES OF RHODE-ISLAND, AND MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, WHO ASSISTED IN THE ORDINATION, OF THE REV. MR. JOHN HUBBARD, AT MERIDEN, JUNE 22ND, 1769. TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED, REMARKS ON THE CONFESSION OF FAITH AND EXAMINATION, OF THE SAID HUBBARD... New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, [1770]. 24pp, untrimmed and stitched. Lightly toned. Very Good, in a modern cloth case.

Rev. Trumbull, who was also the first great historian of Connecticut and the grandfather of Lyman Trumbull, signs this scarce pamphlet in type at page 11, as Scribe.

The Letter is addressed to Rev. Ezra Stiles [then of Newport] and several Massachusetts ministers. It complains of the Meriden Church's invitation to Rev. Hubbard "to preach four Sabbaths upon Probation," and possibly to fill the ministerial vacancy there. "This gave great Uneasiness and proved a Source of Disunion," because of Hubbard's "general Character for Unsoundness in the great Doctrines of the Gospel." It is suspected that Hubbard may "hold the Arian and socinian Errors."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 11900. Trumbull 986. ESTC W27774.

\$375.00



## The State Central Committee Urges Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment

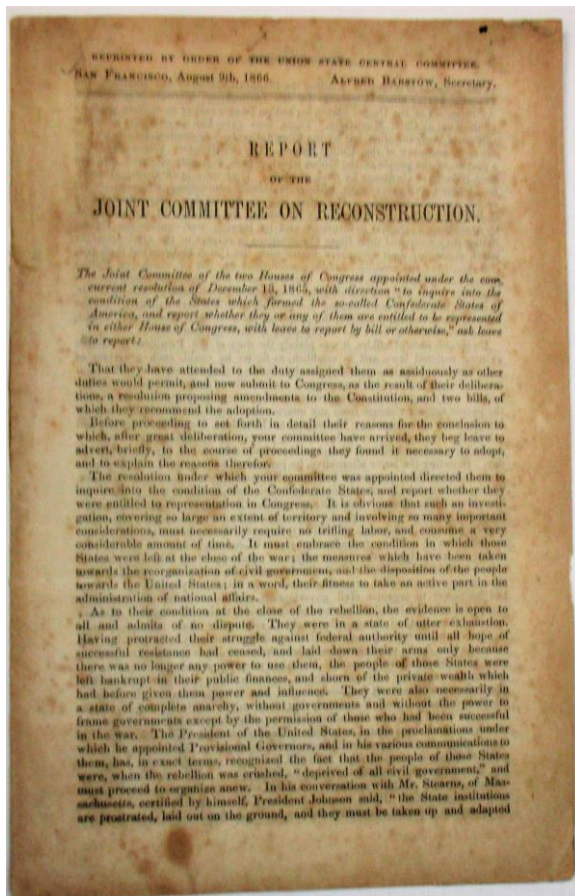
138. [Union State Central Committee of California]: REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION. REPRINTED BY ORDER OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 9TH, 1866. ALFRED BARSTOW, SECRETARY. [San Francisco: 1866]. 16pp, stitched, caption title [as issued], scattered foxing, lightly worn, Good+.

This document prints the Joint Committee's Report opposing President Johnson's plan of Reconstruction. The Joint Committee concluded that representatives of the defeated States should be barred from their seats in Congress.

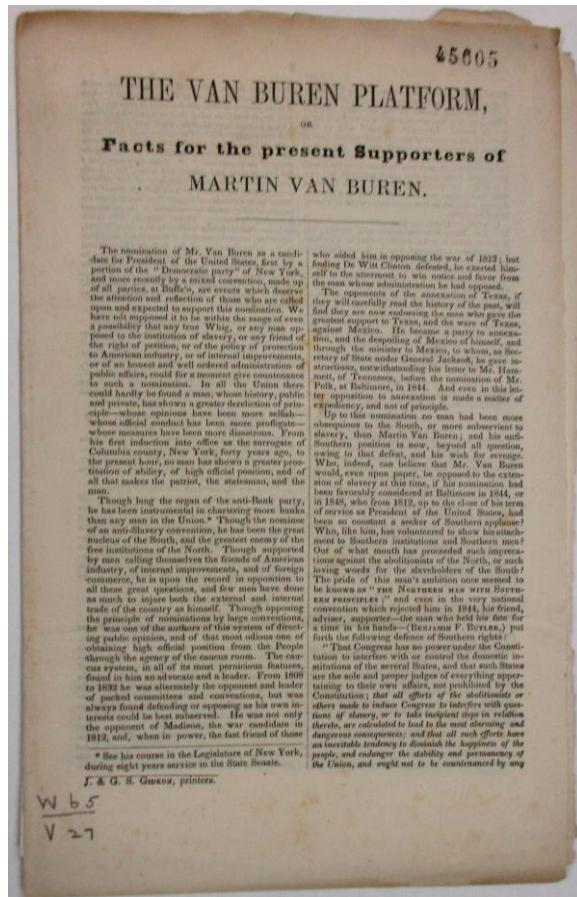
It also prints the Resolution of the Union State Central Committee of California proposing adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which would reverse the Dred Scott decision by rendering all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. citizens of the United States; and guarantee due process and equal protection of the laws to all.

Not In Drury or Cowan, or on OCLC as of February 2021.

\$250.00



Item No. 138



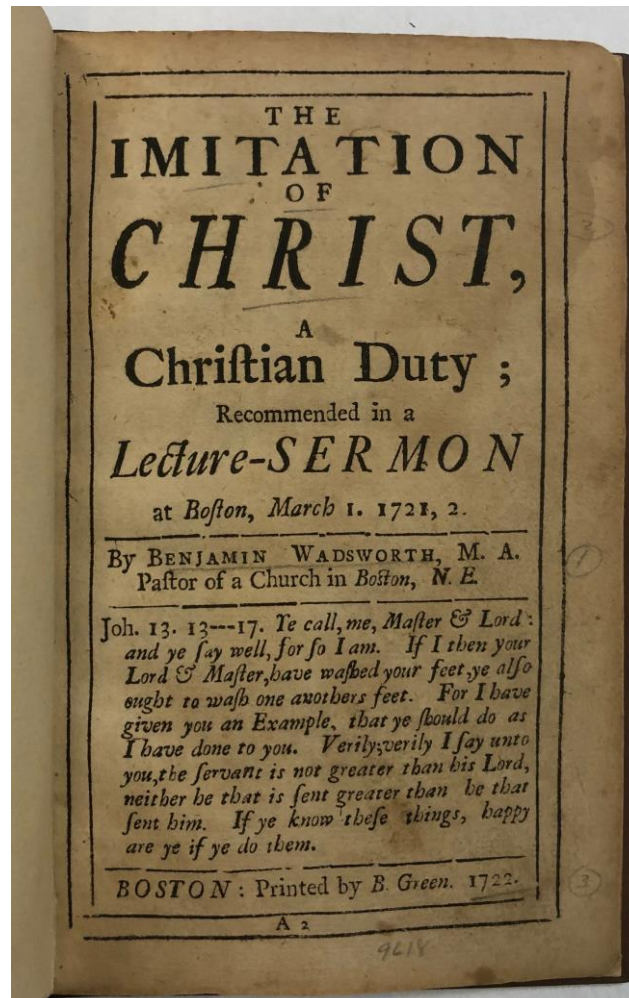
Item No. 139

## Until 1848, "No Man Had Been More Subservient to Slavery, than Martin Van Buren"

139. Van Buren, Martin: THE VAN BUREN PLATFORM, OR FACTS FOR THE PRESENT SUPPORTERS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN. [Washington: 1848]. 8pp, caption title (as issued). Folded folio leaf, untrimmed. Rubberstamp at blank upper margin. Good+.

Supposedly angered at his Party's failure to nominate him as its candidate in 1844, Van Buren bolted to the new Free Soil Party in 1848, a precursor of the Republicans. This document exposes Van Buren's doughface past: Until now, "no man had been more obsequious to the South, or more subservient to slavery, than Martin Van Buren." The record is reviewed, in exquisite detail, to show Van Buren's support of slavery. His convenient turnabout is mere hypocrisy.

Free Soil material is significant because it presages the dissolution of the Democratic Party, the rise of the Republicans, and the crisis of the Union.  
 FIRST EDITION. Wise & Cronin 113. Not in Dumond or Work. \$125.00



Item No. 140

### Early American Imprint

140. **Wadsworth, Benjamin:** THE IMITATION OF CHRIST, A CHRISTIAN DUTY; RECOMMENDED IN A LECTURE-SERMON AT BOSTON, MARCH 1. 1721, 2. BY... PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN BOSTON, N.E. Boston: Printed by B. Green, 1722. [2], 25, [1] pp, lacking the half title and final leaf of advertisements. Uniformly toned, just a couple of fox spots. Good+, in attractive later calf with gilt-lettered morocco spine label.


In 1725 Wadsworth, a prolific author, would become president of Harvard, from which he graduated in 1690; he would hold that office until his death in 1737. A scarce early imprint. Evans 2399. ESTC W12923. \$500.00



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**100-NEW ACTS, FEATURES AND SENSATIONS-100**

EXTRA FEATURE ATTRACTION  
**TARZAN**  
 THE HUMAN APE --- DIRECT FROM HOLLYWOOD



**SEE** MICKEY MACGUIRE  
 HOLLYWOOD'S FAMOUS CROQUETUR  
 ANITA MAY  
 SHE DIVER FROM A LADDER 11 ft. HIGH  
**CUPID**  
 THE \$10,000 TALKING PONY  
**JUMBO JUNIOR**  
 THE LARGEST ELEPHANT THAT WALKS

**2- PERFORMANCES DAILY - 2**  
 AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

Item No. 141

141. **Walter L. Main Circus: FIFTIETH GREAT GOLDEN JUBILEE TOUR**  
 AMERICA'S LARGEST, GRANDEST, BEST AMUSEMENT INSTITUTE WALTER L.  
 MAIN CIRCUS OPERATED BY NATIONAL SHOW CO. INC. 200 PERFORMERS,  
 BOTH HUMAN AND ANIMAL, THE RECOGNIZED CHAMPIONS EVERYWHERE



FINEST HORSES AND PONIES EVER EXHIBITED A GLORIOUS BLUE RIBBON HORSE SHOW MAGNIFICENT CONVOCATION OF MARVELOUSLY TRAINED ELEPHANTS, PONIES, HORSES, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, BABOONS, MONKEYS A PRODIGIOUS PROGRAM OF STARTLING CIRCUS SENSATIONS OFFERING LADY AND GENTLEMEN RIDERS, ASTONISHINGLY EXPERT AND ARTISTIC ACROBATS, GYMNASTS AND AERIALIST AND NEVER-BEFORE-SEEN ARENIC NOVELTIES| 100 NEW ACTS, FEATURES AND SENSATIONS| EXTRA FEATURE ATTRACTION| TARZAN THE HUMAN APE---. 1936? Large broadsheet, 10" x 27", elaborate illustrations. Printed in black ink on cream colored paper stock, decorative border. Photo illustration of Tarzan, an actual chimpanzee dressed in a suit and bow tie, rings on its fingers, holding knife and fork over a dish. Several detailed illustrations including the three ring circus in full swing, trapeze artists in motion, view of circus grounds with crowds of people and procession of caged animals, clowns, and performing equestrians. Additional acts featured are the Joe Hodgini Troupe and the St. Leon Family, "world's greatest equestrians;" Jerry Burr's Wild West with cowboys, cowgirls and Indians; and the "Magnificent Historical Spectacle 'America.'" Trimmed closely at one margin with minimal loss of border and no text involvement. Minor age toning. Very Good to Near Fine.

The Walter L. Main Circus was a popular circus during the late 1800s through mid-1900s. This broadsheet was most likely printed in 1936: the Olean Times Herald [New York], on June 4 1936, announced the imminent arrival of this Circus, with Main heralding his "Fiftieth Golden Jubilee tour" and describing the program noted here. Main is quoted as saying, "This is our fiftieth birthday and I'm proud of the show that has weathered all storms and believe you me, this is the greatest, most magnificent entertainment that has ever been presented under my name." Mickey McGuire, one of the circus characters, was a movie role that 6 year old Mickey Rooney had played in 1926 or 1927.

Not located on OCLC as of February 2021.

\$375.00

**“But with Simonds We Meet Not Again!”**

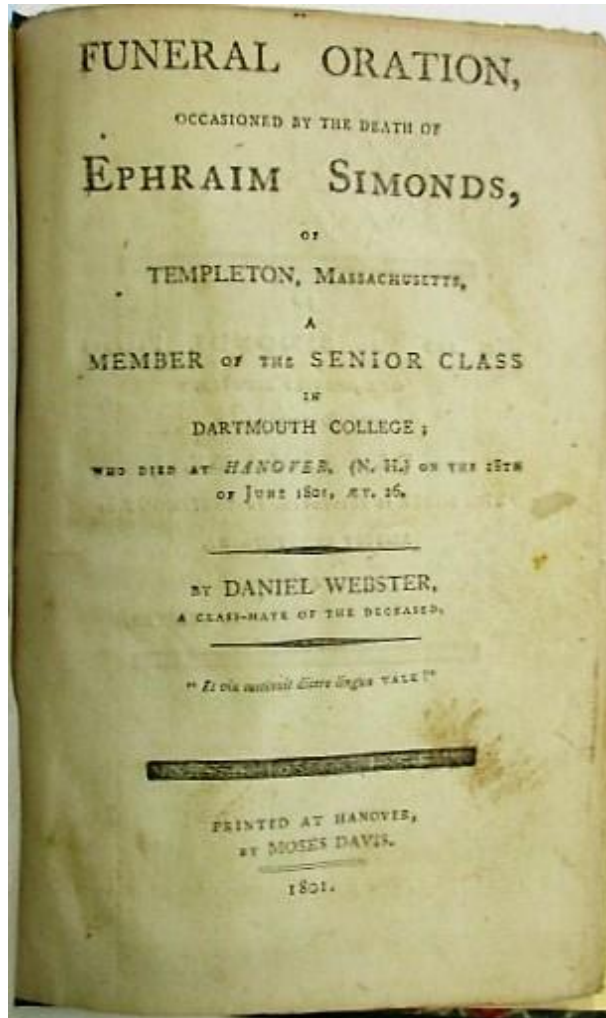
142. **Webster, Daniel:** FUNERAL ORATION, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF EPHRAIM SIMONDS, OF TEMPLETON, MASSACHUSETTS, A MEMBER OF THE SENIOR CLASS IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE; WHO DIED AT HANOVER, (N.H.) ON THE 18TH OF JUNE 1801, AET. 26. BY DANIEL WEBSTER, A CLASS-MATE OF THE DECEASED. Hanover: Moses Davis, 1801. 13, [1 blank] pp, with the half title as issued. Trimmed closely at top margin, shaving the top portion of '13' in the page enumeration on page 13. Light blindstamp on half title, scattered light wear and fox, else Very Good. Bound in modern green morocco, with marbled endpapers.

This, Webster's second published speech, is preceded only by his July 4, 1800 oration as a member of the Junior Class at Dartmouth. He dedicates his Oration to Mr. and Mrs. Simonds, parents of the unfortunate Ephraim. An Ode, attributed to Webster, is included at the end: "What mournful voice thus sounds afar?/ 'Tis Simond's Ghost on evening air."

Webster, whose oratorical abilities had received early recognition at Dartmouth, says, "This day completes the course of our Collegiate studies, and gives us to the world." He looks forward to class reunions, "But with Simonds we meet not again!" Among Webster's several speeches during his Dartmouth days, his Simonds oration "was the most remarkable for its unaffected directness, compelling emotion, and strong religious feeling" [Remini, DANIEL WEBSTER 54].

FIRST EDITION. AI 1629 [3]. Sabin 102255.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 142

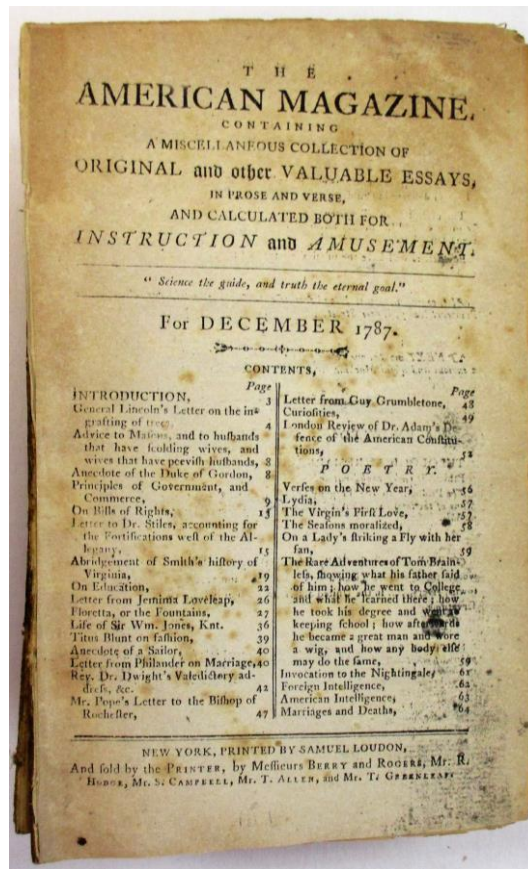
**Noah Webster's Brilliant Monthly Magazine,  
Supporting Adoption of the Constitution**

143. **Webster, Noah:** THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. CONTAINING A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND OTHER VALUABLE ESSAYS, IN PROSE AND VERSE, AND CALCULATED BOTH FOR INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT. New York: Printed by Samuel Loudon, 1787-1788. A consecutive run of this important monthly, from December 1787 through November 1788. Each issue disbound and lightly spotted. Four plates are referred to in the text, not present here. Else Very Good in a modern cloth case.

Webster's first review of THE FEDERALIST, in the March 1788 issue, praises its design: to demonstrate the insufficiency of the Articles of Confederation and the necessity of a new form of government. The April issue continues this REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, agreeing with the authors of The Federalist that individual States, without a sufficiently strong Federal Government, face unacceptable dangers from foreign governments.

The May issue prints an article by "an educated negro" on slavery; and additional information on the proposed Constitution, favoring the arguments printed by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison. Other issues print material on the politics of the new Nation, ratifications by

States of the Constitution, slavery and the position of American Negroes, descriptions of American cities [Philadelphia and Boston particularly], poetry and other material. Sabin 1135. Brinley Sale 7300. ESTC P2796. Evans 20191. \$2,500.00



Item No. 143





Item No. 144

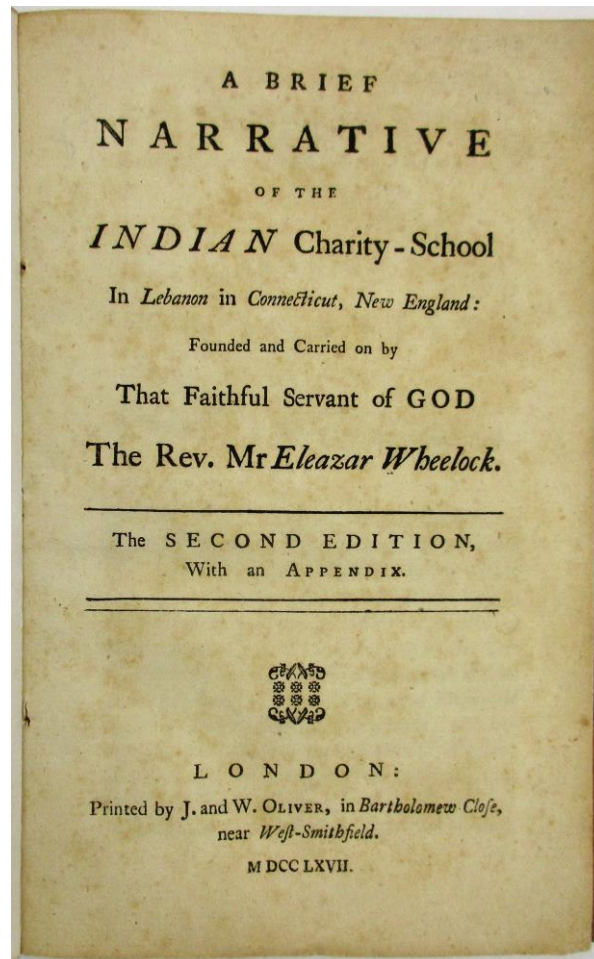
### Final Issues of Webster's 'Herald'

144. [Webster, Noah (editor)]: THE HERALD; A GAZETTE FOR THE COUNTRY. PUBLISHED (WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY HOPKINS & CO. NO. 40 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK. New York: Hopkins & Co., Wednesday, June 7, 1797 - Saturday, September 30, 1797. Numbers 310-343. Folio, printed in five columns per page. Good+. Contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards [inner hinges cracked]. Widely scattered and generally light foxing. Trimmed closely at the fore-edges, with infrequent small loss of print, moderately toned, scattered spotting, with the late 18th century armorial bookplate of John Williams on front paste-down, and his ownership signature at the head of the front page of each issue. Ex-library with label on front paste-down and ink stamp at head of first issue. Very Good.

The Herald was published from June 4, 1794 to September 30, 1797. These are its final issues. Noah Webster [1758-1843] was its editor and co-publisher. It was issued as the semi-weekly edition of the "American Minerva." Contemporary political activities in the United States are reported in great detail, including proceedings in Congress, newly enacted laws, proclamations of President Adams, foreign affairs, and a variety of interesting advertisements.

ESTC P5627 [5- AAS, NYPL, Beinecke, U Chicago, U KS].

\$1,500.00



No. 145

**With Appendix and "Some Other Fresh Important Testimonials Which Have Lately Come to Hand"**

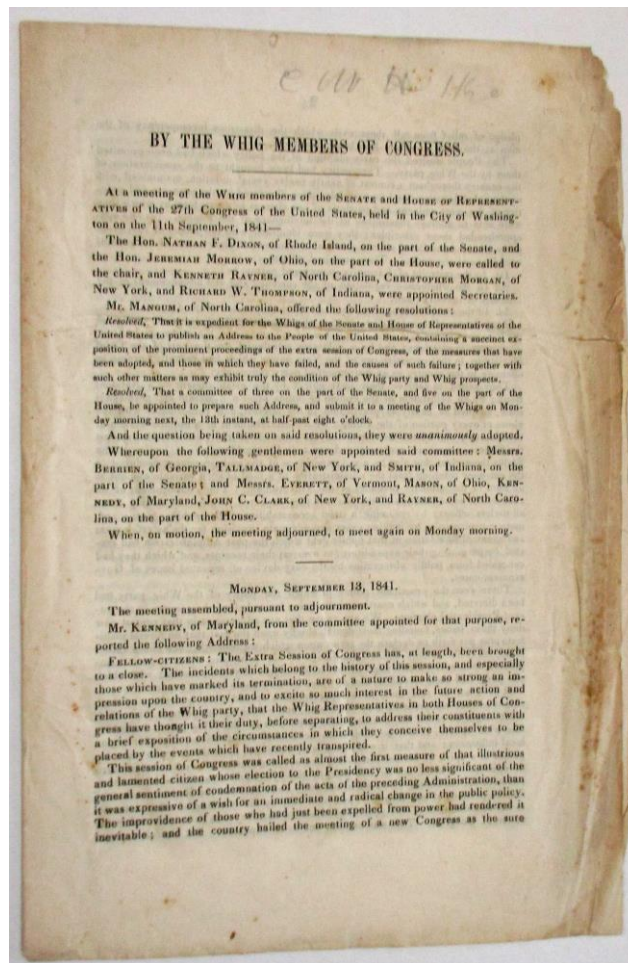
145. [Wheelock, Eleazar]: A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE INDIAN CHARITY-SCHOOL IN LEBANON, IN CONNECTICUT, NEW ENGLAND: FOUNDED AND CARRIED ON BY THAT FAITHFUL SERVANT OF GOD THE REV. MR ELEAZAR WHEELOCK. THE SECOND EDITION, WITH AN APPENDIX. London: J. and W. Oliver, 1767. 63, [1 blank] pp. Bound in modern half brown morocco and marbled boards [gilt-lettered spine title partly obscured by a gum label at base of spine]. Light numerical rubberstamp at blank upper margin of page 3. Very Good. With New Hampshire Historical Society bookplate, noting "Presented by Thomas W. Streeter." Also the elaborate bookplate of C.L.F. Robinson of Newport, the President of Colt Fire Arms, on the front pastedown. The number '4419' with perforated border pasted to the upper corner of the front pastedown.



"Wheelock, a graduate from Yale in 1733, was pastor of the Second (North) Society in Lebanon, and a popular preacher during the Great Awakening. He began the Charity School in 1754, and by 1765 had some forty-six pupils, all supported by charity. In 1769 Wheelock was given a charter to establish Dartmouth College, which he did in 1770, and became its first president" [Streeter Sale 4062]. Wheelock's plan for the School, formed to instruct Indians and train them "as missionaries and teachers to their respective tribes" [DAB], was inspired by his having taught Samson Occom in the 1740's.

"Sometimes attributed to Nathaniel Whitaker. Issued in connection with a visit to the British Isles by the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker to raise funds for the school and possibly based on Wheelock's A plain and faithful narrative of .. the Indian Charity-School 1763" [ESTC N80]. The pamphlet, inspired by the need to fund Wheelock's enterprise, tells the story of Wheelock's pioneering efforts with the Indians and the founding of his school. Testimonial letters and memorials, from Samson Occom and other Indian students of Wheelock, are included.

This second edition adds an Appendix to the 48-page first edition, which issued from London in 1766. The Appendix prints "some other fresh important Testimonials as well as some other further Accounts of the Progress of this laudable Undertaking, which have lately come to hand." ESTC records several variants of this second edition. "In this issue, the last line of p.62 begins 'Mr Whitaker' and p.63 ends with a three-line note beginning 'N.B.'" SECOND AND BEST EDITION. ESTC T104546. Howes W327. VII Streeter Sale 4062 [this second edition]. Field 1641. \$2,500.00



Item No. 146



### **Accidental President Tyler Dashed Whig Hopes**

146. **Whig Party:** BY THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. [Washington: 1841]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Folded folio sheet, untrimmed and uncut. Outer margin with some toning, Very Good.

Whig hopes crashed when their new President, William Henry Harrison, died soon after his inauguration. His Vice President, the Virginian John Tyler, was a shaky Whig at best.

"The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised them by the Whig party." That policy emphasized restraints on Executive powers bloated by excesses of Harrison's Democratic predecessors, Jackson and Van Buren; re-establishment of the National Bank; and economy in government. But Tyler broke the "pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled." This scarce call to arms cites chapter and verse. FIRST EDITION. AI 41-5481 [3]. Not in Sabin, Cronin & Wise [Tyler]. \$250.00

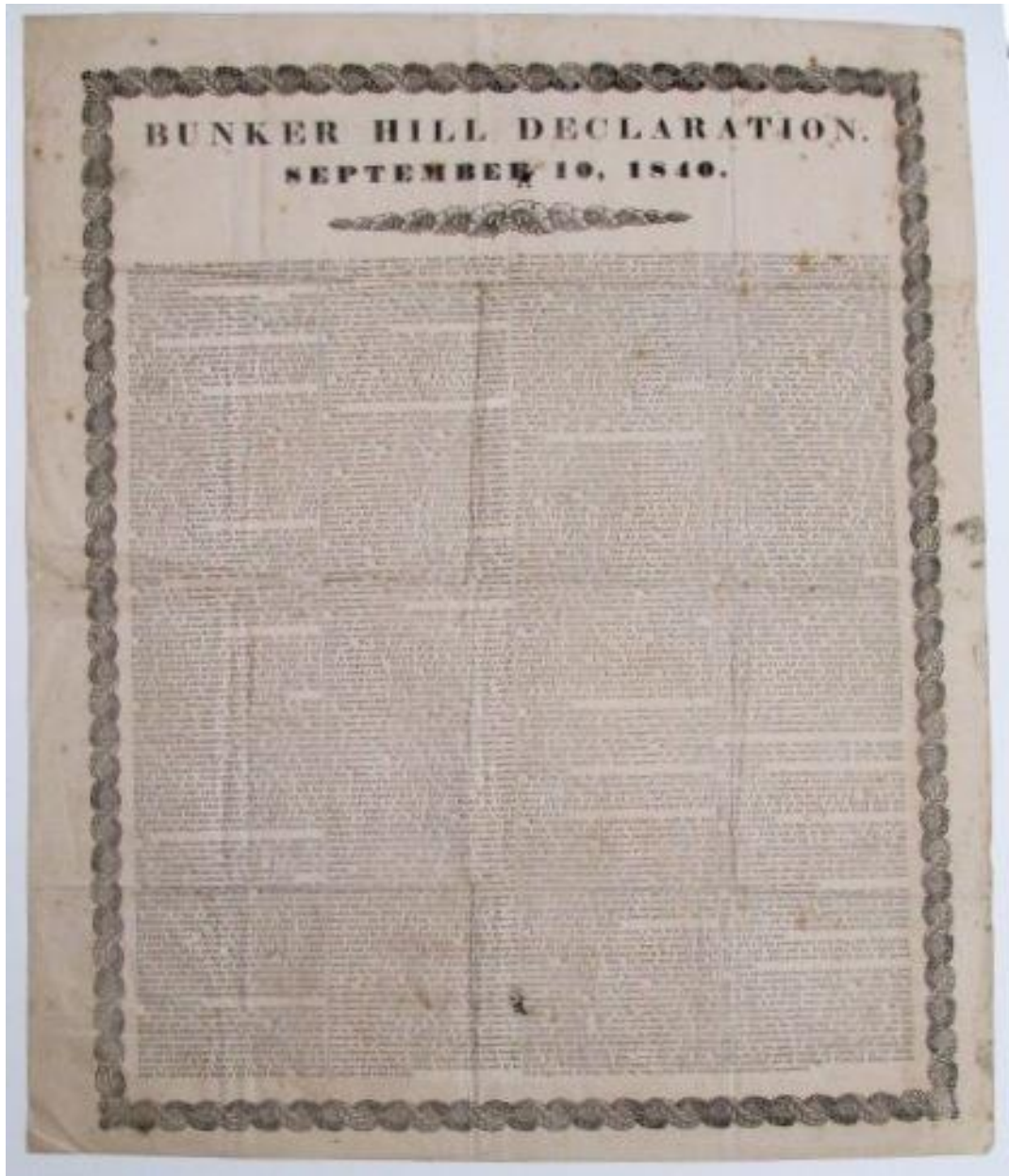
### **Rare Broadside Printing of Whigs' Declaration of Principles**

147. **[Whig Party] [Webster, Daniel]:** BUNKER HILL DECLARATION. SEPTEMBER 10, 1840. [Boston?]: 1840. Broadside, 23-1/2" x 18". Printed in four columns. Old folds, mild wear, Very Good.

This rare broadside printing of the Declaration of Whig Principles, promulgated for the 1840 election, is the paradigmatic expression of Whig political culture. "To understand the Whigs, one must understand how they used language to exhort, persuade, and conciliate; one must also understand how their responses to the problems they faced were affected by their distinctive culture... One occasion will serve to illustrate all of these points. On September 10, 1840, fifty thousand Whigs [they claimed] rallied on Bunker Hill" [Howe]. Daniel Webster is the Declaration's author. [Fletcher Webster, 2 'The Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster: Private Correspondence', page 597 (Boston: 1903); and 2 The Works of Daniel Webster, pp 41 et seq. (Boston: 1851)].

1840 began the Whigs' prime decade of political influence. A national party, it was, in the Declaration's words, "capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests." But its advocacy of "freedom of speech and of the press" was not mere pabulum: Democrats had sought to suppress delivery of anti-slavery mailings into the South. The Democratic Administration of Andrew Jackson is marked by "the insinuations and influences of evil counsellors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited... Acting under his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition," he chose to "enter upon measures which plunged both him and the country into greater and greater difficulties... the final explosion [The Panic of 1837] taking place a few months after his retirement from office." Jackson "trampled down and destroyed... a sound and uniform currency." His successor, Martin Van Buren, concurred in each Jacksonian policy-- truly a "catastrophe." The solution is a return to sound fiscal principles, disinterested patriotism, abandonment of the spoils system, and the election to the presidency of William Henry Harrison.

OCLC 37435347 [3- NYHS, MA Hist. Soc., Peabody Inst.] as of February 2021. Other consulted sources record only the 12-page or 8-page pamphlet printing. See, Daniel Walker Howe, *The Political Culture of the American Whigs*, page 2 [1984]. \$1,250.00



Item No. 147

### **Nine Letters on Banking and Currency**

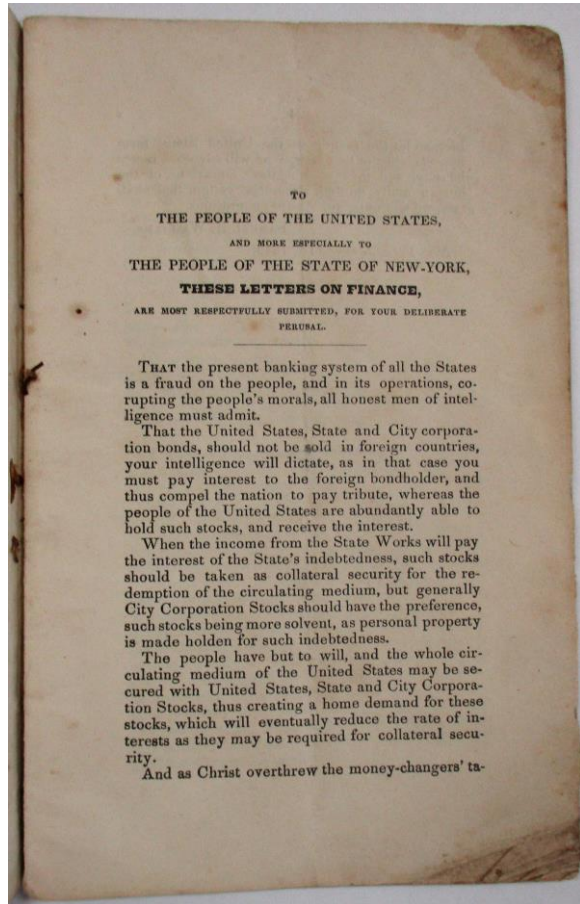
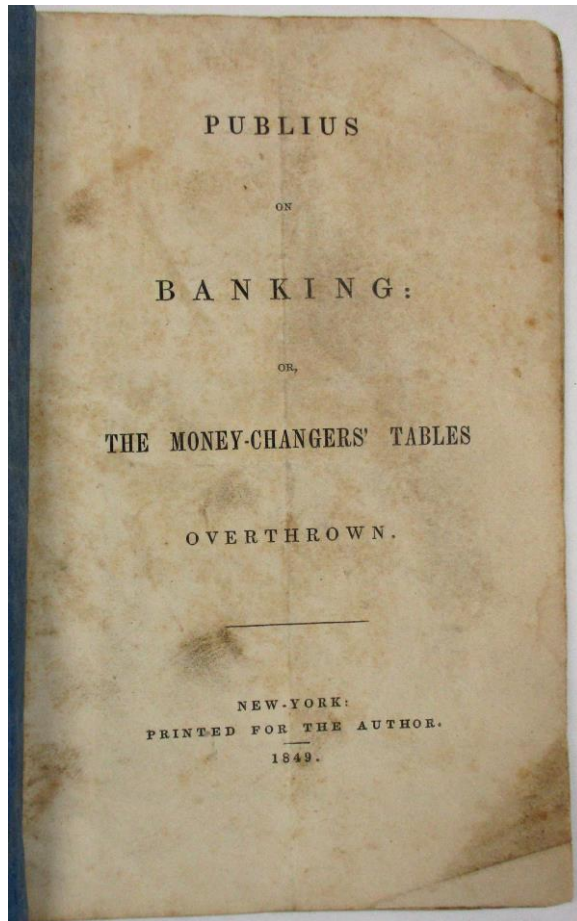
148. [Williams, Samuel B.]: PUBLIUS ON BANKING: OR, THE MONEY-CHANGERS' TABLES OVERTHROWN. New York: Printed for the Author, 1849. Contemporary plain blue wrappers [a little extremity chipping], stitched. 22, [2 blanks] pp. Widely scattered foxing, light wear. Good+.

Williams signs the preface, 'To the People of the United States, and more especially to the People of the State of New York.' He argues that government bonds "should not be sold in foreign countries, as in that case you must pay interest to the foreign bondholder, and thus compel the nation to pay tribute."

He urges that American currency "be secured with United States, State and City Corporation Stocks, thus creating a home demand for these stocks," and likens such a reform to

Christ's expulsion of the money-changers. He buttresses his arguments with nine letters on banking and currency.

AAS Catalog Record #410591. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, or the increasingly unreliable OCLC as of January 2021. \$450.00

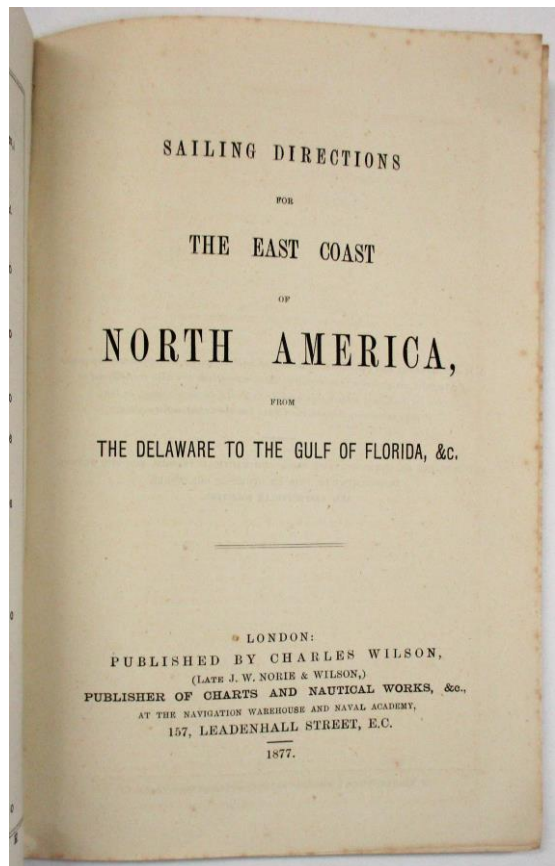
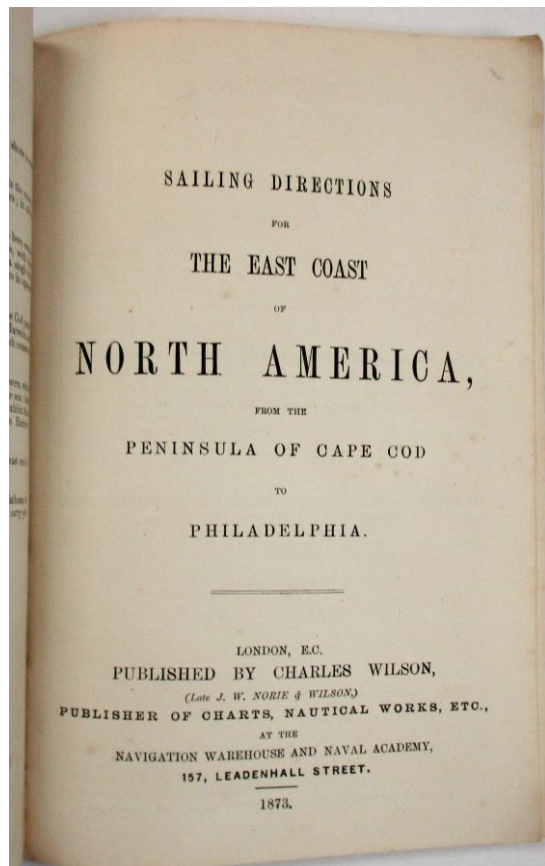
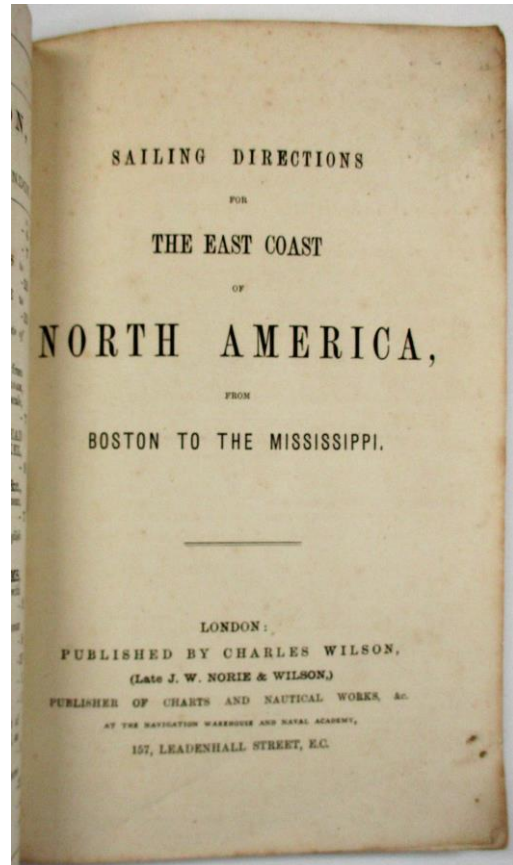
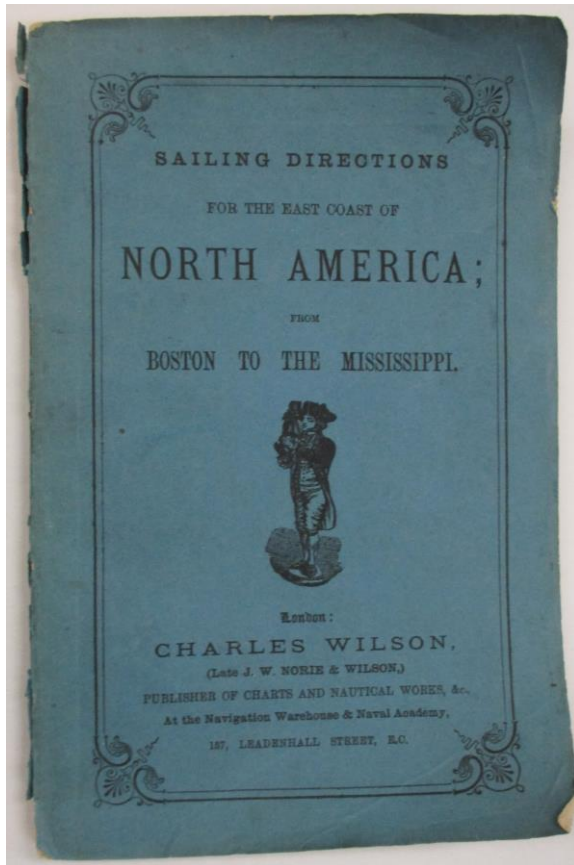


Item No. 148

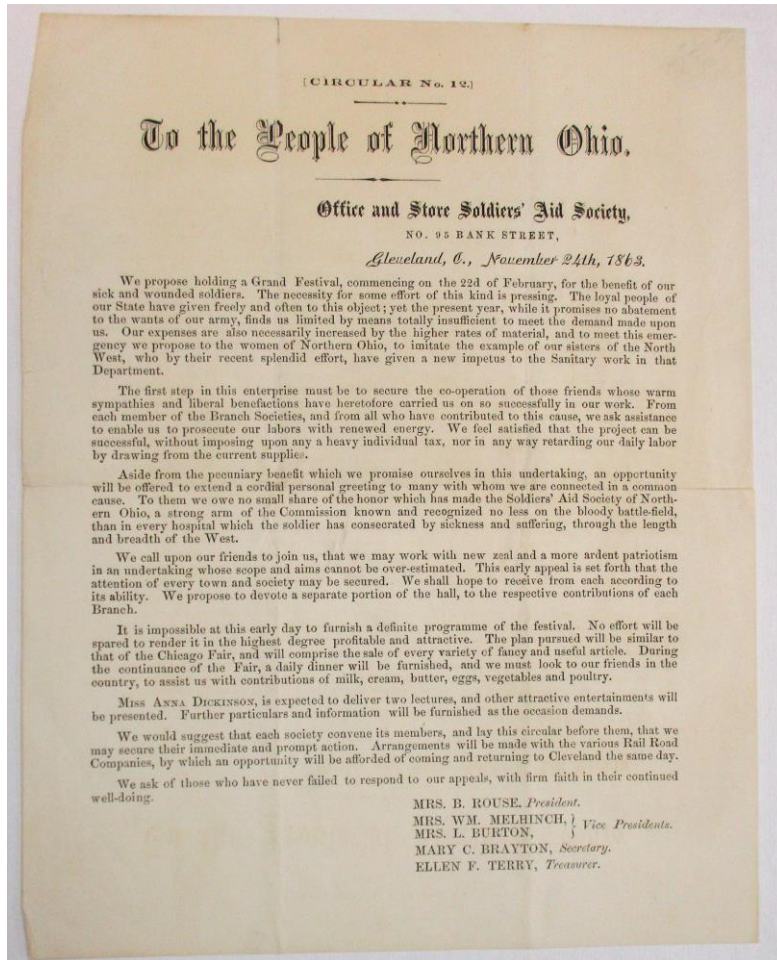
149. **Wilson, Charles:** SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, FROM BOSTON TO THE MISSISSIPPI. London: Charles Wilson, [1878?]. Three volumes bound together in original printed blue wrappers, stitched. [4], 24\*, iv, 38, [2]; [bound with] SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, FROM THE PENINSULA OF CAPE COD TO PHILADELPHIA. London: Charles Wilson. 1873. [4], 38, [2] pp. Very Good. [bound with] SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, FROM THE DELAWARE TO THE GULF OF FLORIDA, &C. London: Charles Wilson. 1877. [4], 56 pp. Very Good. The three in blue wrappers with printed spine title [some spine chipping. Stitched. Very Good.

Each volume has detailed sailing directions and information. The first volume's 24\* page "Appendix" describes the "banks situate between Cape Sable and Cape Cod to the Eastward of Boston." The three volumes-- originally issued separately in 1866, 1873, and 1877-- were evidently reprinted together, as here, in 1878, according to the OCLC entries Sabin 74960 [recording the first title, uncollated, as printed in 1866]. OCLC 427099199 [1- U IL], 36447626 [1- NYPL] as of January 2021. \$275.00





Item No. 149



Item No. 150

### Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio Plans a Festival

150. **[Women of Northern Ohio]: TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN OHIO. OFFICE AND STORE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, NO. 95 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O., NOVEMBER 24TH, 1863. WE PROPOSE HOLDING A GRAND FESTIVAL, COMMENCING ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. THE NECESSITY FOR SOME EFFORT OF THIS KIND IS PRESSING...** Cleveland: 1863. Broadside, 7-3/4" x 9-7/8." Signed at the end in type by Mrs. B. Rouse as President; Mrs. Wm. Melhinch and Mrs. L. Burton as Vice Presidents; Mary C. Brayton as Secretary; and Ellen F. Terry as Treasurer. At head of title: "[CIRCULAR NO. 12.]" Light folds, couple of short closed tears [no loss]. Very Good.

A call for all affiliates of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio to make it a successful festival. The needs are overwhelming. "We propose to the women of Northern Ohio, to imitate the example of our sisters of the North West, who by their recent splendid effort, have given a new impetus to the Sanitary work in that Department." \$175.00

### "We Want No Negro Aid in Our Defence"

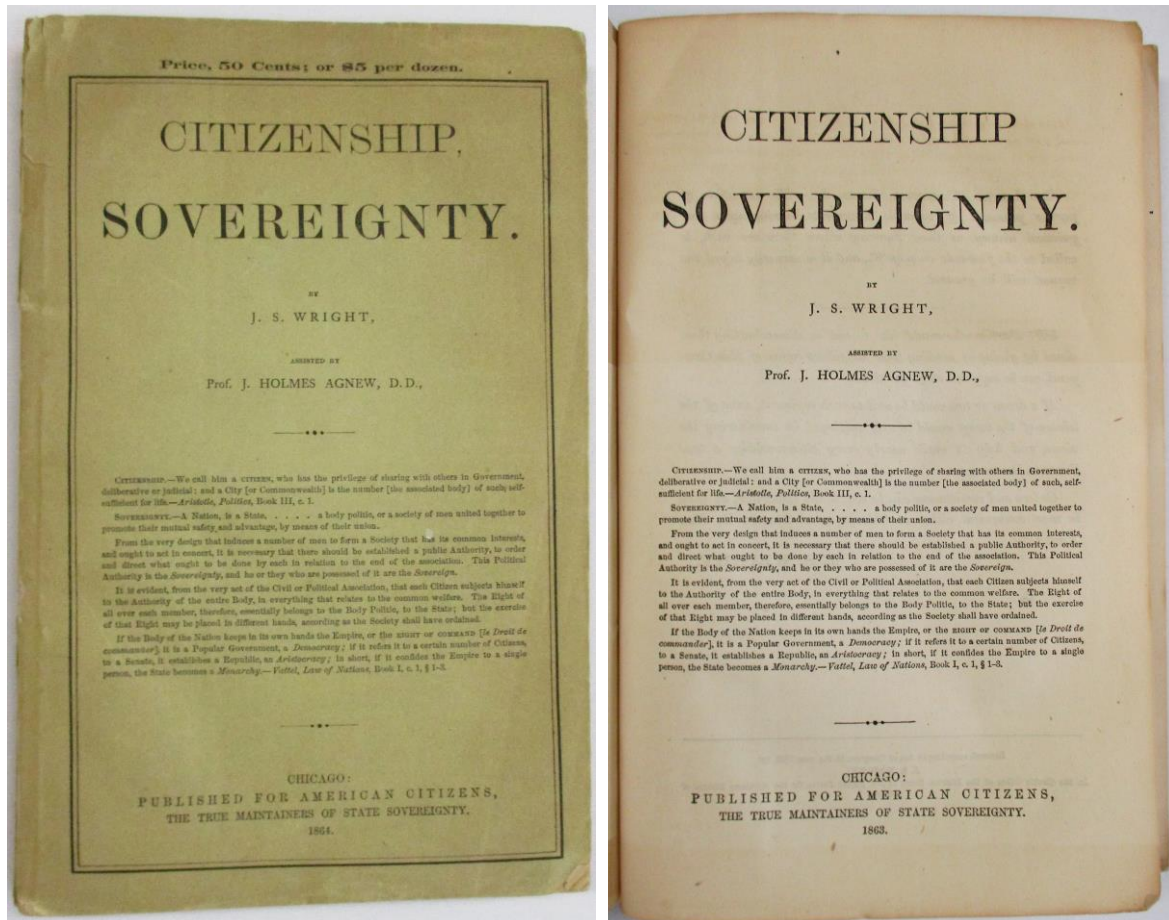
151. **Wright, J.S.:** CITIZENSHIP SOVEREIGNTY. BY... ASSISTED BY J. HOLMES AGNEW, D.D. Chicago: 1863. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 12, errata slip, viii, 208pp. Stitched, light wear, Near Fine.



As noted in Ante-Fire Imprints, the wrapper date is 1864, and the title page date is 1863. The title page appears after the errata slip following page 12. An active and energetic Chicago author, industrialist, and businessman, Wright was a War Democrat.

His long discourse on a variety of subjects, generally war-related, does not reveal any sympathy for the slaves or Free Negroes. "In this just, defensive war, we white men should require-- yes, compel-- our Federal Administration to abandon its reliance on the Negro. We are abundantly able to protect ourselves and our every right, against the assaults of the South. We want no Negro aid in our defence, and we want to be saved the disgrace, at the end of this war, of having it said, that the North could do nothing except with the help of the slaves."

FIRST EDITION. Ante-Fire Imprints 764 [10]. Bartlett 5982. \$375.00



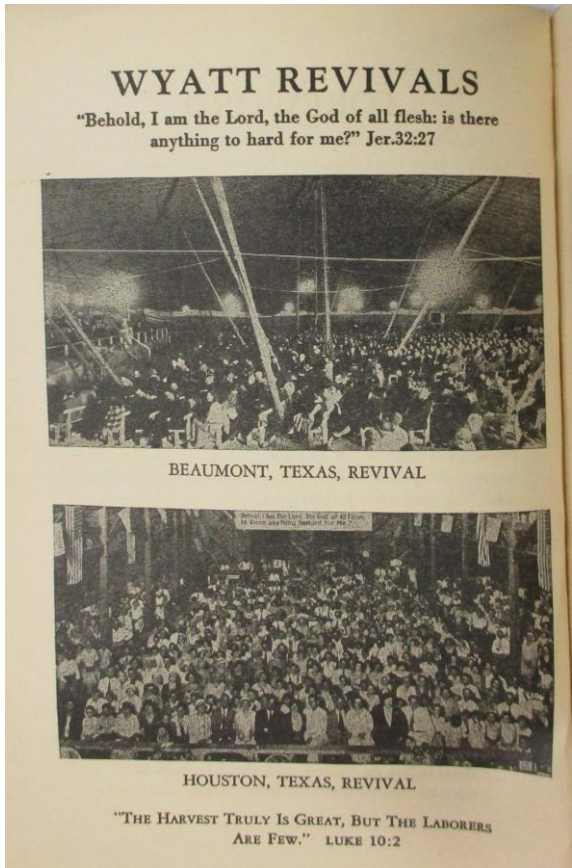
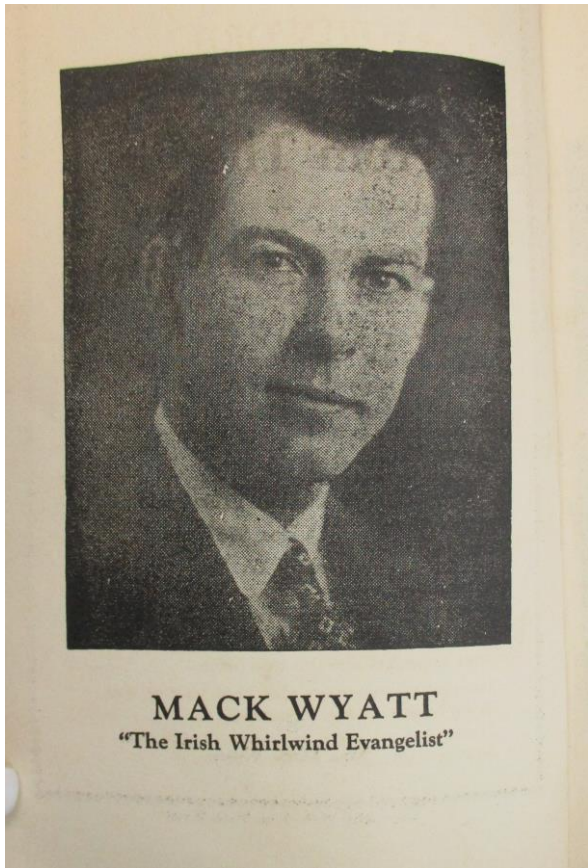
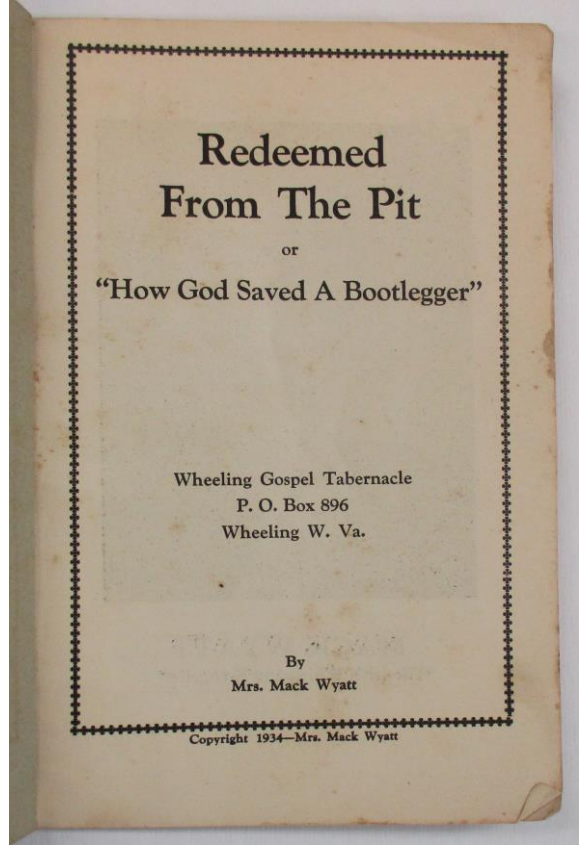
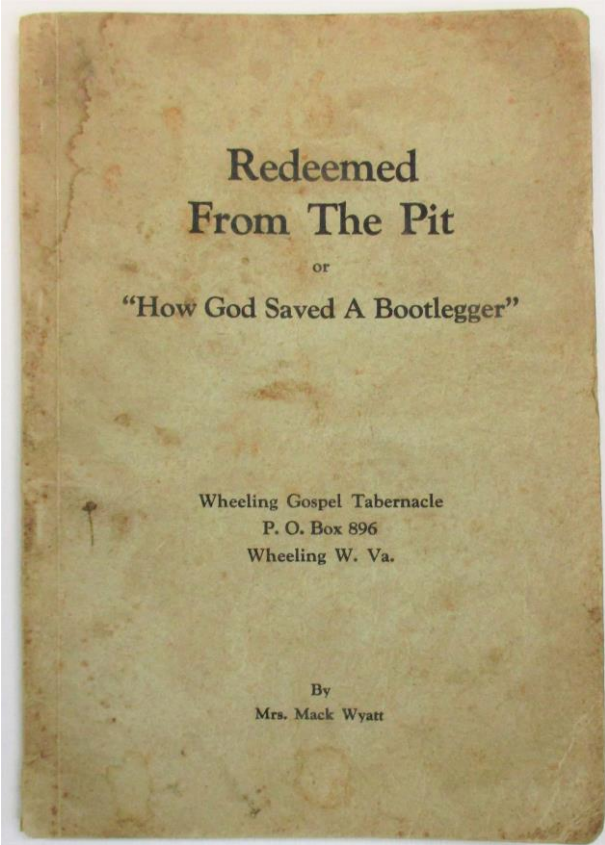
Item No. 151

152. **Wyatt, Mrs. Mack:** REDEEMED FROM THE PIT OR "HOW GOD SAVED A BOOTLEGGER." WHEELING GOSPEL TABERNACLE. P.O. BOX 896 WHEELING W. VA. Wheeling: [1934]. Original staples and thick printed paper wrappers [spotted]. 50pp. Photo illustration of Mack Wyatt, "The Irish Whirlwind Evangelist." Another photo illustration of two "Wyatt Revivals:" one in Beaumont, the other in Houston. Fore-edge with some spotting. Text clean. Good+.

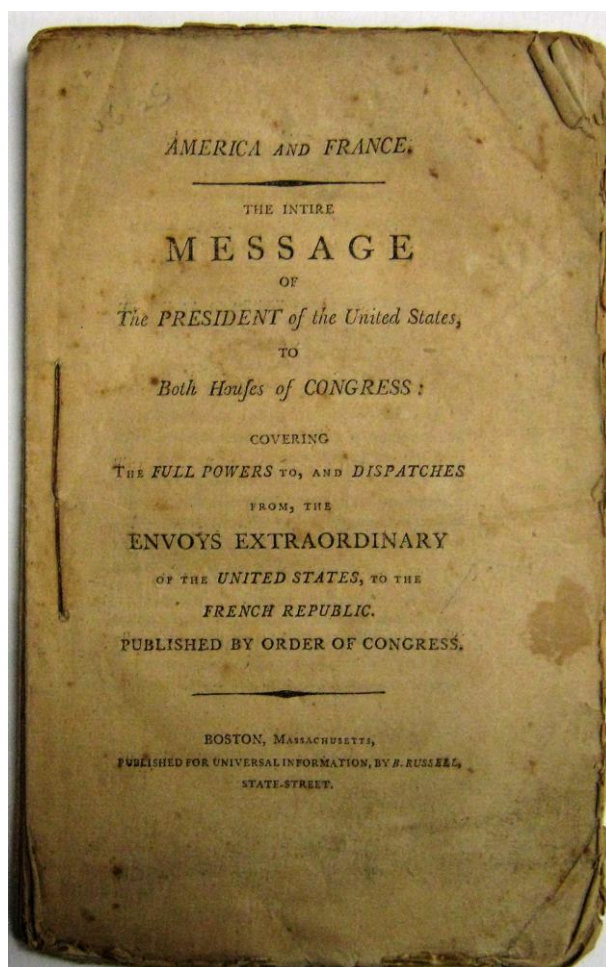
Reverend Wyatt writes: "My wife has kindly consented to write this story of my life. She writes it as I have told it many times since my conversion." Wyatt's story begins with his birth and family life in Texas. He describes his childhood, his conversion, and his mission.

OCLC 20922716 [1- Asbury Theol. Seminary] as of February 2021. \$85.00





Item No. 152



Item No. 153

**Boston Printing of "The Famous XYZ Correspondence"**

153. [XYZ Affair]: AMERICA AND FRANCE. THE INTIRE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS: COVERING THE FULL POWERS TO, AND DISPATCHES FROM, THE ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS. Boston: B. Russell, [1798]. 71, [1 blank] pp. Uncut, untrimmed, loose. Generously margined. Lightly dusted, outer leaves toned with a few small blank edge chips, light scattered foxing. Good+ to Very Good

This private Boston printing of Adams's Message includes "the famous 'XYZ' correspondence." The document includes Adams's letters credentialing Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry as his envoys to adjust difficulties with France; and their blow-by-blow description of the whole sordid affair, in which Mr. X demanded that "a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand: and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated." Mr. Y. advised, "You must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money."

Adams asked Congress to keep this document secret while an appropriate response was considered.

Evans 34815. Howes A199.

\$275.00